"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow today; strong winds; colder at night; Tuesday probably fair.
For full weather report see Page 17

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,590. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1917.—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

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ARMED SHIP BILL BEATEN; PRESIDENT ISSUES A STATEMENT, SAYING WE ARE MADE 'HELPLESS AND CONTEMPTIBLE,' WITHOUT REMEDY UNTIL THE SENATE AMENDS ITS RULES; 33 SENATORS ALREADY PLEDGED TO END OBSTRUCTION

PRESIDENT TAKES THE OATH

Sworn by Chief Justice White at the Capitol Without Ceremony.

FOLLOWS SENATE TURMOIL

Executive, While Signing Bills, Had Followed Course of the Armed-Ship Filibuster.

HANDFUL OF PEOPLE THERE

Mrs. Wilson Sees Husband Inaugurated for Second Term—Public Ceremonies Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Woodrow Wilson was inaugurated at four minutes past noon today by the administration of the oath in his official room in the Capitol, just back of the Senate Chamber. There will be a public ceremony tomorrow, but the real inauguration lasted less than a minute. The oath was administered by Chief Justice White, and the audience consisted of Mrs. Wilson, the members of the Cabinet, two or three of the President's friends, and such public officials as happened to be in the room transacting official business when the hour of noon arrived.

Four minutes elapsed between the end of his first Administration and his induction into his second one. It might be argued more or less plausibly that there were four minutes in which the United States was without a President. The reason was that the President and the Chief Justice were in close confabulation, and that Clerk James D. Maher of the Supreme Court did not want to interrupt them, as he finally did, with the words: "Pardon me, Mr. Chief Justice, but it is 12 o'clock."

This was the real inauguration, for it matters not how many times the President may repeat the oath-taking now, and whether in public or private. He is going to repeat it tomorrow in public that the people may not be disappointed, and that the old form may be observed. His second term began at noon today, and there never has been an inauguration like it.

The Wrathful Senate.

He came to the Capitol at 10:45 o'clock, and for an hour and a quarter he worked there in his room a few feet and a single wall from where the bitter, wrathful Senate was wrangling and storming out the last hours of the Sixty-fourth Congress and of the first Wilson Administration. As he came rapidly in, flanked by Secret Service men, he himself stepping along with his quick, light gait, and recognizing those about him with his characteristic immobile smile, La Follette was flinging himself about the Senate chamber shouting his rage in a voice cracked with sleeplessness and hard usage because Senator Hoke Smith has just said that he was uttering a falsehood, and the concluding words of his protest were being drowned in a jeering snarl from the whole Democratic side.

Running all along the back of the Senate chamber there is a carpeted hall, across which a Senator steps in going to the reception room beyond to see his visitors. At one side of the reception room is an office set apart for the President of the United States when he may visit the Capitol. Mr. Wilson was the first President to make any use of this room, and he uses it very often. The carpeted hall is about fourteen feet wide, and that measures the distance of the President's room from the chamber in which the bitterest passions that have been aroused in his whole Administration were finding vent as the Sixty-fourth Congress died.

He came in with Mrs. Wilson, Colonel House, Secretary Tumulty, and some members of the White House staff, threw off his overcoat and began work at once. As he did so, La Follette, on the other side of the wall that stood fourteen feet away, threw himself into his chair with a growl as the immovable Hitchcock declined for the tenth time to let him have the floor, and shouted, leaning over to the stenographers: "I have a right to be heard. Get that down." Hitchcock, outwardly unruffled, went on at the same slow pace of speech to deliver the address which had for its one object the throttling of La Follette's great oration, for which the Wisconsin man had been preparing for days; La Follette sat watching him, with a red face and furious eyes.

Singing in the House.

And back of the wall the President began signing bills. Over at the House wing, on the other side of the building, they were singing "The Star-Spangled Banner," while a woman unfurled a

Continued on Page 3.

Text of the President's Statement to the Public

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1917.—The following statement by President Wilson was given out at the White House tonight:

The termination of the last session of the Sixty-fourth Congress by constitutional limitation disclosed a situation unparalleled in the history of the country, perhaps unparalleled in the history of any modern Government. In the immediate presence of a crisis fraught with more subtle and far-reaching possibilities of national danger than any other the Government has known within the whole history of its international relations, the Congress has been unable to act either to safeguard the country or to vindicate the elementary rights of its citizens. More than 500 of the 531 members of the two houses were ready and anxious to act; the House of Representatives had acted, by an overwhelming majority; but the Senate was unable to act because a little group of eleven Senators had determined that it should not.

The Senate has no rules by which debate can be limited or brought to an end, no rules by which dilatory tactics of any kind can be prevented. A single member can stand in the way of action, if he have but the physical endurance. The result in this case is a complete paralysis alike of the legislative and of the executive branches of the Government.

This inability of the Senate to act has rendered some of the most necessary legislation of the session impossible at a time when the need of it was most pressing and most evident. The bill which would have permitted such combinations of capital and of organization in the export and import trade of the country as the circumstances of international competition have made imperative—a bill which the business judgment of the whole country approved and demanded—has failed. The opposition of one or two Senators has made it impossible to increase the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission to give it the altered organization necessary for its efficiency. The Conservation bill, which should have released for immediate use the mineral resources which are still locked up in the public lands, now that their release is more imperatively necessary than ever, and the bill which would have made the unused water power of the country immediately available for industry have both failed, though they have been under consideration throughout the sessions of two Congresses and have been twice passed by the House of Representatives. The appropriations for the army have failed, along with the appropriations for the civil establishment of the Government, the appropriations for the Military Academy at West Point and the General Deficiency bill. It has proved impossible to extend the powers of the Shipping Board to meet the special needs of the new situations into which our commerce has been forced or to increase the gold reserve of our national banking system to meet the unusual circumstances of the existing financial situation.

It would not cure the difficulty to call the Sixty-fifth Congress in extraordinary session. The paralysis of the Senate would remain. The purpose and the spirit of action are not lacking now. The Congress is more definitely united in thought and purpose at this moment, I venture to say, than it has been within the memory of any men now in its membership. There is not only the most united patriotic purpose, but the objects members have in view are perfectly clear and definite. But the Senate cannot act unless its leaders can obtain unanimous consent. Its majority is powerless, helpless. In the midst of a crisis of extraordinary peril, when only definite and decided action can make the nation safe or shield it from war itself by the aggression of others, action is impossible.

Although, as a matter of fact, the nation and the representatives of the nation stand back of the Executive with unprecedented unanimity and spirit, the impression made abroad will, of course, be that it is not so and that other Governments may act as they please without fear that this Government can do anything at all. We cannot explain. The explanation is incredible. The Senate of the United States is the only legislative body in the world which cannot act when its majority is ready for action. A little group of willful men, representing no opinion but their own, have rendered the great Government of the United States helpless and contemptible.

The remedy? There is but one remedy. The only remedy is that the rules of the Senate shall be so altered that it can act. The country can be relied upon to draw the moral. I believe that the Senate can be relied on to supply the means of action and save the country from disaster.

Supplementary Statement from the White House.

At the same time the President authorized the further statement that what rendered the situation even more grave than it had been supposed that it was, was the discovery that, while the President under his general constitutional powers could do much of what he had asked the Congress to empower him to do, it had been found that there were certain old statutes as yet unrepealed which may raise insuperable practical obstacles and may nullify his power.

SHARP WORDS BY WILSON

Indicts Little Group for Halting Legislation in Perilous Time.

HANDS OF MAJORITY TIED

Declares Nation United Behind Him, but Regrets Impression Created Abroad.

CONFERS WITH LEADERS

Situation Concerning Arming Ships Now Thought Worse Than Ever.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—In a formal statement to the country that bristled with the indignation he felt, President Wilson tonight indicted the small group of United States Senators who killed the armed-ship legislation through the determined filibuster that ended with victory to them when the Sixty-fourth Congress expired at noon today.

The President plainly suggested that the rules of the Senate should be amended during the special session of that body which is to begin to-morrow, so as to prevent one or more Senators from killing important legislation by refusing to consent to fix a time for a vote. Until the rules were so amended, he said, it would be useless for him to call both houses of Congress in extraordinary session. The inference to be drawn from the President's statement was that as soon as the Senate amended its rules he would convene Congress in extra session.

To those who felt that the President would answer the refusal of the Senate to accept the Armed Ship bill by ordering the Secretary of the Navy to furnish guns to merchant vessels of American register the greatest disappointment is felt over the announcement in the President's statement that old laws had been discovered which "may raise insuperable practical obstacles and may nullify" the President's power under the Constitution to take measures for the defense of merchant shipping.

The situation as it stands since the President's statement was issued this evening may be summarized as follows:

1. The President finds that, on account of the laws, he may not be able to undertake on his own responsibility to have the Government furnish arms to merchant vessels for their protection against German submarines.

2. Unless and until the Senate amends its rules so as to prevent one or a few Senators from killing important measures, it will be useless to call the Congress in extra session to make another attempt to have the armed-ship measure enacted.

3. It is probable that the extra session will be called if the rules of the Senate are amended during the special session of the upper house, which begins tomorrow.

Situation Worse Than Ever.

The situation of American shipping created by the German submarine blockade is worse than ever before. While the Armed Ship bill was being debated in Congress there was the hope held out of ending the stagnation of American export trade by the Government furnishing guns to vessels of American register and thus enabling them to resume their regular routes of travel. It was felt also that if the Congress failed to grant the authority to arm ships that the President asked he would proceed to arm them of his own initiative. The feeling was general, and this included the Administration circle, that it was not absolutely necessary for the President to have the specific authority of Congress to furnish armament to merchant ships from the ordnance stores of the navy. He had said himself in his address to Congress on Feb. 26 that he believed he had the authority, but there was some doubt about it, and he preferred to have the doubt removed by action of Congress.

When Congress adjourned at noon today many of the President's friends were convinced that he would show the country that the refusal of the Senate to sanction the armed ship measure would not deter him from taking his own means to protect merchant vessels flying the American flag.

When the President realized that ancient statutes might tie his hands in the desire to arm merchantmen has not been ascertained. On last Friday Senator Lodge had pointed out in the debate in the Senate that the President, while he had authority to arm merchant ves-

BITTER WRANGLE AS SENATE CLOSES

Hitchcock Calls Armed Ship Bill Defeat "Most Reprehensible Filibuster in History."

REVENGE ON LA FOLLETTE

Colleagues Block His Address After He Manoeuvres to Deliver Closing Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—After one of the bitterest parliamentary wrangles in the history of the country, President Wilson's armed ship bill was strangled today in the Senate, which, along with the House, passed into history at noon as the Sixty-fourth Congress.

The House had already passed a modified form of the bill by the overwhelming vote of 403 to 13. The Senate, through the stubborn opposition of eleven pacifists, failed to reach a vote. Before the bill's failure was made certain by the adjournment of Congress, a manifesto, intended as a proclamation to the world that the Senate was sweepingly in support of the President, was signed by the advocates of the measure, setting forth that they favored it, but were prevented by a small minority from expressing their support in votes.

This manifesto was finally signed by seventy-five Senators, while today statements were made that two others would have signed if they could have been reached. In all, there were ten Senators who for physical reasons could not sign or were not asked to do so. Ten of the Senators, who made up the savage filibuster that technically killed the bill, were asked to sign the manifesto and refused.

Stone's Last Chance.

To these ten must be added Mr. Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who after fighting the bill in committee assailed it on the floor yesterday in a speech that lasted over four hours. Standing just behind where Mr. Stone sat, Mr. Hitchcock of Nebraska, in charge of the bill, this morning read Mr. Stone's name in the list of those who had had no opportunity to sign. But the Missouri Senator, whose head was bowed on one hand, made no move and the record was unchanged.

The wave of feeling that has rallied the whole country to the President's support since the publication of the Zimmermann letter broke down all party lines in the Senate. Each of the three groups that made up the complex situation in the Senate was divided between the two parties. Of the seventy-five Senators signing the manifesto forty-five were Democrats and thirty were Republicans. Of the ten who were not asked to sign five were Democrats and five were Republicans. Of the eleven Senators who took responsibility for indirectly killing the bill five were Democrats and six were Republicans.

The nearest approach to political solidarity appeared in the six Republican opponents of the bill. All of them were of the progressive faction. Only two progressive Republicans, Mr. Borah of Idaho and Mr. Poindexter of Washington, signed the manifesto.

The following is a complete roster of

Continued on Page 2.

THE GREENBRIER — White Sulphur Springs, West Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Advt.

BULGARIA TO BREAK WITH UNITED STATES

Note Says Hostility to Germany Is Regarded as Directed Against Ally Also.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MONTREUX, Switzerland, March 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The Balkan Press Agency announces that the Bulgarian Government has completed a note which will be presented to the American Government next week.

The note lays stress upon "the noble aspirations for peace" which are dictated by the intensified submarine warfare and adds that American hostility toward Germany must also be considered as directed against Bulgaria.

At the same time the Bulgarian Minister at Washington is instructed to demand his passports.

The Bulgarian Minister to the United States is Stephan Panaretoff. George N. Ponlieff is Secretary of Legation. The American Minister to Bulgaria, Charles J. Vopicka, who was also Minister to Serbia and Rumania, is now in Christiania on his way home. He was ordered out of Bucharest when the Germans took the Rumanian capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—A semi-official Vienna message to the Pester Lloyd suggests that if the United States does nothing more than arm ships, diplomatic relations between Austria and the United States need not be broken off. The message says:

"Although the long duration of the crisis promotes disquiet, there is a general feeling that a solution has been reached if Wilson will maintain his notified attitude of armed neutrality."

The message adds that the Vienna Foreign Office considers that emphasis should be laid on the words "armed neutrality" and on the fact that Congress is fully empowered to avoid war. It is, however, hoped that the United States will kindly treat the Germanic empires with "confidence and comprehension."

DELAYS COMPLETING INAUGURAL ADDRESS

President, It Is Believed, Will Discuss in It the Senate's Armed Ship Fiasco.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Although his public inauguration is only a few hours off, President Wilson late tonight had not completed his inaugural address. It had been expected that recent developments in the international situation would have a large place in it, and tonight it was believed that the Senate's failure to reach a vote on the armed ship bill might be one of the points on which he would dwell in outlining his policies for the coming Administration.

The President, completely worn out by laborious work in connection with the ending of the session of Congress and the international situation, remained indoors today, except for his trip to the Capitol, with a group of friends and relatives here for the inauguration. They included Vance C. McCormick and Colonel E. M. House.

As customary, the President, after he had taken the oath and delivered his inaugural address from an open-air stand before the Capitol, will ride back to the White House at the head of a parade of many thousands, including military and naval organizations and a long line of delegations of private citizens. Then he will review the marchers from a stand before the White House grounds.

One feature will reflect directly the gravity of the international situation. Down Pennsylvania Avenue the parade will pass between lines of National Guardsmen, chosen from the New York regiments, forming a military barrier on either side of the line of march. Not since Lincoln's second inauguration during the civil war have troops been stationed to keep spectators back from an inaugural parade.

Thirty-three Senators Give Pledge to Mend Rules to Halt Filibustering

Plan for Majority to Fix a Time for Debate and Limit Speakers to One Hour Each—Stone, Vardaman and Kirby, Who Helped Kill Armed Ship Bill, Are Among the Signers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Under the leadership of Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma, virtually half of the new Senate has already pledged itself to cooperate to compel a change in the rules of the Senate, so that it can act instead of being rendered helpless by successful filibustering in the future.

As soon as the Senate meets in special session tomorrow an agreement, now in possession of Senator Owen, and which has already been signed by thirty-three Senators, including several Senators-elect, will become effective pledging them to co-operate to "compel" such a change in the rules of the Senate as President Wilson, in the statement issued by himself at the White House tonight, declares to be the only remedy for the present powerless, helpless situation of the Government in a great international crisis. The pledge is in the following form:

"Washington, March 3, 1917.

"We, the undersigned, hereby mutually covenant and agree to co-operate with each other in compelling such changes in the rules of the Senate as to terminate successful filibustering and enable the majority to fix an hour for disposing of any bill or question subject to the rule of one hour to each Senator for discussion before or after the hour is fixed. This agreement to go into effect March 5, 1917."

ROBERT L. OWEN, Oklahoma.
ATLEE POMERENE, Ohio.
HENRY F. HOLLIS, New Hampshire.
OLLIE M. JAMES, Kentucky.
JAMES A. REED, Missouri.
WILLIAM HUGHES, New Jersey.
JAMES K. VARDAMAN, Mississippi.
HENRY L. MYERS, Montana.
MORRIS SHEPPARD, Texas.
GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN, Oregon.
JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS, Mississippi.
WILLIAM F. KIRBY, Arkansas.
A. A. JONES, New Mexico.
CLAUDE A. SWANSON, Virginia.
DUNCAN U. FLETCHER, Florida.
JOHN WALTER SMITH, Maryland.
WILLARD SAULSBURY, Delaware.
W. J. STONE, Missouri.
EDWIN S. JOHNSON, South Dakota.
CHARLES S. THOMAS, Colorado.
HENRY F. ASHURST, Arizona.
KEY PITTMAN, Nevada.
PAUL O. HUSTING, Wisconsin.
THOMAS J. WALSH, Montana.
JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, Arkansas.
JAMES D. PHELAN, California.
W. H. KING, Utah.
J. C. W. BECKHAM, Kentucky.
JOSEPH E. RANSDELL, Louisiana.
JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS, Illinois.
WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, Kansas.
FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS, Nevada.
ALBERT B. FALL, New Mexico.

Others who, while they have not yet signed the agreement, have agreed to support the movement are:

THOMAS S. MARTIN, Virginia.
HOKE SMITH, Georgia.
HARRY LANE, Oregon.
JOHN F. SHAFROTH, Colorado.
OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD, Alabama.
KENNETH D. McKELLAR, Tennessee.
PARK TRAMMELL, Florida.

"I am delighted with the President's statement in regard to the cloture in the Senate," said Senator Owen when asked by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent tonight for comment as to the prospect of changing the rules in accordance with President Wilson's suggestion. "Six years ago I called the attention of the country to the importance of correcting the rules of the Senate and putting an end to the rule of the minority in that body.

"Four years ago I made an elaborate argument on the floor of the Senate demanding this reform and giving the authorities and precedents from other nations of the world and of the various States of the United States. I also pointed out the repeated efforts that have been made in the Senate to change this practice, which is based on a rule drafted in 1808, when the previous question was dropped from the list of privileged motions.

"Two years ago I presented this matter again still more extensively and appealed to the Senate to correct this evil.

"At the beginning of the Sixty-fourth Congress by Senate Resolution 14 I presented to the Senate certain proposed changes which ought to be made in that body's rules in order to make efficient the action of the Senate.

"It seems that nothing but a cataclysm can remove this stupidity from the practice of the Senate. But the time has come when the members themselves will no longer submit to this conduct by the minority.

"The rules of the Senate are going to be changed, and nothing will be permitted to be done until the rules are changed. We have reached a complete impasse, a situation in which there was a complete destruction of the powers of the Senate, and it will be tolerated no longer, I am sure, by a majority of the members of that body."

Most of the new members were in conference with friends or political associates and could not be reached, but the following opinions on the Armed Ship bill were obtained:

A. A. Jones, Democrat, New Mexico—If the Armed Neutrality bill should be reintroduced in a special session I should vote for its passage without argument.

Harry S. New, Republican, Indiana—I would have voted for the Armed Ship bill, and will support all real preparedness measures. I do not feel in a position to discuss limitation of debate in the Senate.

Peter Goelet Gerry, Democrat, Rhode Island—I think the Armed Neutrality bill should have passed. Concerning preparedness my record in the House shows that I am for all measures that will give us adequate naval and military forces.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—I regret exceedingly that bill authorizing arming of American merchant vessels failed of enactment. If the President submits question to new Senate it will have my support. WILLIAM M. CALDER.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—I favor protection of American lives and property. Voted for Armed Neutrality bill in House.

HOWARD SUTHERLAND,
(West Virginia.)

INDEPENDENTS SHUN CONGRESS PARTISANS

Four of Five Who Will Decide House Organization Agree to Avoid Alliances.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Four of the five independents who will decide whether the Republicans or the Democrats shall organize the House in the next Congress met today and agreed that for the present they would not commit themselves to either party. They decided to come to Washington ten days in advance if an extra session should be called.

The four were Representatives Randall, Prohibitionist, of California; Schall, Progressive, of Minnesota; Martin, Progressive-Protectionist, of Louisiana, and London, Socialist, of New York.

GOV. COX DENOUNCES WILSON'S OPPONENTS

Ohioans Tumultuously Cheer Attack on "Treasonable Conduct" in the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 4.—When Governor James M. Cox, in welcoming the return of the Fourth National Guard from border service today denounced "the treasonable conduct" of certain members of the United States Senate, he was cheered tumultuously. In the State Senate a portrait of Judge Alfred K. Nippert of Cincinnati, which adorned the walls, was covered up by direction of one of the members of the Senate. Nippert recently gave expression to utterances that have been considered pro-German.

"You now pass from Federal control, and are again mere members of the Ohio National Guard," the Governor said to the troops. "If the events of tomorrow should occasion national hazard, five million men of your type will leave the ties of home, and a million mothers will give up their boys, recognizing that in the hands of our great leader peace will be preserved at every sacrifice save national honor.

"We are a united people, surrounded by the friendly seas that remove us from the present horrors of war, preaching amity between nations and urging present adversaries to lay down their arms. We will fight only when our rights are deliberately trespassed upon. To do less would make us unworthy of our fathers. Regardless of what a few misguided public officials may do, and despite the fact that the blood of many nations courses through the veins of our people, we will respond as one man when our leader calls.

"Standing here on this Sabbath morning, facing the monuments of our heroic dead, in the name of our great State, in the name of McKinley, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and Stanton, in the name of our patriotic citizenship, we protest against the treasonable conduct of a handful of men in the American Senate. Tying the President's hands, they scandalize their country in the eyes of the world and create the false notion of a division among our people that carries a stain to the fair name of America.

"Public opinion will be swift in its resentment, and it will be known soon to the four corners of the world that the policy of the Republic will be our universal creed."

MILWAUKEE GERMANS SUPPORT PRESIDENT

Organizations of Hyphenates Pledge Loyalty to Wilson—Antagonism to La Follette.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, March 4.—Leaders of the hyphenated Americans of Milwaukee, representing all the varieties of hyphen from the emerald of Ireland to the red and black of Germany, are uniting in a declaration of loyalty to the Wilson Administration and a repudiation of the representatives in Congress who misrepresented them in the fight against the Administration measures.

"We are proud of the hyphen," said Walter Stern, who leads this movement, "but we are more proud of the word American which follows the hyphen, and we propose to demonstrate to the President that Milwaukee, called German, is as American as the society of the Mayflower."

Mr. Stern and his friends united today in a big newspaper advertisement offering a chance for signatures to the following message to President Wilson:

"We pledge to you our loyal support in any action you see fit to take, in defense of American rights which may be menaced by any foreign country, and have faith in your looking after American interests with courage and fidelity."

The introduction to this advertisement specifies that it is to controvert any impression that Milwaukeeans are not loyal on account of the action of Wisconsin Congressmen. Stern adds that this includes La Follette. The names on the advertisement include eight nationalities.

Deerfoot Farm Sausage for Breakfast
Makes you feel fit and fine for the forenoon's tasks. Have some tomorrow. Get the genuine.—Advt.

PIRACY STATUTE BLOCKING WILSON

Law of 1819 Forbids Attack by Merchantmen on Warships of Power Not Hostile.

SENATE DISCOVERED FLAW

Fears Expressed Captains of Our Armed Ships Might Suffer Capt. Fryatt's Fate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The law to which the President refers as preventing him from employing his general constitutional powers to arm merchantmen for defense against submarines despite the failure of the Congress to authorize him to act is one enacted in 1819, referring to the defense of American shipping from piracy. It permits the arming of merchant ships, but specifically provides that they shall not be permitted to defend themselves against "a public armed vessel of a nation" with which the United States is "in amity."

The law has been on the statute books for nearly a century, although the conditions against which it was intended to guard have long since been obsolete. The law, which is Section 4,295 of the United States Revised Statutes, under Chapter VIII. of Title XLVIII., containing "Regulations for the Suppression of Piracy," is as follows:

The commander and crew of any merchant vessel of the United States, owned wholly, or in part, by a citizen thereof, may oppose and defend against any aggression, search, restraint, depredation, or seizure, which shall be attempted upon such vessel, or upon any other vessel so owned, by the commander or crew of any armed vessel whatsoever, not being a public armed vessel of some nation in amity with the United States, and may subdue and capture the same; and may also retake any vessel so owned which may have been captured by the commander or crew of any such armed vessel, and send the same into any port of the United States.

When the President went before Congress last Monday to ask power to arm American ships he said:

"No doubt I already possess that authority without special warrant of law, by the plain implication of my constitutional duties and powers, but I prefer in the present circumstances not to act upon general implication. I wish to feel that the authority and the power of the Congress are behind me in whatever it may become necessary for me to do."

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, however, in studying the subject, discovered the existence of the old piracy law, under the terms of which it is held American merchant vessels cannot now legally defend themselves by force of arms against German submarines, which are "public armed vessels" of the German nation with which the United States is technically in amity. The committee discussed the question at much length before the bill was brought on the floor of the Senate, and the Senate bill was precisely framed to remove the obstacle raised by the old bill.

Last Friday Senator Lodge, in advocating the passage of the bill, said in answer to a question from Mr. La Follette as to whether the President al-

Continued on Page 2.

sels, could not permit them to use these arms against vessels of a nation with which the United States was at amity. Technically the United States and Germany are at amity—that is, they are not at war. Apparently, however, little if any attention was paid to the effect upon the present situation of the statute to which Senator Lodge made reference. At noon today, when the Armed Ship bill went down to defeat, several members of the Cabinet were of the opinion that the President would soon give the order to have the Navy Department furnish guns to vessels of the American Line and such other vessels of American register which applied for guns as a means of protection against German U-boats.

The President went back to the White House from the Capitol as soon as he had taken the oath of office in the President's Room of the Senate Chamber. The copies of the statement given to the press show evidence of having been prepared under hurry orders, as if the original from which the copies were made had come hot from the President's typewriter to the copyists, sheet by sheet.

Sees Colonel House and Others.

Tonight, before issuing the statement, the President had a conference at the White House with Colonel E. M. House of New York, Vance McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee; Secretary McAdoo, Postmaster General Burleson, and Secretary Tumulty.

Close friends of the President said this afternoon, soon after the Congress session ended, that they felt certain the President would order the Navy Department to furnish guns to merchant vessels. They said that there appeared to be reason for belief that the President possessed the power to arm merchant vessels without the specific authority of Congress, and it was felt that he had the right to exercise that power in view of the fact that 413 members of the House had voted for the Armed Ship bill on its passage while only 13 members voted the other way, and about four-fifths of the Senate had signed a manifesto in favor of the legislation. In these circumstances, they contended, there was little doubt in their minds that the President would give the word to furnish guns to merchantmen. But all those who talked in this way were careful to say that they did not know positively what the President intended to do.

The statement issued by the President tonight is devoted as much to the general effect of the Senate's freedom of debate on legislation as to the manner in which it killed the Armed Ship bill. The President practically denounces the Senate for killing the Webb bill permitting combinations in this country to combat combinations in European trade, the bill for increasing the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Conservation bill, the Water Power bill, and the annual budgets for the army, the Military Academy, and for sundry civil expenses of the Government. He also says that the Senate rule made it impossible to extend the powers of the Shipping Board and to increase the gold reserve.

Even if the Congress were called in extra session to make another attempt to pass the Armed Ship bill, "the paralysis of the Senate would remain," declares the President. "Its majority is powerless, helpless. In the midst of a crisis of extraordinary peril, when only definite and decided action can make the nation safe or shield it from war itself by the aggression of others, action is impossible."

"Little Group of Willful Men."

According to the President, "the Senate of the United States is the only legislative body in the world which cannot act when its majority is ready for action." The President refers to the La Follette filibusters as "a little group of willful men representing no opinion but their own." He accused them of having "rendered the great Government of the United States helpless and contemptible."

There is a suggestion tonight that the President is not so sure as he was at the time that he prepared his statement that he is without authority on account of the ancient statute—the President referred to statutes—to arm merchant ships without waiting for the sanction of Congress. Late tonight the White House authorized some changes in the President's statement which indicate that a doubt remains as to the effect of the old law on the President's right to take steps for the protection of American commerce.

In the statement as given to the press there was a paragraph in which the President, speaking in the third person, asserted that "it had been found that there were certain old statutes as yet unrepealed which raised insuperable practical obstacles and virtually nullified his power."

Several hours after the statement was given out the White House asked that a change be made in the sentence. This change modified the directness of the sentence so as to say that the old statutes, as yet unrepealed, "may raise insuperable practical obstacles," and "may nullify" the President's power to arm ships without the authority of Congress.

It is believed that these changes indicate that the President may have seen the application of the old statutes in a new light after his statement was issued. At least, they suggest that a doubt has been raised in the President's mind as to his earlier impression that he was forbidden to arm ships unless the statute of 1819 was repealed and direct authority given to him to furnish naval guns to vessels of the American merchant marine.

WANT NAVY GUNNERS ON MERCHANT VESSELS

Shipowners Say Government Will Have to Provide Experts as Well as Weapons.

Directly the officials at the navy yard, Brooklyn, receive instructions from Washington to go ahead and equip the American Line steamers with guns it is understood the company will advertise the sailing date of the St. Louis. She is coaled and stored ready for sea and can be armed ready to sail, it is said, three days after the Navy Department has her equipped with guns.

Officials of the International Mercantile Marine Company said yesterday that there was no truth in the report that the American Line had hired ex-navy men as gunners for the ships. Numbers of applications had been received and filed, but no engagements made. It was pointed out that a steamship company could not take upon its shoulders the responsibility of hiring men who were to be depended upon to protect the lives of 600 to 700 persons from submarine attack. The Government would have to provide efficient gun crews accustomed to discipline who would be ready at all times for duty when called upon, it was said.

The following is a list of American ships now in port which trade to Europe and whose owners may call upon the President to provide them with guns and gunners after the American liners have been equipped, as they are United States mail carriers and have the right of way:

PASSENGER LINERS.

Finland	15,000 tons
Kroonland	15,000 tons
New York	11,000 tons
Philadelphia	11,000 tons
St. Louis	12,000 tons

FREIGHTERS.

Name.	Net Tonnage.	Bound For.
Algonquin	2,568	Santo Domingo
Allaguash	2,492	Montevideo
Amazonia	1,327	Liverpool
Aztec	2,345	France
Beverly	1,012	.....
Boulderick	1,849	Genoa
Crofton Hall	3,662	Buenos Aires
Lansing	1,247	.....
Manchuria	8,750	London
Missourian	5,077	St. Nazaire
Moorenac	836	Gothenburg
Neches	3,470	Montevideo
Pleiades	2,932	Buenos Aires
Santiago	2,210	Progreso
Seguranca	2,506	Genoa
Seward	2,060	Genoa
Zeelandia	1,718	Malta

TANK STEAMERS.

Campana	2,133	Spain
Daylite	1,601	.....
H. C. Folger	4,456	London
Glenpool	3,087	Tuxpam
Pearl Shell	3,470	Bordeaux
Somerset	3,032	Bordeaux

HOUSE GAVEL FALLS AMID LOYAL FERVOR

Closes Session with One of the Greatest Patriotic Demonstrations in Its History.

SING AND BURY HATCHETS

Representative Edmonds's Wife Impersonates Miss Rankin, "the Lady from Montana."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—In an outburst of patriotic songs, sung while the wife of Speaker Clark and the wife of Representative Charles L. Linthicum of Maryland suspended a large flag over the railing of the galleries, the House brought its session to an end at noon today.

Aside from the patriotic demonstration, which occurred as soon as the adjournment gavel fell, the appearance—by proxy—of Miss Jeanette Rankin, member-elect, and the first woman to win a seat in Congress, furnished a momentary thrill for the House membership and the crowded galleries.

"By unanimous consent the lady from Montana will now take the floor," shouted Representative James A. Gallivan of Massachusetts, who stood upon a table, around which was grouped a half hundred members who had been singing.

Every one in the Chamber, the press gallery, and the public galleries, which were jammed to the doors, glanced over the Chamber for a first sight of the woman member. Miss Rankin did not rise.

"Where is she?" shouted a hundred voices.

"I appoint the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Britten, to point out the lady and ask her to speak," said Mr. Gallivan.

Representative Britten moved quickly to the side of a stylishly dressed woman who had just entered the Chamber.

A Make-Believe "Miss Rankin."

Taking the woman by the hand, Mr. Britten presented her to the membership of the House and the galleries.

There was great applause, and Mr. Gallivan proposed "three cheers and a tiger for the lady from Montana." As the cheers died "Miss Rankin" bowed in appreciation, and, in a clear voice which reached every part of the Chamber, said:

"I prefer to make my speech to the next Congress."

There was more cheering as "Miss Rankin" took her seat, and a murmur of approval ran through the galleries.

"She's good looking, isn't she?" "What poise she has," and "I bet she can talk, too," were some of the comments heard as spectators said they were glad they were on hand to see the first appearance of the new member from Montana.

When newspaper correspondents hustled down to interview Miss Rankin, Jimmy Gallivan and Fred Britten winked significantly and said she had gone. It then developed that, so far as Messrs. Gallivan and Britten know, Miss Rankin isn't even in Washington, but they decided to play a practical joke on the departing House members.

The joke worked for Mrs. George W. Edmonds, wife of Representative Edmonds of Pennsylvania, portrayed the rôle of the Montana suffragist with all the skill of an actress. The plot was suddenly hatched by Representatives Gallivan and Britten, and Mrs. Edmonds said she was willing to impersonate Miss Rankin.

Scores of persons left the Capitol thinking they had heard the first speech of Miss Rankin on the House floor. There were about 300 House members present at the time and most of them were likewise deceived.

The House met today, at 10 o'clock, with little business to transact. The Senate filibuster made it useless to pass additional bills and today's session in the Lower Chamber was largely one of good-byes and speechmaking.

Flag Unfurled in Gallery.

As the House prepared to adjourn at noon Representative Meeker of Missouri brought into the chamber a box of song books. They were distributed among members as the adjournment gavel was sounded by Speaker Clark, and immediately the House membership began to sing "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean." This was followed by "America," and then came the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner."

Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Linthicum had meanwhile unfurled a large flag in the Speaker's gallery and they waved it over the rail as each member of the House and those in the galleries turned their faces toward the Stars and Stripes and sang the national anthem.

No such patriotic demonstration has ever been seen at the close of a session. Ordinarily the members sing and indulge in farewell speeches, but the spirit of patriotism ran through the post-adjournment demonstration this afternoon.

There were three cheers for "the Red, White and Blue," and more than two thousand persons within the four walls of the House Chamber cheered the Stars and Stripes. After this the House songsters swung into some of the familiar tunes that have been favorites in the past, "Auld Lang Syne," "My Old Kentucky Home," "Suwanee River," and other airs affording a chance for melody.

An unusual sentimental touch was given to the song festival when Congressman Meeker announced:

"At the request of 'Uncle Joe' Cannon we will now sing for him No. 87."

Members turned rapidly the pages of the song books and a moment later a hundred voices joined in: "God be with you till we meet again."

Turning from the serious to the gay, Mrs. Kincheloe, wife of Representative David Kincheloe of Kentucky, contributed a whistling solo. She selected "Dixie," and the Southern members whistled shrilly the chorus.

Inning for the Drys.

Some Prohibitionist member, mindful of the prohibition legislation enacted during the session, waited for a lull and started the doleful tune:

"Nobody Knows How Dry I Am."

The galleries laughed and the membership picked up the refrain and sang it feelingly.

"Lame duck" speeches, and the exchange of compliments among the House leaders consumed the final hour of the session proper.

For ten minutes "Uncle Joe" Cannon was Speaker of the House. At the suggestion of Representative Mann, the minority leader, Speaker Clark called Mr. Cannon to the Chair. The Republican warhorse and veteran of many legislative battles received an ovation as he mounted the rostrum, seized the gavel in his left hand—"Uncle Joe" always used the left hand—and rapped for order.

The entire House membership and the hundreds in the galleries arose to applaud the ex-Speaker, and he was deeply touched by the demonstration. As he brought down the gavel with his trusty left Mr. Cannon, with the same inflection and emphasis the House heard for eight years, said: "The House will be in order. The gentleman from Illinois."

There was laughter and more applause, and then Mr. Mann sent up a resolution extending the thanks of the House to Speaker Clark for the fair, able, and courteous manner in which he had presided during the session. This was unanimously adopted after Mr. Mann and "Uncle Joe" had spoken of the work of this and prior sessions.

"There have been contests and wild scenes here in my time," said Mr. Cannon. "Sometimes I had feelings of resentment and again of disapproval, but as the sun comes up and the sun goes down, as the months go by and the years lapse, I have recognized that under a Government of the people there must be organization by parties. As to Speaker Clark, I knew him long before I became Speaker of the House and before he became Speaker. During all that time he has always commanded, and never more than now, my approval and esteem."

Clark Compliments the House.

Speaker Clark in reply agreed that he, too, had witnessed "a few wild scenes and a few fights in this body in the past."

"In my judgment," said the Speaker, this is the best-behaved House I have ever seen. Some of you new members may not think so, but the oldtimers like Mr. Mann and Mr. Cannon and myself know it is true.

"Another thing: I want to congratulate the House that partisanship in the acute stage which I found here more than twenty years ago has almost vanished, and it augurs well for the perpetuity of the Republic."

Speaker Clark paused a moment, smiled whimsically, and concluded:

"Of course, as to my own opinion, I believe the longer a man serves as Speaker the easier it is for him to perform his duties."

This indirect reference to the Speakership contest in the next House, which either the Democrats or Republicans may control by a majority of one vote, brought general laughter.

Representative Kitchin, the Democratic floor leader, and Representative Mann, the Republican floor leader, reviewed their personal relations during the session, and praised the comparative harmony in the lower body. Each leader paid a sincere tribute to the fairness and ability of the other, and the session closed with good fellowship on both sides of the aisle.

"Alfalfa Bill" Murray, a "lame duck," made the last speech of the House session. He took the floor at 11:38, and two minutes later the gavel fell, but in this brief time Mr. Murray, who was opposed to Speaker Clark in the Baltimore Convention, set the House to cheering by proposing him as the Democratic nominee in 1920.

DANIELS WILL RUSH NAVY CONSTRUCTION

To Employ the Emergency Fund and if Necessary Commandeer Shipbuilding Plants.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Secretary Daniels announced tonight that the Navy Department would employ immediately the emergency fund provided by Congress for speeding up warship construction and acquiring submarines, submarine chasers, and other craft, and, if necessary, would use the authority granted to commandeer private plants. The leading private shipbuilders of the country will be called into conference this week.

"Delays will not be permitted to stand in the way of carrying out the clear intent of Congress," says a statement, issued by the Secretary. "I will be quick to recommend taking over any plants if it is essential to do so in order to secure the building of new ships in double quick time. We will undoubtedly secure co-operation in putting an end to delays that have impeded the construction of formerly authorized programs."

PIRACY STATUTE BLOCKING WILSON

Continued from Page 1.

ready had all the powers the bill sought to confer on him:

"No; he certainly has not. He has no authority to arm merchantmen, and he is applying for that authority."

"The first three lines of the Senate bill provide," he continued, "that the commanders and crews of all merchant vessels of the United States and bearing the registry of the United States are hereby authorized to arm and defend such vessels against unlawful attacks. Whether we pass the House or Senate bill that clause must be placed in the bill.

"In the statutes of the United States we have a provision permitting merchant vessels to arm and defend themselves; but it expressly provides that they must not defend themselves against the public armed vessel of a nation with which we are at amity. Technically we are at amity with Germany now; and if we arm those vessels, or if they arm themselves, and then make resistance to a German vessel, be she cruiser or submarine, and they fall in that resistance and are made prisoners, under our own statutes they can be deemed pirates and treated in that way because of that particular exception in the statute of 1819.

"It would be something worse than a mockery to invite the commanders and crews of our vessels to arm those vessels, to give them armament for that purpose, and then to send them to sea without at least fixing and defining their military status under our own laws. I do not know that even that would be sufficient to protect them as they ought to be protected, because we have the case of Captain Fryatt, a merchant Captain who defended his own ship, which he had a right to do under the English law and the law of nations, but who was executed after being made a prisoner. We certainly ought never to arm those men and authorize them to fight all unlawful attacks, and yet by our own law leave them in a status where they might be treated as pirates, when it is our plain duty to give them the military status which would be recognized by all the world."

Senator Brandegee of Connecticut yesterday in referring to the same statute in a speech demanding the enaction of the Senate bill, declared that in his opinion it clearly did "absolutely inhibit our merchant vessels from defending themselves against the sovereignty of a foreign nation, which is represented by their armed vessels," and that the "reason for it is very obvious and very wise."

"Of course," he continued, "I do not think it would be a wise policy for any Government to allow a merchant vessel on the high seas with no control by the Government over it to shoot into the Government-owned vessels of foreign nations with which we are at peace. It would be an endless source of danger, and it would be an assault upon the sovereignty of the nation, when any of our citizens on our merchant vessels or on our warships shot at foreign naval vessels or public vessels owned by a country with which we were at peace, and I think at present we are prohibited from doing so.

"Now, of course, I know that many people will say, 'Oh, we are not at amity with the German nation at present; we have severed diplomatic relations with them.' I do not know whether under the technical language of this proposed statute and the construction that might be placed upon it we are at amity with the Teutonic powers today or not.

"The President is recommending armed neutrality. We are passing a bill which Germany may consider to be an act of war. Whether they assert their rights or their intentions makes little difference; they assert their intention of destroying any vessel, of any kind, of any nation, irrespective of its cargo or its passengers or its crew, without warning and without inquiry, at midnight in midwinter on the high seas; to destroy any vessel of any nation, neutral or otherwise, on sight."

$511,000,000 IN BILLS BLOCKED BY SENATE

Only Two of Administration's General Measures Got By in the Closing Jam.

MORE THAN A BILLION VOTED

Many Nominations, Army, Navy, and Civil, Held Up by Fight on Grayson Promotion.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Of all the general legislation on the Administration program, only two measures, the Revenue bill and the measure giving civil government to Porto Rico and American citizenship to its inhabitants, got through the legislative tangle at the close of the session of Congress. One of the most important enactments of the three months of the session, the Immigration bill, passed both Houses, despite the President's announced objection and then was passed again by both over his veto.

Although the Senate filibuster stopped the passage of Appropriation bills carrying about $511,000,000, Congress in three months managed to get through ten other supply measures, with a total of nearly $1,200,000,000. Appropriation measures that failed included the Army bill, carrying $270,000,000; the Sundry Civil bill, $139,000,000; the General Deficiency, $62,000,000; the Rivers and Harbors, $39,000,000, and the Military Academy, $1,380,000.

Among the other bills which failed were the measures to supplement the Adamson law, the bill to enlarge the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Webb bill to legalize joint foreign selling agencies, and conservation legislation, including the general dam bills and water power bills.

Bills which did not form part of the orginal program but which were pressed unsuccessfully by Cabinet officers and Administration leaders late in the session, included amendments to the shipping act to give the President power to commandeer ships, a drastic espionage bill which passed the Senate but never was taken up in the House, and amendments to the Federal Reserve act to increase reserve bank gold holdings and decrease member bank reserves.

Colombia Bill Held Up.

Congress provided for the payment of $25,000,000 for the Danish West Indies, but the Senate failed to ratify, despite an urgent request by the President, the treaty to pay Colombia $15,000,000 for the separation of Panama. Among important enactments which were not specifically included in the program were the bill abolishing saloons in the District of Columbia and the rider on the Post Office Appropriation bill, making it a crime to transport liquor in interstate commerce into a prohibition State.

The bills passed were: Naval, $385,000,000; Post Office, $330,000,000; Invalid Pensions, $160,000,000; Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, $40,000,000; Fortifications, $51,000,000; Agricultural, $26,000,000; District of Columbia, $13,000,000; Indian, $12,000,000; Diplomatic and Consular, $5,000,000, and Urgent Deficiency, $5,000,000.

President Wilson was at the Capitol during the closing hours of the session, signing bills as they were delivered to his office. Members of the Cabinet and Secretary Tumulty, with a staff from the White House, were on hand to assist.

Among the measures to which the President attached his signature were the naval and agricultural appropriation bills, a resolution providing for a bond issue of $150,000,000 to speed up warship construction, a resolution postponing the effectiveness of the prohibition feature of the Post Office bill until July 1, a resolution appropriating $3,000,000 to continue work on the Alaskan Railroad, and more than a score of minor resolutions. The last measure signed provided a pension for the widow of Major Gen. Frederick Funston.

More than 1,400 nominations sent to the Senate by President Wilson failed of confirmation. All of them probably will be returned when the Senate meets in extra session Tuesday with those of the Cabinet and such diplomatic nominations as the President may decide to make at the beginning of his new term.

Nominations That Failed.

Most of those left over were army and navy promotions and Postmaster appointments. Among the more important other nominations were: William B. Colver and John Franklin Fort to be members of the Federal Trade Commission, Raymond H. Stevens to be a member of the Shipping Board, and Riley McMillan Little, Mrs. Frances C. Axtell, and John J. Keegan to be members of the Employers' Compensation Commission. On the navy list were Cary T. Grayson, the President's physician, to be Medical Director and Rear Admiral, and the following to be Rear Admirals: Harry McL. P. Huse, Robert S. Griffin, George E. Burd, James H. Oliver, John Hood, William S. Sims.

Failure of the nominations was due largely to the fight on Dr. Grayson. It became apparent shortly after his name went in that he would not be confirmed without difficulty, but his friends refused to permit his name to be taken from the head of the nomination list when it once got there, and the other nominations gradually lined up behind it. Efforts were made at first to reach a vote on the Grayson appointment or to get his name displaced, but all failed, and Republican Senators who opposed confirmation were assured that many Democrats who might not care to vote against confirmation would not be a party to forcing long executive sessions so that it might be jammed through.

It is probable that in the Senate's special session other nominations may be disposed of first and the way cleared for the fight on the Grayson appointment that is bound to come and is expected eventually to result in confirmation. About the others of importance held up there apparently has been but little controversy.

BITTER WRANGLE AS SENATE CLOSES

Continued from Page 1.

the Senate, showing the relation of every Senator to the situation that resulted in the bill's failure:

Opponents of the Bill.

REPUBLICANS—La Follette, Wisconsin; Norris, Nebraska; Cummins, Iowa; Gronna, North Dakota; Clapp, Minnesota; Works, California—6.

DEMOCRATS—Stone, Missouri; O'Gorman, New York; Kirby, Arkansas; Lane, Oregon; Vardaman, Mississippi—5.

Signers of Manifesto.

REPUBLICANS—Borah and Brady, Idaho; Brandegee and McLean, Connecticut; Catron and Fall, New Mexico; Clark and Warren, Wyoming; Colt, Rhode Island; Curtis, Kansas; Dillingham and Page, Vermont; Fernald, Maine; Harding, Ohio; Jones and Poindexter, Washington; Lodge and Weeks, Massachusetts; McCumber, North Dakota; Nelson, Minnesota; Oliver, Pennsylvania; Sherman, Illinois; Smith and Townsend, Michigan; Smoot and Sutherland, Utah; Sterling, South Dakota; Wadsworth, New York; Watson, Indiana; du Pont, Delaware—30.

DEMOCRATS—Ashurst, Arizona; Bankhead and Underwood, Alabama; Beckham and James, Kentucky; Broussard and Ransdell, Louisiana; Bryan and Fletcher, Florida; Chamberlain, Oregon; Chilton, West Virginia; Hardwick and Smith, Georgia; Hitchcock, Nebraska; Hollis, New Hampshire; Hughes and Martine, New Jersey; Husting, Wisconsin; Johnson, South Dakota; Kern, Indiana; Lea and Shields, Tennessee; Lee and Smith, Maryland; Lewis, Illinois; Martin and Swanson, Virginia; Meyers and Walsh, Montana; Newlands and Pittman, Nevada; Overman and Simmons, North Carolina; Owen, Oklahoma; Phelan, California; Pomerene, Ohio; Reed, Missouri; Robinson, Arkansas; Saulsbury, Delaware; Shafroth and Thomas, Colorado; Shepard, Texas; Smith, South Carolina; Thompson, Kansas; Williams, Mississippi—45.

Senators Not Recorded.

Those who would have signed if they had had an opportunity were said to be three, all Democrats, as follows: Tillman, South Carolina; Culberson, Texas, and Smith, Arizona. A statement was made today that Penrose, a Republican, of Pennsylvania, would have signed if possible, but early last evening he had an opportunity to sign, and, though he favored the bill, he did not then think the manifesto a wise move. Later he changed his mind. Statements as to Smith of Arizona and Culberson were made by their colleagues.

The others who could not be reached were: Gore, Democrat, of Oklahoma, who is ill, and three Republicans—Lippett of Rhode Island, who was out of town; Gallinger of New Hampshire, who is ill, and Goff of West Virginia, who was out of town.

Senators not accounted for at all by the managers of the manifesto were Kenyon (Rep.) of Iowa and Johnson (Dem.) of Maine.

To many the defection of Mr. Stone of Missouri was the most astounding circumstance of the filibuster. As Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, he has been the President's trusted mouthpiece on many delicate diplomatic matters. Mr. Stone himself described his difference with the President as the first that had proved irreconcilable, though he had shocked the country before by supporting the McLemore resolution.

Mr. Stone's opposition to the bill was emphasized here by the fact that other Senators of markedly pacifistic tendencies had come to realize, since the publication of the Zimmermann letter, that they had carried pacifism too far, and that the time had come for a bolder policy. Mr. Hitchcock of Nebraska, who handled the Armed Ship bill on the floor in Mr. Stone's place, was one of these. He had opposed the bill in committee, but with the Zimmermann letter before him he accepted the responsibility forced upon him by Mr. Stone's desertion, and labored for passage of the measure.

The last phase of the fight began yesterday afternoon when, following Mr. Stone's long speech against the measure, which he said would certainly lead to war, Mr. Hitchcock began to ask for unanimous consent, first to shorten speeches so that all could be heard, then to fix various hours for voting. These offers be continued till a few minutes before the Senate died at noon, but all of them encountered objections, with the constantly repeated explanation that until the objector in question had been heard without restriction no agreement could be reached.

Then leaders on both sides began to despair. The appeals of Mr. Hitchcock and others to the patriotism of Senators that they stand by the President when all the world, particularly the German world, was watching for any sign of division, were greeted with mocking laughter from Mr. La Follette, who hovered about the chamber with a long, prepared speech in readiness for any lull, and by the more dogged indifference of his supporters. Meanwhile diplomats, who filled their reserved gallery practically all night, tittered in manifest amusement at this strange spectacle of American legislation.

"If this bill fails," said John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, as the morning wore slowly on and the bill's chances of enactment dwindled steadily, "it will be the most humiliating spectacle in the world. Its failure will announce to the world that this is the most impotent legislative body on earth. Nine-tenths of the Senate here wish to vote, but we can only express that wish by signing a round robin. This manifesto means that if anybody is to blame, it is not we who signed it."

The reading of the manifesto brought on the session's nearest approach to a personal clash. The text of the manifesto said that it was to be spread on the record, but Mr. Jones of Washington voiced the opinion of several Senators that it was not intended to be used until the failure of the bill was evident. The incident occurred shortly after 3 A. M.

Manifesto on Record.

"At this hour," said Mr. Hitchcock, "when the defeat of this measure by exasperating and procrastinating debate simply for the purpose of delay threatens to prevent Senators from going on record—at this hour, when that seems to be imminent, we propose putting this statement in the record to show that nine-tenths of the Senate are ready to vote, anxious to vote, and want to vote for this bill, but they are being prevented by twelve Senators, who refuse us an opportunity to vote. Then the world will know that the Senate is with the Presidency, as the House was with the President, nine to one."

"I did not sign that paper," said Mr. Jones, after a little colloquy, "with the understanding that it was to be read in the Senate here and used in such a way as to reflect upon any Senator who did not sign it."

Mr. Robinson of Arkansas, who had read the paper for Mr. Hitchcock seemed to think that Mr. Jones meant that it was intended to be kept secret. The accusation of bad faith infuriated him and raising his voice to a pitch rarely heard in the Senate, while diplomats and their wives leaned over smiling to look, he threw his body back and forth while he furiously replied to Mr. Jones. At the same time Mr. La Follette went near him, with his hands in his pockets, grinning broadly.

"This does not come with a good grace," shouted Mr. Robinson to Mr. Jones, "from the Senator who has this evening charged the President of the United States with responsibility for the Lusitania incident, to rise on the floor of the United States Senate and after subscribing his name to the document, declare that he expected it to be kept secret.

"Let men of courage rise now to speak. The hour has come when members of the United States Senate ought to be afforded opportunity to say how they stand on this question. It is a fateful hour, an important issue."

The filibuster then proceeded on its weary way. For a time, by an inadvertence on the part of Mr. Smith of South Carolina, who wanted action on a conference report on the Agricultural Appropriation bill, that measure displaced the Armed Ship bill. This gave Mr. Gronna of North Dakota, who had been insistently demanding a right to be heard at length on the armed ship measure, opportunity to discuss rural matters, and he spoke for more than an hour, mostly reading a statistical statement regarding different grades of wheat. Though the rules of the Senate permit debate on any subject at any time, not a word did he say of the ship bill.

Speeches, all as tedious as the rules of filibustering require, were then made by Mr. Norris of Nebraska, Mr. Works of California, and Mr. Clapp of Minnesota, all Progressive Republicans.

Then the filibuster took a queer turn. By this time the night being over, it was evident that the bill was dead, and its supporters, aside from occasionally asking for agreements to vote, which were always refused, devoted themselves chiefly to keeping Mr. La Follette from talking. Since Mr. La Follette has been in the Senate hardly a bill in which he was interested has come to a vote without his managing to make the closing speech.

It is at the closing hours of a measure's consideration that the galleries give their best audience to Senatorial orators, and Mr. La Follette likes an audience. The audience today was particularly to his liking. The galleries were filled to overflowing. Long lines of would-be spectators stood patiently outside every door, while the rare presence of the diplomatic group gave an unusual distinction. Mr. La Follette had determined to be heard before this crowd and ignored the many other opportunities he could have found earlier.

But after abandoning hope of passing the bill the defeated Senators had determined to make Senator La Follette pay for his coup by sacrificing the crowning fruits of his victory. During the early morning hours they worked out the plan to prevent him from delivering his address. The plan was made quietly in the cloakrooms, and the time was fixed for 10 o'clock this morning, when most of the Senators would be back in the chamber ready for adjournment.

La Follette, looking fresh and eager, entered the chamber while Senator Owen was speaking. He did not appear to be cognizant of the fact that the Democrats were ready for him. When Senator Owen started to take his seat both Hitchcock and La Follette addressed the Chair. Senator Saulsbury, presiding, under the rules would be compelled to recognize the man who addressed him first. The Chair recognized Senator Hitchcock but La Follette interrupted.

Angry Debate on Floor.

"At 8 o'clock this morning," he said, "when I sought recognition I was told that, when the Vice President left the chair, he had left a list with the names of two Senators upon it who might be recognized before I could be recognized. They were Senators Owen and Hitchcock. I recall that sometimes these lists are disregarded by presiding officers, and I would like to know if I am to be recognized."

The Wisconsin member made this statement as a parliamentary inquiry, and Senator Robinson immediately made a point of order that it was not a proper inquiry under the Senate rules.

La Follette's voice began to rise.

"I do not care," he shouted, "what point of order the Senator makes."

The Arkansas Senator insisted on addressing the Chair again, and La Follette moved out into the center aisle and down into the well before the Clerk's desk.

Democrats, many of them warned of the coup about to be sprung, hurried into the chamber with confident smiles to enjoy the spectacle of seeing a filibuster pitted against a filibuster. La Follette, quickly sensing the situation, raised his voice almost to a shriek, shook his forefinger menacingly at Senator Saulsbury, and shouted:

"I will continue on the floor until I complete my statement, unless somebody carries me off the floor, and I would like to see the man do it."

Before La Follette could conclude the sentence Senator Robinson leaped to his feet and stamped down the aisle on the Democratic side, shouting demands that his point of order be sustained, and that La Follette be forced to his seat.

Senator Saulsbury promptly sustained the point of order, and La Follette as promptly appealed from his ruling. Senator Robinson quickly moved to table La Follette's appeal—an undebatable motion—and there the coup against La Follette was clinched.

"The ayes and noes," shouted Senator Ashurst. His name heads the list and always starts the rollcall.

"Ashurst," called the clerk, while La Follette frantically appealed for the recognition which he saw was doomed. Ashurst responded with a roaring "aye." The motion carried, 52 to 15.

Thus beaten in his plan to talk the bill to death, La Follette was forced to sit and hear Senator Hitchcock discuss the measure until Congress expired.

Restive under the restraint, the Wisconsin Senator drummed on his desk, chewed an unlighted cigar, and interrupted frequently with statements about his constitutional rights. At least three times, however, when a unanimous consent agreement was proposed for a vote before noon he objected. He appealed unavailingly to Senator Hitchcock to give him an opportunity to be heard.

La Follette Again Objects.

Shortly after 11 o'clock Senator Hitchcock proposed an agreement for a vote on the House bill at 11:30. Senator Stone said he objected to the bill, but was not voting on it.

"I object now and will object again as often as the request is made," said Senator La Follette.

"The Senator from Wisconsin is constantly violating the rules of the Senate," interjected Senator Williams.

"Of course," was the reply, "so are you—you have not been recognized at all. I still desire to be heard."

"That is not true. The Senator has been heard," interjected Senator Smith of Georgia.

"Did the Senator from Georgia say that that was not true?" asked La Follette, rising again from his seat.

"Yes."

"The Senator from Georgia states a falsehood when he says that," La Follette rejoined.

"I call the Senator from Wisconsin to order," said Mr. Williams.

"And I call the Senator from Georgia to order," shouted back Mr. La Follette, hoarsely.

"Will the Senator consent to a vote on this before noon?" asked Mr. Hitchcock.

"I certainly will not," retorted Mr. La Follette. "I am here to insist that these Senators be heard. They have been trying to be heard for a long time."

Puts Blame on La Follette.

"I regret," said Mr. Hitchcock, "that the Senator from Wisconsin, who has been engineering this scheme and who has put forward other Senators as speakers, has left no time for himself."

At 11:43 A. M., seventeen minutes before the end of the session, Mr. Hitchcock again asked for a vote, and again Mr. La Follette objected. When Mr. Hitchcock tried to resume the floor, Mr. La Follette raised the point that he could not speak twice on the same subject on the same day. Mr. Smith thereupon promptly moved that Mr. Hitchcock be allowed to proceed and a resounding vote gave permission.

"I would ask for a division," said Mr. La Follette, smiling satirically, with one eye on the clock.

Fifty-four Senators stood up in the affirmative and only half a dozen supported Mr. La Follette. Mr. Hitchcock then quoted from the President's last address to Congress.

"Then," said Mr. Hitchcock, "we applauded his lofty sentiments and heard his solemn pledges that he would continue to lead the United States, if it were possible, in the ways of peace. It was an unusual speech for a President asking for what his critics have termed war powers."

Mr. Hitchcock read a passage in which the President said he hoped that he need give no further assurance than his three years of patience that he was the friend of peace.

"That, Mr. President," continued Mr. Hitchcock, "is the Chief Executive of the United States, to whose request, unfortunately, the Senate has been unable to accord an affirmative answer. Twelve men in this Senate have defeated that bill by resorting to one of the most reprehensible filibusters in the history of any civilized country. I am using rather strong language, and perhaps I ought to apologize—"

"Oh, no; not at all," interjected Mr. La Follette. "It is perfectly safe when no one has a right to reply."

"I assure the Senator that I have no personal feelings," said Mr. Hitchcock as the presiding officer's gavel fell.

"The hour of 12 having arrived," said the Chair, "I declare the Senate adjourned sine die."

With a flutter of applause the session and the bill died.

Senator La Follette left the chamber immediately and went to his office. Asked if he had any statement to make, he only said:

"No, but I have a great speech undelivered which I propose to deliver throughout the country."

New Excess Profits Tax Law

The Excess Profits Tax Law, which became effective March 3, taxes the net profits of corporations and partnerships.

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WASHINGTON QUIET WITH LID ON TIGHT

12th and 69th New York Expected to Arrive in Time for Today's Parade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4. — While Woodrow Wilson was taking in private the oath of office for his second term, Washington spent a quiet Sunday at home. There was nowhere to go and nothing to do for the sightseers. Access to the White House and the buildings of the State, War, Navy, and Treasury Departments has been shut off for some time, and the other public buildings, with the exception of the Capitol, are closed on Sunday. The tight fitting lid imposed on Washington to prevented any attempt at seeking other diversions, and promenading the streets had no joys in the cold rain that fell listlessly all day long.

Members of the Inauguration Committee took some degree of comfort from the Weather Bureau's suggestion that the weather tomorrow, when the festivities of inauguration take place, might be unsettled. It has been settled for many days past, but settled wrong for any outdoor ceremonies.

Those citizens who were out on the streets, duly protected by raincoats and umbrellas, took up more room than their numbers warranted and the general dull gray and black of the pedestrians was relieved from time to time by the olive drab of National Guardsmen, who are in town to make at least a formal appearance for their States in tomorrow's proceedings. A few military organizations which have incidental social characteristics, like Squadron A, tried heroically to maintain the grand tradition by wearing full dress uniform, but blue coats and gold lace had to be muffled under raincoats whenever they ventured further afield than hotel lobbies.

Governor and Mrs. Whitman, who are guests of the Brazilian Ambassador, and the members of the Governor's staff, have been assiduously engaged in social activities since their arrival yesterday morning, and other well known New Yorkers, particularly those who are close to the Administration, are being entertained by social gatherings at the homes of officials or persons closely related to official circles.

Squadron A, consisting of about 250 officers and men under Major William R. Wright, and the armored motor battery, numbering about 75 men under Captain Henry G. Montgomery, arrived early this morning and are ready to follow the Governor in the inaugural parade. The armored motor battery will have in line four cars armed with machine guns, and a service truck, besides about fifty men on motorcycles. The Twelfth and Sixty-ninth Regiments, which are to line Pennsylvania Avenue as an additional protection for the Presidential party on its trip to and from the Capitol, are still en route from the Mexican border, but are expected to arrive about daylight tomorrow. They will leave on the night trains and arrive in New York City early Tuesday morning.

TENTH RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT

Wilson's Nine Predecessors—Fourth Vice President Re-elected.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Woodrow Wilson is the tenth President to be elected for a second term. The other nine were Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant, Cleveland, and McKinley. Thomas Riley Marshall is the first Vice President to be inaugurated a second time since the present system of party conventions came into use. Actually he is the fourth man to hold the office a second time. John Adams was twice elected Vice President to serve with George Washington; Daniel D. Tompkins served through the terms with President Monroe. John C. Calhoun was twice elected Vice President on a ticket with John Quincy Adams, and served until his resignation near the end of his second term in 1832.

March 4 has fallen on Sunday three times in an inauguration year. President Monroe, acting on the advice of Chief Justice Marshall, set a precedent and took the oath on Monday, March 5. General Zachary Taylor followed this precedent when he was inaugurated in 1849. March 4 again fell on a Sunday, and he postponed taking the oath until the following Monday. President Hayes, however, took precautions against any opportunity for a charge of irregularity. The final vote of the tribunal which gave to him the high office, and thus ended the Tilden-Hayes controversy, was announced on Saturday, March 3, 1877. Mr. Hayes at once took the oath.

The form of a President's inaugural was largely devised by George Washington, and, like most all his work, has stood the test of time. The ceremony was conceived when the forefathers were in the throes of a great revolution, and they intended it to be distinctively American. Through the lapse of more than a century virtually no change has been made in the actual ceremonies, although elaborate and beautiful accompaniments have been added.

PLEDGES GERMAN-AMERICANS.

Henry Weismann, President of Alliance, Backs Wilson.

Henry Weismann, President of the German-American Alliance of New York, pledged German-Americans to the support of President Wilson, in an address last night at the Brooklyn Forum of the People's Institute, at 4 Court Square. He said the time had passed when there was a reason for a difference of opinion, which all Americans had the right to express, and now it was the duty of all citizens to stand united with the policy of the Government.

"I feel that President Wilson, while he calls on all of us to stand as one, he does not do so for the purpose of taking us into war, but to force a backdown by Germany, to permit of American shipping on the high seas," Mr. Weismann continued. "No American can defy or oppose that stand of the President. It may lead to war, but I believe it will lead to peace."

Mr. Weismann said the letters received by German-Americans here from relatives in Germany and elsewhere in the warring countries told of such misery resulting from the war that German-Americans were hopeful that this country would have no share in that suffering and misfortune.

"If the crisis demands that we enter the conflict to end the European war," he said, "then the German-Americans of the country will enter the fight with the same devotion that characterized their citizenship during the civil war, no matter at what personal sacrifice or cost."

SUFFRAGISTS GIRDLE WHITE HOUSE IN RAIN

'Army with Banners,' Comprising 400 Ardent Workers, Lay Siege for 3 Hours.

SEEK TO SEE PRESIDENT

But Police Sergeant Permits Them to Leave Only a Copy of Their Newest Resolutions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—While a soaking rain fell steadily and a cold, wet wind carried its chill through the thickest clothing, more than 400 women of the National Woman's Party and the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage held a cordon of suffrage banners around the White House for nearly three hours this afternoon. A committee sought admission to the President, in order to present in person resolutions urging the adoption of the Federal amendment that would give women the vote throughout the country, but they got no further than the Police Sergeant stationed at the entrance to the Executive Offices, and left the resolutions, to be delivered after their departure. So far as could be learned, President Wilson was in the White House throughout the demonstration and witnessed much of it from his windows.

The resolutions expressed the determination of the Woman's Party to continue its agitation for suffrage, making the international situation a reason for the continuation of activity rather than for abandoning it. It was said at the party's headquarters in Lafayette Square that, in accordance with plans made months ago, the pickets who had been doing daily duty in front of the White House had been withdrawn today, but that the headquarters would be kept open for the carrying on of the campaign with other tactics.

The following are the resolutions, which were adopted yesterday at the closing session of the party's convention here:

Whereas, the problems involved in the present international situation, affecting the lives of millions of women in this country, make imperative the enfranchisement of women,

Be it resolved, that the National Woman's Party, organized for the sole purpose of securing political liberty for women, shall continue to work for this purpose until it is accomplished, being unalterably convinced that in so doing the organization serves the highest interests of the country;

And be it further resolved that to this end we urge upon the President and the Congress of the United States the immediate passage of the national suffrage amendment.

The weather seems as much opposed to national suffrage as the women of the party charge the President with being; but as the suffragists are only driven to more and more determined activity by the Presidential opposition, so also they seem to be hardened for extra efforts by adverse weather. While the Republican Convention was in progress in Chicago last June women seeking to obtain the vote through action by national parties planned a parade, and, despite bitterly hostile rain and wind, they marched through Chicago's streets some 5,000 strong. Again today they faced the elemental enemies with only slight, if any, diminution of previously calculated forces and drove their message through the barred gates and locked doors into the presence of President Wilson.

The women began to assemble at their headquarters, across Lafayette Square from the White House, before 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The rain was drenching the earth, and the wind had a bite in it, but to the headquarters they flocked from all directions. They stood unsheltered for an hour or more while banners were being passed out and the line was forming, then, soon after 3 o'clock, the marchers began to move. At their head was a brass band which played national airs, the "Marseillaise," and hymns, and behind it was Mrs. Eleanor Arrison of Philadelphia, carrying the American flag. Then came the long line of women, walking in single file and two by two. Miss Vida Milholland, sister of the late Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain.

Every woman carried a banner—the insignia of a State, some printed slogan of the campaign, or the party's tricolor, purple, white, and yellow. In order to hold their banners the women had to leave their umbrellas behind and expose themselves to the rain. Less than half of them had provided themselves with waterproof coats, and many did not even have gloves. Before they had been marching half an hour most of them were soaking wet and cold. As the afternoon advanced the sting in the wind increased.

But there was no hesitating. The line, the women about four feet apart, moved around the White House grounds, completely encircling them, and then stopped so that in whatever direction the President looked he would face a wall of banners whose meaning he could not mistake. While the circle was held, the committee, headed by Miss Anne Martin, applied for admission at the entrance to the Executive Offices in the west end of the White House.

The Police Sergeant on duty there told the delegation that he had instructions not to leave his post for any reason, and so could not take their request for an audience into the offices. After a short discussion as to plans two of the committee jumped into an automobile and went to headquarters, while the others stood at the gates. At headquarters the two prepared a note to the President in which they explained that, as they were unable to present the resolutions in person, they would leave them for consideration. They then returned to the gate, left the note, and the committee departed.

It had been planned to have the women in the great circle stand while the committee was at the gate, but because they became so cold remaining motionless the order to march was given and the line moved around the grounds four times before finally turning off to return to headquarters.

Extraordinary police arrangements were made in connection with the demonstration. Uniformed men stood at intervals of about ten feet on both sides of every street adjacent to the White House grounds, whose perimeter is something under a mile, and other policemen were stationed in the grounds. There were, in fact, more policemen than women present, the forces of the law being augmented by 100 Baltimore men and others brought here for the inauguration. Major Raymond W. Pullman, Superintendent of Police of Washington, was determined that no overeager woman should get into the grounds by rush or ruse, and had any such made the attempt she would have been headed off at the moment of starting.

But the police were also present for the protection of the suffragists. Recalling the disorders attending the suffrage parade in 1913, the Police Department was prepared for any movement that might interfere with the demonstration, and the crowd of several thousand spectators that lined the streets was kept well back from the marchers. The leaders of the suffragists expressed themselves tonight as grateful to the police for their part in the day's activities.

The attitude of the crowd, for the most part, seemed to be neutral, or, at least, simply that of interest. There was some clapping of hands as the procession moved, and here and there young men showed an inclination to amuse themselves by shouting coarse personalities at the women, which they ignored. On the whole, the spectators refrained from demonstration of any kind.

In the line were women and girls of all ages, representing every degree on the scale of personal appearance. Women whose hair was gray marched with uncertain steps near girls scarcely old enough to vote if the law did not prevent them. There were even several children who trotted along struggling with their banners. One lone man marched stolidly with the women and looked neither to the left nor right as other men applauded or jeered him in passing.

The day's demonstration was brought to a close tonight with a mass meeting of suffragists in the National Theatre, at which Miss Milholland sang "The Woman's Marseillaise."

It was announced at headquarters that the National Woman's Party would play absolutely no part in the inauguration ceremonies tomorrow. The query concerning possible participation in the parade was met with the declaration that under no circumstances would the party be represented among supporters of the President, and it was also said emphatically that no effort to disturb the ceremonies would be made.

PRESIDENT SWORN IN WITHOUT CEREMONY

Continued from Page 1.

great flag. The House had done all its work and was waiting for the end. The House had passed the Ship Defense bill, 403 to 13, and was well satisfied with itself; the Senate would pass it, if it could get a vote, by 76 to 11, but La Follette and his little band of filibusters had it by the throat. So the Senate of the Sixty-fourth Congress was passing out in anger and hatred, amid scenes almost of violence, while the House was tranquilly anticipating popular approval.

In less than an hour now the man who had brought about these situations by his demand for the support of Congress in protecting American ships and lives was to enter on his second term. The Senate had been storming along all night, its members were exhausted, their nerves were on edge. It had been recognized since midnight that there was no chance for a vote on the Ship Defense bill. La Follette's filibusters were to take the floor one after the other, and he was to wind up the week with a great speech occupying the last hour or two of the life of this Congress. He was to hold the floor as noon struck, and then, with La Follette's voice the last sound of the Administration, the President waiting behind the wall was to be inaugurated on the heels of a defeat.

Senator Hitchcock, who had charge of the Ship Defense bill, labored with a bitter patience all night and all morning to break up this plan and place the responsibility for the failure to provide American lives on the shoulders of the La Follette filibusters. Beginning at 6:30 last night, when La Follette's Democratic ally, Stone, had but recently finished his speech, Hitchcock offered at regular intervals an agreement to reach a vote at some hour before adjournment. Now it would be 1 A. M.; now 3; now 10 or 11, or even 11:30. He would ask the filibusters if they would be willing, after having had their say, to consent to this agreement. All night they evaded a direct refusal; admission that they did not want a vote and were insincere in their claim that they wanted only free discussion was just what Hitchcock was trying to force from them. It was not until just after the President came in that La Follette, goaded to fury, roared out after Hitchcock had asked the question for perhaps the twentieth time, that he would not consent to any vote—the admission Hitchcock had been seeking for the Record.

The Senate Manifesto.

In the course of the night the advocates of the Ship Defense bill circulated a manifesto showing that the Senate, if allowed to vote, would pass the measure by a tremendous majority. Seventy-five Senators signed the manifesto, and just after the President arrived Senator Tillman announced that he was for it, and that made the seventy-sixth. Eleven Senators refused to sign it. If, therefore, the President chooses to exercise the authority which he believes he has, to defend the ships whether Congress so authorizes him or not, he can point to a vote of 403 to 13 in the House, and to a vote in the Senate of 76 to 11 which would have been his if La Follette and his ten followers had allowed the vote to be taken.

The reading into the record of this manifesto at about 4 A. M. produced a riotous scene. Senator Jones of Washington denounced Senator Robinson of Arkansas for reading it, and Robinson rushed over to him, waving his fists and shouting. Jones and La Follette stood together, and Robinson waved his arms around both of them, while La Follette laughed in his face.

From that time on the temper of the Senate grew shorter and shorter. At last came the climax. The Administration leaders had determined that La Follette should not deliver his speech, and when, at about 10 o'clock, he rose to make it, Senator Saulsbury in the Chair, recognized, not him, but Hitchcock. La Follette's temper, already badly strained, broke. He tried to get the floor on a parliamentary inquiry; Robinson made a point of order against him, and the two men stood yelling defiance at each other.

Thereafter La Follette repeatedly tried to break in; each time Hitchcock would offer him the floor on condition that he consent to a vote before noon. Each time La Follette would try to evade, and each time Robinson would promptly force him to his seat by calling for the regular order; then Hitchcock would resume in the same even tone as before, pilloring those who were depriving Americans of their right to protection in the face of a Senatorial majority of 76 to 11. He stood like a piece of granite, his face never changing a muscle, while La Follette grew wilder and wilder as the hands of the clock moved on.

La Follette Beside Himself.

Toward 11 o'clock La Follette seemed beside himself; he wore a fixed smile, and his eyes were blazing, while his round face had turned to a deep red. His voice was high and harsh and screaming and he would bounce out of his seat and thrust his under jaw forward as he yelled at Hitchcock in an effort to drown the Nebraskan's even, tranquil voice; and then he would hurl himself into his seat as Robinson's inexorable demand for the regular order forced him to stop. Then he would laugh in a discordant, provocative voice and call over to the stenographers some sentence which he wanted them to take down, though Hitchcock was still imperturbably talking away.

It was at such a moment as this that the President came briskly stepping into the room just back of the chamber. His manner was chipper and lively, and he seemed full of vigor and swing. Senators began coming into his room to tell him of the progress of the fight on the floor and get his opinion or advice. Between visits he would sign bills. Half a dozen Secret Service men blocked the narrow doorway and admitted no one except this trickling stream of Senators and the few who had been invited to attend the inauguration. Aside from members of the Cabinet, who can hardly be put altogether in the class of invited guests, since most of them were there on business, the only men who came in this class were Collector Malone of New York and Dr. Cary Grayson.

There were not many bills to sign, and most of the President's time was spent in seeing those who came in on business. He talked to them standing up, and sometimes walked about the room with one of his visitors, or paused with his hand on the visitor's shoulder. Mrs. Wilson, who did not take off her hat, coat, or veil, sat by a window and talked with Chief Justice White. The President, active and lively as was his manner, seemed to have all his faculties concentrated on what was before him, for his smile, though ready, was always brief and mechanical, and his face was grave even when he smiled. He wore an alert, intent look. Neither did he sit down, except when a bill came to his table for signature.

La Follette's Tart Retort.

As Senator after Senator came across the fourteen feet of carpet to tell him of the progress of the fight, the situation on the other side of the wall grew tenser. La Follette was again breaking in with demands to be heard. Hitchcock again, with the same immovable face and the same inflexible voice, offered him the floor if he would agree to a vote at 11:30. It was then that, as La Follette declared his only desire was for free discussion, Senator Hoke Smith rapped out, "That isn't true," and La Follette, springing from his seat with a flaming face shouted that Smith was uttering a falsehood. A moment after the President had received this information another Senator brought the news that La Follette had at last been forced into the open and had admitted that he would not consent to a vote.

The President received the news without any surprise. He had long known that there was no chance of his measure coming to a vote and that the only object of the fight at this late hour was to force La Follette into this admission and to keep him from delivering the great speech on which his heart was set, the speech that should become historic as the climax of the Sixty-fourth Congress. He smiled his usual quick, short smile when the news came, but with no great relish.

Secretary Daniels, who was busy and looked tired, came out of the President's room just after this. He had been in the gallery until 4 in the morning and was up again at 8; and he was down there now to make sure of the fate of the bond bill. As he came out, the swinging door of the Senate chamber opened, and through the doorway there came the sound of a furious, jeering chorus of voices, without the formation of a single word. It was the Senate uniting in a sort of wordless howl of derision at La Follette, in another vain effort to break in on the imperturbable Hitchcock, shouted out that he could not "conscientiously" consent to a vote without free discussion. The noise began at the word "conscientiously" and drowned La Follette's last words, which were to that if the President wanted a vote he could convene the Senate in extra session.

Last Moments of the Senate.

A few minutes later William Alden Smith got the floor for a second to back up La Follette with the announcement that he, too, would talk if he got a chance. For the first time a smile flickered across Hitchcock's grave face as Smith demanded with some pathos to know whether he, a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, was not to be allowed to inform the Senate of his views.

"I certainly admit," said Hitchcock, with a smile that became grimmer as he went on, "that as a member of the committee the Senator has a better right to be heard than some others, however distinguished they may be," and, without even a glance to see how Mrs. Wilson stood it, he went traveling on with his speech in the same even, unvarying tone. Smith flushed, and a moment later swung through the door and went across the hall to see the President, who received him with neither coldness nor unusual cordiality.

It was then 11:30, and the hands of the clock were moving rapidly around to the moment that would end the history of the first Wilson administration. The stream of visitors in the President's room was becoming thinner. Just outside the door a crowd of people who had become aware of the President's presence was being held back by the forces of the Sergeant at Arms. Tillman was announcing his desire that his name be added to the seventy-five signatures to the manifesto, making seventy-six out of eighty-seven reachable Senators who would vote for the bill if La Follette's eleven men would let them. La Follette gave a short, loud, mirthless laugh, and threw a scornful look at the old Carolinian. Back in the President's room there was a lull, and the President was chatting with the big Chief Justice.

It was 11:43. Hitchcock was about to launch a peroration. Before reaching it he paused and for the last time made his request for an agreement that a vote be taken. La Follette for the last time shouted his objection. Hitchcock had seventeen minutes left, and he devoted them to amplifying what he had said an hour before—that "even if an enemy were at our gates" the eleven filibusters could hold up the necessary measures of defense.

There were no more interruptions. La Follette, in the front row of seats, sat with his short, thick body thrown back in his chair and one leg protruding in the aisle, his whole aspect denoting bitter disappointment and anger. Across the fourteen-foot space behind the Chamber, the President, in his quick, nimble manner, was talking with Chief Justice White, who wore a broad, contented smile.

The Hour of Noon Strikes.

Suddenly four sharp rings sounded out from the chamber. They meant that 12 o'clock had arrived, that the Senate stood adjourned, and that both the Wilson Administration and its history-making Congress were at an end. They meant, too, that the second Wilson Administration was about to begin.

Clerk Maher stood hovering about the President and the Chief Justice with an open Bible in his hands; and his fingers resting on the Forty-sixth Psalm. But the President and the Chief Justice had been too much interested in their conversation to notice the four rings, and Maher did not like to interrupt them. He let four minutes go by, and then he broke in with his admonition to the Chief Justice that it was 12 o'clock, and that the hour was at hand.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. White rose, Maher standing between them, and the President took the open Bible from his hand, his fingers resting on the words: "The heathen raged, the kingdoms were moved; He uttered His voice, the earth melted."

Mrs. Wilson stood just behind the President; the crowd at the door, held back by the Secret Service men and the force of the Sergeant at Arms, looked in and saw the heads of two of the three departments of government standing behind a long desk, with large windows just behind them opening above the rainswept terrace and Capitol Hill, while behind them stood a smiling, gracious-looking woman and at a distance a little group of friends and public officials.

The President is a tall man, but he did not look big beside the tremendous form of the Chief Justice. Four years ago Mr. White administered the oath to him at the east front of the Capitol before 20,000 people. He was then beginning an administration without a cloud in its sky, and foreign complications or dangers to the Republic were the last things people were thinking of. It was a bright, sunny day, and the multitudes that saw him called it a good omen for his Administration, an Administration elected on domestic issues and to deal with domestic problems. Today he took the oath before the same Chief Justice in a room with perhaps thirty people in it, while outside the rain came down in a heavy, steady, incessant pour, and the Washington streets were swept bare of anything like what used to be regarded as an "inauguration crowd."

No Formal Congratulations.

The moment he had taken the oath the President sat down, without any ceremony of hand-shaking or congratulation from those in the room, and went on with what little remained of his work, while the Secret Service men began clearing a path for the President's subsequent emergence. He had shaken hands with Mr. White and Mr. Maher; but it is really astonishing how people that know Mr. Wilson well become able to grasp his wishes and his mood in a telepathic sort of way. He had not said a word about it, but everybody, from Colonel House and Mr. Malone to the clerks, was perfectly aware that he did not wish any formalities of congratulation and wanted the whole thing to be as business-like and informal as possible; so there was no movement forward from the group at the other side of the room.

It is characteristic of him, too, that five minutes before the oath was taken no one knew whether he intended to let the people at the door see it or wished to take it in absolute privacy, and equally characteristic that nobody asked him about it. At 1:55 the Secret Service men allowed these people to step forward and get as near as they could to the door; but up to that moment not a single Secret Service man knew that he was going to do it, nor did anybody else. These things are Wilsonian and unique.

The first thing the President did was to exchange a few smiling sentences with his wife, and then he and the Chief Justice signed their names to the oath, which had been copied on the flyleaf of the Bible that had been used. This done, he presented it to Mrs. Wilson, who tucked it under her arm. At the same moment Senator La Follette dashed rapidly through the hall outside on his way out, his large round face in a flame.

The Senators and Cabinet members and others present came up and shook hands with the President as he was putting on his overcoat after finishing the odds and ends of work that remained, and then he and his smiling wife walked out along the corridors, with the detachment of Secret Service men all around and ahead of them, clearing a way for them through the crowd. The spectators applauded until they had entered the elevator, from which they stepped into an automobile and started for the White House.

The inauguration was over; and there never has been an inauguration anything like it in the history of the United States.

"The Lord Is Our Refuge."

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Before a desk, piled with executive business, laid before him in the closing hours of Congress, and surrounded by members of his official family the President reaffirmed with uplifted hand and grave features, his promise to uphold the Constitution whatever crisis may confront the nation in the momentous four years before it.

After he had repeated solemnly the oath taken first by Washington a century and a quarter ago, he kissed the Bible at the passage reading: "The Lord is our refuge, a very present help in time of trouble."

Chief Justice White, who administered the oath, was the first to extend his congratulations. Wringing the President's hand, the Chief Justice looked fervently into his face for a moment, and said brokenly: "Mr. President, I am very, very happy."

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"Truly a Cigar"

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Where Good Cigars Are Sold

CALLS UPON WILSON TO DEFEND NATION

Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts Says Congress Has Failed President and Nation.

WE MUST FACE HARD FACTS

He Says Those Who Urged Bigger Armaments 10 Years Ago Were Wise.

BOSTON, March 4.—Bishop William Lawrence of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts, in a statement today, called upon President Wilson, "now that Congress has failed the President and the country," to "lead the people to defend at all cost the integrity of the nation."

"We have learned that self-restraint and patience in the leader of a great and unamalgamated people of diverse races and interests are often justified," the statement said. "We have gradually turned our gaze from ideals of peace and international comity to hard and cruel facts. Some of us have begun to think that those who ten years ago worked and argued for a big navy and a strong army were wise in their day. We have, however, the satisfaction of feeling that if we have erred it has been on the side of self-restraint and a longing to keep the peace and sustain ideals of the national comity.

"On this 4th of March, 1917, our thoughts have become firmer, our convictions have crystalized. We no longer look backward, but forward. Our President has spoken strong words in behalf of humanity, of the rights of nations and of this nation, rights to life, to trade, to succor, to the right as a nation to be. To these he has pledged for us our lives and fortunes. We believe that he will stand to this pledge.

"We citizens of the Commonwealth now demand that he stand to it; we call upon him in this juncture to use to the full the powers with which the Constitution invests him to protect the citizens of this country on sea and land, to prepare the nation to meet every emergency which may endanger its liberties, and to lead the people to defend at all cost the integrity of the nation."

ANTIQUATED RULES IN SENATE AT FAULT

Professor Hart Calls Them "Preposterous" — Filibuster Is Denounced from Pulpit.

Albert Bushnell Hart, Professor of Government at Harvard University, speaking last night at the Sunday Evening Forum in Public School 101, 111th Street, near Lexington Avenue, characterized the rules which allowed a handful of members in the Senate to prevent the passage of the bill giving the President the power to arm ships as preposterous, antiquated, and alterable.

The Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young, speaking in the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, yesterday, said:

"That these filibustering Senators should be able to thwart the President, almost the whole House of Representatives and the overwhelming majority of the Senate is a travesty on popular Government. They have gone against the plainly-indicated will of the American people. They have virtually constituted themselves the Government of the United States. To avail themselves of a rule of the Senate to make null and void the work and wish of the President and of their fellow-legislators at this instant of national and international crisis is to go clear beyond the bounds allotted to private conscience for the honest expression of itself. One hesitates to use the word treason; but the temptation is strong to employ a word about as condemnatory."

Vopicka in Christiania.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 4.—American Minister Vopicka and staff from Bucharest have arrived at Christiania, and are forced to stop there temporarily.

170

The importance of naming a business-like Executor

THE settlement of an estate calls for intricate, step-by-step business procedure.

The bare outline is as follows:

1. Offering will for probate in Surrogate's Court.
2. Securing "Letters Testamentary" which give the Executor his legal authority.
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4. Ascertaining all the testator's indebtedness.
5. Inheritance Tax Proceeding as required by State Comptroller.
6. Payments of debts, legacies, etc.
7. "Judicial Settlement"—Surrogate's approval of Executor's completed account.
8. Payment of Executor's commission.

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To make certain that nothing goes amiss, ask for me. I'll personally oversee the measuring, as well as the cutting, fitting and try-on. There's not one chance in a hundred for a slip-up. Come to be measured, or send for cloth clippings!

Spring Topcoats, $25 to individual measure

Clemons Custom Tailor Broadway at 39th St. 15 Years On This Corner

Weber and Heilbroner

Have Assembled at Their Store at 241 Broadway, Opposite City Hall Park

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A Moderate Charge will be Made for Alterations.

Observe that the Sale is at the One Store Only—No. 241 Broadway

WICKERSHAM HOLDS WILSON HAS POWER

Thinks the President's Observance of the Law of 1819 Is "Strained Reasoning."

SUBMARINES LIKE PIRATES

Roosevelt's Independence of Statutory Restriction in Canal Incident Cited.

George W. Wickersham, former Attorney General of the United States, last night characterized as "strained reasoning" the statement by President Wilson that his hands were probably tied from signing an order for the arming of American merchantmen by old laws, specifically one enacted in 1819 to empower merchant ships of this country to protect themselves against pirates, but providing that such arms might not be used against a nation with which the United States is at peace. He intimated surprise that the President had discovered the law at this particular time, and referred to Mr. Wilson's statement in a recent address to Congress, in which he said that he probably had the power to take such measures as ordering the arming of merchantmen.

Mr. Wickersham indicated he did not attach the greatest strength to the President's reasons for his stand and said:

"If you go fine-tooth combing through the laws on the statute books of the United States you will find a good many things which will surprise you."

The ex-Attorney General thought that the American people would have forgiven President Wilson a violation of the law of 1819 if he had gone ahead on the course he himself said was wise, and ordered the arming of American merchantmen. He referred to the statement of Nelson, who when he was told that the signal had been flown for his retreat, replied, "I have a blind eye," and went ahead and won the great naval battle for England. He also referred to President Roosevelt's course in obtaining the right of way for the Panama Canal. Mr. Roosevelt, he said, might have been criticised. "But," he added, "we have the Canal Zone."

When Mr. Wickersham was first told of the President's action and the reason given therefor, he said that he had never heard of any such law of 1819. When the law was read to him, it refreshed his memory, and he said:

"That law was passed to enable American merchantmen to protect themselves against pirates, and the President's point is evidently predicated upon the assumption that we are in amity with Germany. That is a point upon which Americans might differ. I regard that as strained reasoning."

Mr. Wickersham was asked if there was any specific provision in the Constitution which he regarded as conferring on the President the power to arm American merchant ships. He said there was no such specific provision.

"But," he said, "the President said in his address he probably had the power, and I assumed that he had, and still think so."

Before he had heard of the President's statement Mr. Wickersham had spoken at the Brownsville Civic Forum in Public School 84, Glenmore and Stone Avenues, Brooklyn, where he said that regardless of the Senate's failure to pass the armed ship bill President Wilson should go ahead and order American merchant ships armed at once against German submarines.

"There is every reason to believe," he said, "that the President has the power, under the Constitution, to arm American merchant vessels. If precedent is wanting, let the President treat the submarines and those who operate them like the pirates they are. In the olden days every merchant ship mounted a gun or two to give the pirates what was coming to them. Why not treat the pirates of today in the same way?"

Mr. Wickersham said he did not believe a few Senators should be allowed to thwart the wish of the American people for the protection of our rights, our commerce, and our lives. He asserted that it was "nothing less than a disgrace" that American merchant ships should remain tied up through fear of German submarines attempting to deny them the freedom of the seas. China owed her present position to the "patriotism" exhibited by those who were afraid or unwilling to see American ships armed.

The speaker took sharp issue with the Rev. Dr. Norman Thomas, head of the Anti-Conscription League, who spoke against war for any reason or cause. Dr. Thomas advocated that in case of war there be "conscription of wealth instead of conscription of men."

Comment of This Morning's Newspapers on the Senate Failure to Uphold Wilson.

NEW YORK CITY.

"Delinquents and Dastards."

From The World.

If the simplest measures of self-defense against murderous submarine warfare lead to war, so be it. The bloodguiltiness will not rest upon those who diligently sought to avoid strife in all ways save only by that of cowardly surrender. On this point the President's record never can be impeached. He has refused to be hurried by those who would appeal to arms hastily or inexcusably. Now that, as the result of a Senatorial cabal, he is face to face with the necessity of acting on his own initiative in obedience to the solemn obligations imposed upon him by his oath of office, he is not likely to be halted by pacifists afraid, by partisans inveterate, or by propagandists false. He has authority to arm the ships. We hope he will arm the ships. We believe that he will arm the ships.

Whatever the consequences of this decision may be, his place in history as one who sacrificed everything but honor for peace and eventually risked war rather than accept national humiliation will be secure. As for those wretches in the Senate, envious, pusillanimous, or abandoned, who with doubts and quibbles have denied their country's conscience and courage in order to make a Prussian holiday, they may well be left to the judgment that good men and true men never fail to pass upon delinquents and dastards.

Wants Congress Called at Once.

From The Tribune.

The President can still do on his own initiative some of the things which the Armed Neutrality bill would have authorized him to do. We hope that he will employ whatever powers he possesses under the Constitution to protect American lives and American shipping against German attacks. But it is evident that he cannot go of his own motion as far as the country's interests and honor require him to go. He will need the co-operation of the new Congress in a very large measure. Without its help he cannot properly prepare for the war which is at our door.

The Sixty-fifth Congress ought to be put to work as quickly as possible, for it will have a vast amount of really constructive work to do. Every day's delay in calling the two houses together will therefore be to Germany's advantage and our disadvantage, since it will unnecessarily hinder the development of our military resources and the attainment of a reasonable condition of self-defense.

"Bracketed With Benedict Arnold."

From The Herald.

The President's excoriation of those members of the United States Senate who, by resort to methods that can only be called disgraceful, prevented that body reaching a vote on the "armed neutrality" bill, accurately reflects the sentiment of the American people, but is not nearly as strong as most Americans would put it. Whatever may be their pitiful excuses, the outstanding fact is that in an hour of grave national peril Senator Robert M. La Follette and the ten others who stood with him against a vote have done their best to give aid and comfort to the Prussianism whose boast it has been that when a crisis came this would be found a divided country. Fortunate will be the eleven men now on this nation's blacklist if their names do not go down into history bracketed with that of Benedict Arnold!

"An Encouraging Record."

From The Sun.

On March 3, 1916, the votes of sixty-eight Senators of the United States were cast to uphold the nation's honor and lay the Gore resolution on the table.

One year later seventy-six Senators signed a document setting forth their desire to vote to uphold the nation's honor, and explaining the legislative situation which robbed them of the opportunity so to do.

On March 1, 1916, in the House, 276 Representatives voted yea on the motion to lay the McLemore resolution on the table, and thus to uphold American honor.

Six days short of one year later 403 Representatives voted yea on the bill to define the intention of the United States to defend its rights with arms if such defense should become necessary.

Thus culminated a year of German intrigue, of German propaganda, of German effort to corrupt and control the legislative department of the United States; and to this record, but for the intervention of the constitutional limitation on the Congress of the United States, would have been added the passage of the Armed Neutrality bill by the Senate.

It is a record not perfect, but encouraging. It holds promise that we shall soon emerge from the fetid atmosphere of detestable cowardice and stand solidly on the rock of unimpaired Americanism.

Arm the American ships, and bid them enforce respect for the flag on the seas!

People Must Be United

From The Journal of Commerce.

There is every reason for trusting the President and the naval force at his command not to commit any overt act to provoke war, whatever the misguided and misruled Germans may profess to believe. His own countrymen have every reason for understanding his purpose, which they would be glad to have carried into effect if it could be honorably done. If this is not to be the case, which seems likely now, the people must come together with no thought of party, and if it should be necessary to call the new Congress to determine upon an inevitable declaration of war, it is to be hoped that it will not countenance any such unseemly behavior as that which disgraced the Congress that has just expired.

It is devoutly to be hoped that the President will be able to hold a steady and skilful guiding hand and make an earnest and effective appeal to the better sense of the people, which will bring them to the support of their Government, before there is any occasion for calling the new Congress together.

"Immediate Danger of War Averted."

From The German Herold.

While it is perfectly clear that there is in Congress an overwhelming majority in favor of arming the ships, it must, nevertheless, be noted that a resolution to that effect has not been actually adopted. The President has now come to the conclusion that he has no right, of his own sovereign power, to order the arming of merchantmen. He must, at any rate, be congratulated on this decision. A while ago, as is well known, he declared that he had such a right. The situation is now relieved to the extent that no armed steamers can sail for the war zone. To this extent immediate danger of war is averted, although it is still so great that we must all do our best to guard against it.

ALBANY.

"A Distinct Disgrace to the Nation."

From The Knickerbocker Press.

When the Sixty-fourth Congress expired at noon yesterday without reaching a vote in the Senate on the measure authorizing the President to arm American merchant vessels, a distinct disgrace was inflicted upon the nation. We shall "muddle through" successfully in the end. But it is disheartening to have our united aspirations for our country's firmness in defense of its rights thus trodden upon at the start by a handful of blatherskites.

UTICA.

Nothing Short of Sin and Shame.

From The Utica Press.

It is nothing short of a sin and a shame that a handful of Senators should have brazenly held up and held back all the others and prevented the passage of the measure for which the country so anxiously and eagerly waited. Delay does not mean defeat, but those who occasioned it deserve the denunciation that will be hurled at them today from every quarter of the United States.

ELMIRA.

Failed Their Country Miserably.

From The Advertiser.

Senator La Follette and his colleagues, in refusing to uphold the hands of President Wilson, have done a grievous wrong to their country and brought down humiliation upon the States that they are supposed to represent in one of the greatest crises that this Republic has ever faced in all its history.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Not Acting as Pacifists.

From The Jamestown Morning Post.

Senator Stone of Missouri and Senator La Follette of Wisconsin are the men most directly responsible for the failure of Congress to come to the aid of the President, though they were ably aided by Cummins of Iowa, Norris of Nebraska, and Gronna of North Dakota. It is not a pleasant reflection to remember that these Senators represent States where the German population is very large. They are not pacifists, but pro-Germans, if we may judge from appearances.

BOSTON.

Would Fix the Day to Vote on Bill.

From The Boston Herald.

The proper answer for the Senate to make to the President's statement is to agree at its session today that it will go to a vote on such a bill as that which has just failed a given number of days after the new session, in case the President calls one, comes into being. That would secure the desired legislation and save a theory of Senate action which, by and large, has proved a substantial safeguard of minority rights.

PROVIDENCE.

Little Short of Treason.

From The Providence Journal.

The organized tactics of the filibustering group to block the passage of the Armed Ship bill and the betrayal of his trust by the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee will be branded by the American people as little short of treason. William Joel Stone of Missouri, Democrat, Robert Marion La Follette of Wisconsin, Republican—are these two worthies and their hybrid following the masters of our national destiny in this critical hour?

HARTFORD.

Work of "a Few Political Tramps."

From The Courant.

There have been many times when the filibuster in the Senate worked to the advantage of the country, but its exercise yesterday in preventing action to sustain the dignity of the country and to meet the wishes of the vast majority of its people was discreditable. To the Germans we must look undecided and disrupted—and all at the hands of a few political tramps who abuse their opportunity in this fashion.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Senate "Strangled Itself."

From The Springfield Republican.

One might say that the Senate had strangled itself at last with its precious rules. The maze in which the Government finds itself is beyond all precedent, with the imminent danger of a foreign war confronting it. The short cut policy of a declaration of war against Germany may now suddenly become popular, for the amazement sure to be shown abroad and the amusement sure to be felt in Germany over this Government's fix may easily force the final issue for determination.

PORTLAND, ME.

Action Approaches Treason.

From The Portland (Me.) Press.

Every Senator and Congressman who opposed the President's program for armed neutrality should be driven out of public life. The action of these men approaches treason, and nothing they have said in their filibustering speeches has justified them in what they have done.

PHILADELPHIA.

Change of Rules Imperative.

From The Public Ledger.

The defeat of the so-called Armed Neutrality bill by the filibuster in the Senate removes the last shred of valid argument in support of the principle of unlimited debate in that body, and some form of cloture must come if the nation is not to be left unprotected and at the mercy of a handful of fanatical obstructionists, deaf to the will of the nation, heedless of the national honor. The gross abuse of the privilege under the leadership of Senator Stone has now made it imperative that the rules be changed, and the nation spared another such deplorable humiliation at the hands of a handful of men so indifferent to their duty in a great emergency.

Imitators of Benedict Arnold.

From The Philadelphia Record.

A dozen Senators, mostly Progressive Republicans, but including some prominent Democrats, have done all in their power to humiliate and disgrace the United States and betray it into subservience to a foreign power. These petty and malicious imitators of Benedict Arnold had no excuse for the filibuster.

PITTSBURGH.

"A Humiliating National Spectacle."

From The Pittsburgh, Penn., Dispatch.

It was a humiliating national spectacle when the Senate adjourned without having acted on the President's request for authority to act in this hour of emergency. The blame is laid, first, upon obstructive Senators, Democrats and Republicans, who prevented action, but the Senate as a body is just as responsible, because it has persisted in clinging to the absurd custom which has so frequently permitted one Senator to thwart the will of the Senate, and which gave La Follette and his supporters the power to filibuster this bill to death.

BALTIMORE.

Filibuster Was Futile and Disgraceful

From The Baltimore Sun.

The shameless filibuster in the Senate, which prevented the adoption of the bill authorizing the President to arm merchant vessels and giving him other powers to meet the conflict with Germany, was as futile as it was disgraceful. Its only effect will be to put on the roll of national dishonor the men who followed the banner of Germany instead of that of the United States.

No matter what excuses they give, no matter what technicalities they urge, the unanswerable fact remains that they sided against their country on a tremendous issue and in an hour of inexpressible importance.

Congress has adjourned, but the American people are in session, and they will see to it that no enemies abroad, and no weaklings or traitors at home, shall stand in the path of a great nation in its righteous wrath, bent upon the performance of an international duty vital to its own peace and to the future peace of mankind.

WASHINGTON.

Arming of Ships Will Go Forward.

From The Washington Post.

Germans, who are bound to misunderstand the real feeling of other nations, may convince themselves that the technical failure to support the President is proof of a divided America, but no American will make such a mistake. Even the twelve Senators themselves know better.

The arming of American ships will go forward, and American life and property will be defended just the same. When the hour arrives for Congress to declare that a state of war exists it would not even then be important if one or twelve Senators should try to thwart the will of a nation aroused. They would not and could not do it.

The moment the mailed fist of Germany strikes with hostile intent at the American Flag the United States of America will turn from peace long enough to defeat and destroy the powers that menace liberty. God wills it.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Country Stands Aghast.

From The Wilmington Morning News.

The country stands aghast at the deplorable spectacle presented during the closing hours of the United States Senate. The Senatorial obstructionists had no moral right, even if they had a legal right under the archiac rules of the Senate, to thwart the will of the majority at a time like this when peril threatens the nation.

RICHMOND.

The Senate Roll of Dishonor.

From The Times-Dispatch.

Senators La Follette, Norris, Gronna, Cummings, and Jones will always be inseparably linked in memory with this black incident in American history, but little less conspicuous is Senator Stone, whose efforts were also lent to defeat the measure which was designed to approve the President's determination to uphold American rights on the seas.

WHEELING, WEST VA.

Nation Has Been Disgraced.

From The Wheeling Register.

The nation has been disgraced by such action as that of the twelve filibustering Senators in defeating President Wilson's Armed Ship bill. The twelve filibustering Senators forgot their nation's motto, "United we stand, divided we fall." They will long be remembered by the country, and especially those who sent them to Washington, as "the twelve Senators who failed in the hour of need."

RALEIGH, N. C.

Humiliates Country Before the World.

From The News and Observer.

Reprehensible to the last degree is the Senate filibuster which humiliates this country before the world and denied to President Wilson in this time for an undivided all-Americanism the right to protect American commerce and American lives from the insistent menace of German submarine war.

MEMPHIS.

The Republic Was Betrayed.

From The Memphis Commercial Appeal.

The American Republic was betrayed in the Senate of the United States yesterday in the dying hours of the Sixty-fourth Congress. The liberty of the American Republic was jeopardized by a small group of men.

It is useless to discuss their motives. Their personality is not worth attention. They will permit Germany to draw an erroneous conclusion that the American Republic is divided. * * * They represent a brand of democracy that would cower before a greater power and lie down like a timid lapdog when imperialism, backed by force, demands the right of way.

Our kaiserbund is already formed. The charter members have seats in the Senate of the United States. They are La Follette, Gronna, Norris, Cummins, Stone of Missouri and Kirby of Arkansas.

The Senate should at once abolish the right of one man to stop its legislation.

NEW ORLEANS.

Demands Senate Reforms.

From The Times-Picayune.

Throughout the Central Empires, at least, Senator Stone's attitude will be interpreted as evidence of a divided purpose in Congress and the country, whereas all sane Americans know that Senator Stone and his fellow-filibusters stand for a hopeless minority. It is high time to have done with such tactics, once and for all, and the Senate's procedure must be radically altered if reform is otherwise impossible.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

People Must Hang Their Heads.

From The Montgomery Advertiser.

The American people must hang their heads in shame as they view the final triumph of the pro-German contingent of the United States Senate over the pro-American contingent. Humiliated and spat upon by the Stones, the La Follettes, the Joneses, and others, the American people are powerless for the moment to strike back.

HOUSTON.

"Perpetrated a Great Outrage."

From the Post.

The Senate filibusters who caused the defeat of the Armed Neutrality bill perpetrated a great outrage upon this country. Not because they have denied the President the authority which he requested as a matter of courtesy, but because they have given Germany an impression that the American Government is unable to command the unity of counsel that is essential to the protection of American rights.

ST. LOUIS.

The Shame of Missouri.

From The Globe-Democrat.

The Sixty-fourth Congress has passed out of existence with a dark blot upon its record, put there during its expiring moments by a little group of Senators who took advantage of a rule of the Senate, or the lack of a rule, to defeat the almost unanimous wish of the Congress, and to leave the nation in a perilous state of uncertainty at a moment when certainty is essential to a maintenance of our proper position before the world as well as for the retention of our self-respect. That this opposition was led by the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, adds to the shame the country must feel in this disgraceful fiasco, and particularly to the shame of the people of the State whom he so unworthily represents.

War Is Brought Nearer.

From The St. Louis Republic.

If Germany seizes the opportunity to renew her propaganda in this country, in Cuba and in Mexico, we cannot blame her. Twelve representatives of our people gave her the invitation. We have lost the moral effect of bold united action behind the President, and given Germany the excuse to proceed with ruthless unlawful submarine warfare against us as well as against others. In other words we have brought war appreciably nearer while ostensibly trying to keep out of it.

DES MOINES.

"Merely a Question."

From The Des Moines Register.

It is not a matter of leaving the country without protection for its merchant vessels, or unprotected with regard to any of its other rights or duties as a neutral, or as a participant in the war.

It is merely a question whether new and hitherto undelegated powers shall be conferred upon the President, or whether we shall cling to the precedents of the fathers and leave with Congress everything having to do with a military establishment, getting ready for war, and declaring war.

PORTLAND, ORE.

The People Should Be Heard.

From The Portland Oregonian.

The Oregonian believes that the American people are truly represented by the 403 Representatives who voted for the armed neutrality bill and by the 84 Senators who were ready to vote for it, not by the 13 Representatives who voted against it nor by the 12 Senators who prevented a vote on it. The time has come for the great voice of the American people to be heard.

SEATTLE.

State "Disowns" Wesley Jones.

From The Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

To this commonwealth's disgrace, Wesley L. Jones aligned himself with the obstructionists and lifted an untimely voice in extenuation of barbaric acts of warfare. It is his individual privilege to make common cause with poltroons, if he must, but this State, bearing the loftiest American name, disowns him in that rôle and disavows the sorry part he played.

WANTS WAR IMMEDIATELY.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—"American rights have been trampled, American honor insulted, and American dignity made a mockery of by Germany," said Dr. William S. Welch of Johns Hopkins University and President of the National Academy of Sciences tonight.

"She has flung down the gauntlet to the United States, and there is no honorable course open for us than to fight, and since war is inevitable, let it begin at once. I am heartily ashamed of that handful of Senators who so treasonably blocked the granting of the request of the President for authority to deal properly with the present situation. My opinion is that the laws should be changed to prevent the few defeating the majority in Congress."

President Wilson appointed Dr. Welch President of the National Academy of Sciences, which has preparedness for its primary purpose.

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160 Broadway, New York

188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.

382 E. 149th St., N. Y. 1334 B'way, Bkn.

367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.

160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

REPORT 9 LIFESAVERS DROWN BY CAPSIZING

Lifeboat Going to Rescue of Tanker Ashore Said to Have Overturned.

NORFOLK, Va., March 4.—Wireless reports tonight announced that a lifeboat sent to the aid of the tanker Louisiana, ashore off Ocean City, Md., was capsized. Nine men are believed to have been drowned.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—The Maritime Exchange in this city was informed today that the steamer Louisiana of the Texas Oil Company was stranded on the shoals two miles north of Ocean City, Md. The dispatch said that her engine room was flooded and "steam assistance was urgently needed."

The Louisiana was bound from Tampico for Philadelphia with a cargo of crude oil.

LINER CHICAGO IN PORT.

Private Message Reports Her Safe Arrival at Bordeaux.

The safe arrival of the French liner Chicago at Bordeaux yesterday, with eighty American citizens on board, was announced in a cable dispatch received by the Rev. L. G. Rich, rector of Corpus Christi Episcopal Church, West Sixty-ninth Street. It was sent by his son, Dominic Rich, who sailed with six other young Americans on the Chicago to join the American Ambulance Corps in France.

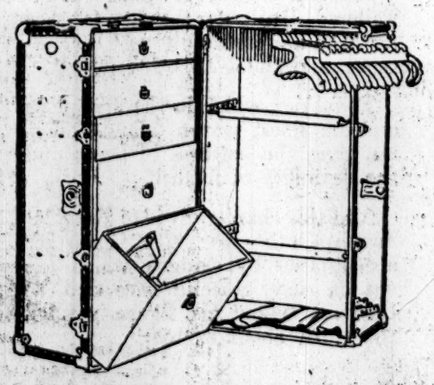
The Cunarder Orduna, which left New York for Liverpool on Feb. 24 with several Americans on her passenger list, will be in the danger zone today. On account of the torpedoing of the Laconia on Feb. 25 about 157 miles west of the Fastnet Light, it is understood that the British Admiralty has sent a destroyer to meet her 300 miles from the Irish coast and convoy her to Liverpool.

Two freight steamships left New York yesterday for European ports. One was the American steamship Virginia, owned by the Globe Steamship Company, which carried cargo for Genoa, and the Belgian steamship Indutiomare, for Havre, with supplies for the Belgian refugees in France.

Five steamships arrived here yesterday from Europe after running the submarine belt without incident, and will load grain and war munitions. They were the Dutch freighter Calypso, from London; the Taormina, Italian, from Naples; the Ultonia, Cunard, from London; the Melford Hall, British, from Manchester, and the Michigan, from London, also British.

The Saks Luggage Dept. Is Now Featuring

Full Size Neverbreak Wardrobe Trunks at $27.95



¶ A well-constructed, hand riveted trunk, vulcanized fibre covered and bound, trimmed with heavily brass-plated cold-rolled steel. Top drawer is equipped with a special lock and bottom drawer has removable hat form.

See This Trunk To-day—In point of construction and ca[illegible]y it has no equal at this price.

Saks & Company

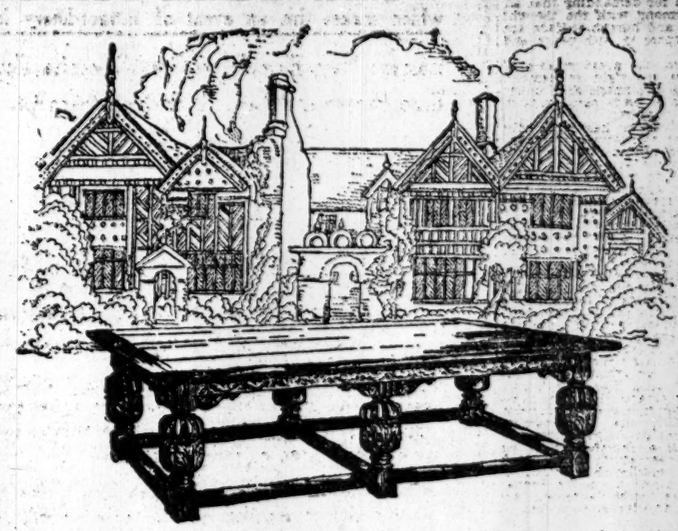
Broadway at 34th Street

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

HEADQUARTERS for RUBBERS for the WHOLE FAMILY



An Oaken Priory Table at the Hampton Shops

"PRIORY TABLES," they are often called, so suggestive are they of the greystone and time-worn Abbey refectories of olden times.

Probably, however, the original of the Table which you may come across in one of the Galleries of the Hampton Shops was made for the very place in the English Baronial Hall from which it came directly hitherwards.

With its ample oaken board, its decoratively bulbous legs, its carven apron, and its stretchers worn by the sturdily shod feet of succeeding generations, it will give a touch of distinction to your room such as no ordinary furniture could convey.

And it is but one of a host of similar pieces you will find at the Hampton Shops.

Hampton Shops

18 East 50th Street facing St. Patrick's Cathedral New York

LABOR TO DISCUSS NATIONAL CRISIS

Compers Calls Great Council in Washington to Determine Role of Wage Earners.

SAYS THEY MUST ACT NOW

And Define Part Labor Will Take If They Want Voice in Shaping Country's Policy.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Spokesmen of more than three million American wage earners have been called to meet in conference here March 12 to determine and announce the part labor shall claim in the formulation of policies of preparedness and defense in the crisis confronting the nation.

The call, made public today, was issued by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, under authority of the Federation's Executive Council. It went to Presidents of 110 national and international unions affiliated with the Federation, department Presidents, and the four great Railroad Employers' Brotherhoods.

There will be a preliminary meeting of the Executive Council next Friday to arrange for the conference, which promises to be the most notable gathering of American labor representatives ever held.

In his letter to the union head, Mr. Gompers said:

"Every day has added to the seriousness of the situation that confronts our nation. Even though we should be able to maintain our rights without being drawn into active participation in the present world conflict, yet we shall be compelled to meet the problems of readjustment after the war and to do our part to have incorporated into international regulations what shall determine the future ideals and principles of human justice and democracy, and the establishment of institutions and relations to deal with misunderstandings, differences, and conflicting interests, so that they may be guided in such a way as to prevent future wars.

"But there is an immediate, critical situation which the labor movement must meet at once. National constructive policies of preparedness and defense are now being formulated. The wage-earners of the United States will have to recognize their obligations to maintain institutions of liberty and justice if they are to have part in directing the spirit and the methods that shall be adopted for the defense of our republic.

"Some plan will be adopted. Whatever the plan may be it will affect wage-earners primarily. If in this formative period the labor movement shall clearly enunciate what part it is willing to take in defense of the republic, it will be in a position to have a voice in deciding the whole plan of national preparedness for defense, but if the labor movement should hold aloof and should refuse to proclaim a constructive program, all wage-earners will be forced to accept conditions and methods determined by those who do not understand or sympathize with the aims or purposes of the labor movement.

"Either duties and service in connection with national defense will be imposed upon the workers without their advice when formulating these plans, or labor must make this an opportunity for emphasizing the tremendous service that it has been rendering to society both in peace and in war, and for demanding that all plans be in harmony with the thought that human life and human welfare are the ultimate purpose in both peace and war service.

"Wage earners, the great masses of the people, have the right to demand that the interests of humans shall under all circumstances be made paramount to the interests of property.

"The labor movement has repeatedly declared that representatives of wage-earners ought to be included in every agency acting for the Government of the people. In harmony with this position, President Wilson appointed me a member of the Advisory Committee to the Council of National Defense. The Executive Council approved by acceptance of the position, and I have been working with the council and with the Advisory Commission.

"General policies are now in the making and can be directed either in accord with the interests of humanity or against them. But organized labor cannot delay in expressing itself upon the present and impending critical situation. Now is the time for labor to speak. Inasmuch as the justification for labor's participation in determining national policies is based upon Democratic principles, it is necessary that the same spirit should determine the principles and plans which the wage-earners among themselves shall agree upon.

"It is imperative, therefore, that the responsible representatives of the labor movement shall consider this entire subject and shall agree upon the fundamental principles which labor will accept in national defense, and in which it will co-operate.

"Within the last few days a critical situation developed, making it necessary for metal workers employed in Government navy yards to determine what attitude they would take toward plans for national defense. A conference held to consider that particular problem found it necessary to discuss the entire situation. In that conference representatives of the railroad department of the American Federation of Labor, who were then in Washington conferring with representatives of railroad companies regarding wages, standards, and schedules, met with officers and representatives of the American Federation of Labor.

"After the entire situation had been thoroughly presented and discussed, it was the unanimous opinion of all present that the labor movement would lose a great opportunity if it did not make a definite statement as to how far it was willing to go in the movement for preparedness.

"It was the sentiment of this conference that the labor movement must co-operate in the formulation of plans, and that the President of the American Federation of Labor ought to call a special meeting of the Executive Council, and also to call a conference consisting of the officers of all national and international unions and departments.

"It was the judgment of all present that whatever action the American labor movement shall take must be taken quickly in order that we may exercise a beneficent guidance rather than be forced to submit to emergency measures."

TAFT REGRETFUL.

But Hopes Senators' Manifesto Will Set Us Right Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 4.—"The failure of the Senate to pass the bill which the President requested, authorizing him to arm merchant ships to resist the attacks of submarines," ex-President Taft said tonight, "is very disappointing. That 76 members of the Senate should be prevented from enacting a law of such vital interest to the nation by the obstruction of a minority of 11 is most distressing.

"Let us hope that the manifesto of the Senators who formed the majority in this case will remove the impression that the failure of the bill might give at home and abroad."

"When Broke" call on "Uncle Ben"
BENJAMIN FOX
Reliable Pawnbroker
72 8th Ave., near 14th St.
LIBERAL LOANS ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
Bargains in Diamonds, Watches, &c.

MITCHEL BACKS WILSON.

Calls Filibustering Senators a Reproach to the American People.

Mayor Mitchel last night characterized as "a reproach to the American people" the Senators who led the successful filibuster against the Armed Ship bill.

"You will find in every country," he said, "men who are always prepared to disregard the interests of their country in matters that touch its interests and its honor. It is a reproach to the American people that the nation should be represented by any such in Congress.

"I hope President Wilson will take the action he is said to be contemplating and arm merchantmen, notwithstanding the filibuster. The country will back him up strongly if he does it."

Offers 500 Boats for Training.

BOSTON, March 4.—The National Committee of the United States Power Squadrons, Inc., voted at a meeting tonight to offer the use of the 500 power boats owned by members of the organization along the Atlantic seaboard and Great Lakes for the training of men for the Naval Coast Defense Reserve and the Volunteer Naval Reserve in co-operation with the Navy Department. Through this action, it is stated, the department will be enabled to extend the scope of its instructions in navigation, signaling, and gunnery.

CHINESE CABINET OUT AFTER VOTING BREAK

President Claims Sole Power to Act and All His Advisers Resign.

URGES PREMIER TO RETURN

Parliament Supports the Ministers and Party Leaders Criticise the President.

PEKING, March 4.—The Cabinet today decided that China should join the United States in breaking off relations with Germany.

This decision was submitted to the President, who refused to approve the Cabinet's action, saying that such power rested entirely with him. Premier Tuan Chi-Jui immediately resigned and left for Tien-tsin, accompanied by several other members of the Cabinet.

The resignation of the entire Cabinet is expected.

Parliament is virtually unanimous in favor of the opinion of the Cabinet. The leaders of all the political parties are adversely criticising the President's position. The Vice President of the republic supports the action of the Cabinet.

An official statement issued from the President's office says that the break between the President and the Premier was due to personal differences rather than to the foreign policy. President Li Yuan-Hung has sent representatives to Tien-tsin to induce the Premier to return to Peking.

According to the President's office, the immediate cause of the break was a dispatch sent to the Chinese Minister at Tokio, committing China to a rupture of relations with Germany and a union with the Entente Powers under certain conditions. The President refused his approval because, he declared, Parliament must sanction all measures contemplating war, as well as a direct declaration of war.

President Li Yuan-Hung justifies his position by Article 35 of the provisional Constitution, which reads as follows: "The Provisional President shall have power, with the concurrence of the National Council, to declare war and conclude treaties."

EXPLAINS SPAIN'S ATTITUDE.

Premier Romanones Says Intervention Would Be Premature.

MADRID, March 4.—Premier Romanones, in addressing yesterday a meeting of the Cabinet, presided over by King Alfonso, reviewed the policy of the Government during the last two sessions of Parliament and then referred to President Wilson's peace note.

Declaring that the Spanish Government found itself in a delicate situation in the face of contradictory sentiments, the Premier said that he shared President Wilson's desire for peace, but judged that intervention would be premature.

Premier Romanones also commented on the Spanish reply to Germany's declaration of a submarine blockade. The economic life of Spain, he said, could not and would not be interrupted, and the Government would make the greatest efforts to relieve the crisis resulting from the war and the submarine blockade.

GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES
We offer the Following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

$2,250 at 5%	on two-story and basement brick one-family dwelling, value	$3,750
16,000 at 4½%	on five-story and basement brick stores and apartment, value	27,000
35,000 at 5%	on a new five-story and basement brick apartment, value	53,000
40,000 at 4½%	on a new five-story and basement brick apartment, value	67,000

Details of other offerings in various amounts, with photographs of properties, furnished upon request.
Also Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates $100 up, paying 5% interest.
Free from Personal Taxation
New York Title and Mortgage Company
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $3,000,000
135 Broadway, New York. 203 Montague St., Brooklyn
'Phone: 6880 Cortlandt. 'Phone: 7100 Main
Write for booklet "The Ideal Investment."

Men's Blanket Robes Reduced to $2.95
Well made robes in a variety of Indian designs. Fancy double cuffs; all seams taped.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th St.

Saks $5.55 Wonder Hats
Are the greatest millinery values in New York. Today's display will be found unusually interesting. *Third Floor.*

In An Important Sale To-day
300 Women's Taffeta & Georgette Crepe Afternoon Dresses at $14.50

After an extraordinary season's business a leading dressmaker found that he had an accumulation of small lots of fine silks and trimmings left on hand. He proposed to make up these dresses for us, in four distinct models, at less than usual cost of materials. We accepted, and this extraordinary offering is the result.

Represented are very attractive frocks of Georgette Crepe embroidered with soutache braid; Georgette and Taffeta combination dresses, and most exquisite hand-embroidered frocks of taffeta with Georgette Crepe waists and sleeves. Two models *illustrated*.

To the assortment have been added many beautiful frocks from regular stock that have been selling at higher prices, which makes this an event of extraordinary importance.

Colors: Navy Blue, Silver Grey, Wisteria, Copenhagen Blue, Brown and Black. Sizes from 34 to 44. 4th floor.

Important Values in the
March Sale of Silk Petticoats
All new models, shown for the first time, in a variety of beautiful Spring colorings.

At $3.98—Five Charming Models in Taffeta Petticoats, with tucked, full sectional, shirred or deep flounce, finished with pleated or Van Dyke ruffle, in scalloped, accordion pleated or tucked effects.

At $4.98—A variety of very attractive Petticoats, made of Soiree, Radium Silk, Taffeta, or Silk Jersey with deep sectional, accordion pleated or shirred flounces, with pleated ruffle, rows of shirring or puffings of silk.

At $5.98—Smart Silk Jersey and Taffeta Petticoats, with Van Dyke, sectional or shirred flounces, finished with shirred ruffle or puffed band.

Today—A Remarkable Special Sale of
300 Japanese Hand-Embroidered Kimonos at $1.69

Illustrated at right. Roomy model with Japanese sleeve and sash. Made of cotton crepe embroidered in stork and floral designs. Assorted colors.

Crepe de Chine Negligees Special at $5.98

One model *illustrated* at left. The selection comprises three unusually attractive styles. One with frills of wide lace around sleeves and collar, extending to waistline. A second model is artistically embroidered, and the third is hand embroidered in neat design with lace at neck and sleeves. Assorted colors. *Third Floor.*

For today only, we shall offer
Women's Bolivia Cloth Coats Special at $35
Affording an exceptional opportunity to secure a modish Spring coat, fashioned of the finest quality Bolivia Cloth made, at a very attractive price.

In two distinct models, one in smart belted effect with convertible collar and deep cuffs, embellished with the new stitching in contrasting color, and a second model in semi-belted effect, reflecting the charm of a high-priced imported creation.

Lined throughout with peau de cygne or fancy flowered lining, and may be had in Clay, Gold, Butternut, Spruce Green, Copenhagen Blue, and Black. Sizes range from 34 to 44.

We shall also offer a wonderful assortment of
Charming Spring Coats at $29.50
Reproductions of creations now being shown at leading European style centres.

Every new style note in collars and pockets is attractively embodied in these charming garments, and the variety of styles is without precedent at one price.

The materials represented are: Khaki Kool, Serges, Wool Poplin, Satin, Wool Velour, Burella Cloth, Covert, Wool Jersey, and Fancy Plaid Materials. Lined throughout with peau de cygne, and may be had in all wanted colors. Sizes 34 to 48. *Fourth Floor.*

Today—A Special Offering of
Women's Newest Spring Skirts
at remarkable price economies

At $6.95—Smart Sport Skirts in new pleated, flare and tailored effects, with pouch and flap pockets. Developed in Wool Plaids, Velour Checks, Striped Fabrics, Serges, Gabardine, and Wool Poplin, in a large assortment of light and dark colorings. Remarkable values.

At $9.75—Dressy Skirts in yoke, pleated and draped styles, with new shirred, or inset pockets. Made of Taffeta, in Plaids or Stripe designs. Also in plain Taffeta.

At $13.75—Attractive box or side pleated, tunic and yoke effect skirts, made of plain or satin striped silk poplin or satin; plaid, plain or striped taffeta. One model *illustrated*.

Sizes from 24 to 36 inch waistband in all models.

We have arranged for today, a special display of
Modart Front-Laced Corsets
for Spring and Summer Wear

Modart Front-Laced Corsets have been the choice of discriminating American women for years. In this display today all the newest models will be presented, fashioned of plain and fancy broche, and brocaded Coutil and Batiste in flesh color and white.

Prices Until April 1st.....$3.50 to $15

Transform Your Coiffure
Make it follow the mandates of the mode. A fine, wavy transformation can be worn inside or outside your own hair; is easily adjusted and will give your hair the necessary fullness for the latest hairdressing styles.

Half Transformations, naturally wavy hair.$3.95
All-Around Transformations, naturally wavy hair.....$5.45 and $7.95

The Very Latest Style Notes for Spring will be shown today in an important special offering of
Women's New Spring Suits at $35
In regular and stout sizes

A collection of suits in which is reflected the combined genius of leading European and American couturiers. Strictly tailored, sport and dressy models are shown in a wealth of fashionable fabrics, in the season's most beautiful colorings. Three models *illustrated*.

The Materials: Poiret Twill, Tricotine, Gunniburl, Serge, Gabardine, Taffeta, Wool Jersey and English Tweeds. *Fourth Floor.*

We shall present today three smart models in
New Blouses for Spring
at extremely modest prices

At $5—Smart Crepe de Chine Blouses, in double-breasted effect, with novelty collar and cuffs, trimmed with double rows of hemstitching in contrasting color. To be had in Maize, Peach, Flesh Color and White. Exceptional values.

At $2—Stunning Sport Blouses of sheer batiste, in White with collars and cuffs of pure linen, in Rose, Copenhagen Blue, Nile Green or Orchid. Trimmed with crocheted buttons.

At $5—A new Crepe de Chine Blouse in double-breasted model with wide flare collar and turn-back cuffs. Double row of pearl buttons finishes front of blouse. All colors.

At $2—Chic Voile Blouses in colored novelty stripe effects, with corded pockets and hemstitched collar and cuffs. Trimmed with crocheted buttons.

Beginning this Monday Morning, a
Sale of 4,000 Boys' Wash Suits
$1.65 and $1.95

Two of the many pretty models included.

Fresh, crisp, snappy little suits, made of the most serviceable tub fabrics obtainable, in white, plain colors, stripes, checks, and very attractive color combinations. Smart Junior Norfolk, Middy, and a number of exclusive Saks' models to choose from, all tailored with unusual skill and care. Sizes 2½ to 10.

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

March Starts A New Season For Men

Officially, Spring arrives March 21—but as far as the apparel needs of New York men are concerned it is here right now.

Today, the unpacking completed, the new Spring Suits and Haberdashery are ready to take away—at prices no man, who believes in making his dollars earn money, can afford to overlook.

First Showing of Men's Spring Suits at $24.75

There must be over a dozen different styles at this price—each with a slight change here and there. English Soft Rolls predominate in three and four button models—but the shapes of the collars and lapels differ widely. The fronts are cut straight with rounded corners. High waisted semi-form fitting coats for young men—conservative styles for those who prefer them.

There are gray, brown and green flannels; cassimeres, tweeds and fancy mixed worsteds in gray, green and brown—and many others.

A word or two about the tailoring; from the collar to the trouser cuffs, each suit is carefully sewn, each seam carefully finished, each line correctly fashioned.

These are the things that make our $24.75 line so popular around town. Besides, you save money—by getting more quality and style for your money here.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way.

These Pajamas Are Making Good at $1.04

Hundreds of men are wearing similar sleeping garments of woven madras and mercerized fabrics. They find good wear in the materials right down to the silk frogs, and comfort in the roomy, easy-fitting cut. Madras pajamas come in striped effects; the mercerized weaves in plain colors. Every size from A to D—including yours.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

New Hats, $1.89

If you have always believed that you must pay $2.00 for a hat, would you mind the suggestion that these hats are equal in quality and style to the so-called $2.00 hats sold elsewhere?

Soft Hats in all the new blocks—drab, stone, navy and other colors. Derbies in several good looking styles, of course, are black.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Oxford Bag, $9.89

For the week-end visit, the hurried business trip or the cross-country journey, a Black Cowhide Bag, with sewn-in frame and sewn-on corners, is just right. Three inside pockets of rubberized material. Sizes 16 to 18 in.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Three Causes:
Experience, Vigilance, Strength

One Result: *SAFETY*

The MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company
115 BROADWAY NEW YORK
ESTABLISHED 1870

VOGUE
Pattern Exhibition in NEW YORK

Vogue's presentation of the Spring mode is now on view. New models in crinoline—new color schemes—new materials—new patterns. Exclusive and original designs of gowns, tailleurs, dinner, dance and morning frocks, wraps, blouses and children's clothes are shown.

Here you may secure authentic information and intelligent advice on the selection of your materials and the making of your gowns.

443 Fourth Ave.
N. E. Corner 30th Street.

CONTREXÉVILLE
SOURCE DU PAVILLON
WATER

The stress of modern life exacts its penalties in acid excess, giving rise to uric acid troubles and resultant complications. The use of

Contrexéville Water

will be of benefit.
Ask your Physician

A Palatable Natural Mineral Water of great value to the man who lives well, the man of sedentary habits and the busy man.

Get it at your Grocer or Druggist or

MORRIS & SCHRADER
Distributors,
8 Barclay Street, New York

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-NIGHT?

"WHAT'S GOING ON," New York's social calendar, will inform you. Indispensable to the man or woman who aims to keep posted. Contains complete advance information on opera, theatres, concerts, lectures, exhibitions, meetings, sports, etc., etc. 10 cents a copy; $2 a year. On sale at Brentano's, Putnam's, McBride's, railroad stations, and leading news dealers, or Pubs. "WHAT'S GOING ON," 33 West 42d St. (Aeolian Hall.)

FASHIONS FOR WOMEN.

Spring Fashion Section, The New York Times, Sunday, March 18th. New and beautiful creations of leading dressmakers and milliners, printed in Rotogravure. Gowns and wraps for the ball, reception, dinner, theatre, and promenade in great variety so that all purses may be suited.—Advt.

Our Flag on the Seas

That American shipbuilding, for many years merely a tradition, is once more to take rank among the great industries of this country, was on two separate occasions pointed out last year by the Harriman National Bank. Current statistics confirm our views.

American shipyards, exclusive of Government, have under contract 427 steel ships requiring about 1,710,000 tons of steel, and 161 wooden ships requiring about 33,000 tons, the total approximating 1,750,000 tons for merchant construction alone. Adding Government requirements of 286,000 tons for 153 vessels for the Navy, the grand total is in excess of 2,000,000 tons. Tonnage destroyed does not exceed 5% of total, one-half of which is constantly replaced by new construction.

These figures are of impressive magnitude and record a very prosperous state of affairs for the shipbuilding industry. Incidentally, we are now preparing to turn out ships on modern economic lines of production, that is to say, standardized vessels built from one plan. Note particularly that steel is the word to-day. The industry itself may be prince or pauper; the product is king, and the reports of the great steel corporations read like fairy tales

The Harriman National Bank looks to see the American flag regain its former prestige on deep water, and carry to the four corners of the earth the greatness of financial and commercial America.

BANKING HOURS FROM 9 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
FIFTH AVENUE AND 44TH ST., NEW YORK

BRITISH ADVANCE AGAIN ON ANCRE

Push Forward Two-thirds of a Mile on Two-Mile Front West of Bapaume.

STRIKE HARD ELSEWHERE

Capture German Front and Support Lines East of Bouchavesnes, North of Peronne.

FRENCH BUSY NEAR VERDUN

Artillery Shows Activity on Both Banks of the Meuse and in the Woevre.

LONDON, March 4.—The British troops in their forward movement in the Ancre area in France have made another advance east of Gommecourt of about two-thirds of a mile along a two-mile front, according to the official report from headquarters tonight.

East of Bouchavesnes (north of Peronne,) the British in an attack captured the front and support lines on a front of two-thirds of a mile. Nearly 200 prisoners were captured. The text of the report follows:

This morning we attacked and captured the enemy's front and support lines east of Bouchavesnes, on a front of 1,200 yards, taking 173 prisoners and three machine guns. During the day we repulsed with heavy enemy losses several counterattacks.

East of Gommecourt the enemy continues to yield ground. In this neighborhood we advanced along a two-mile front to an average depth of 1,200 yards.

Six prisoners were taken in a successful raid last night northeast of Ablaincourt. During the last twenty-four hours we have captured a total of 190 prisoners, five machine guns, and two trench mortars.

BERLIN, March 4, (via Wireless to Sayville.)—Lively engagements took place this morning on the Franco-Belgian front north of the Somme and on the east bank of the Meuse in the Verdun region, army headquarters announced in this evening's supplementary report. The text follows:

During the morning hours there was lively fighting activity north of the Somme and on the east bank of the Meuse. Numerous air engagements occurred.

The regular report said:

Because of the bad weather the fighting activity has almost without exception remained within moderate limits. Our own enterprises were successful at several places. Near Chilly, between the Somme and the Avre, eighteen British were brought in as prisoners. On the road from Etain to Verdun more than 100 French were captured, and on both sides of Doler, Upper Alsace, 37 French were taken.

PARIS, March 4.—Raids and surprise attacks took place in several sectors of the French front last night. This afternoon's War Office statement reports the operations as follows:

Between the Oise and the Aisne our detachments penetrated enemy positions south of Nouvron as far as the second German trench and carried out important destructive work.

An enemy surprise attack directed further west against our posts in the region of Haute Braye failed.

On the left bank of the Meuse our batteries took under their fire and dispersed an enemy detachment north of Regneville. The activity of the artillery was somewhat violent north and south of the Etain road.

In Alsace we repulsed enemy parties which attacked our posts in the sectors of Ammertzwiller and Burnhaupt. The Germans suffered losses.

Aviation: Three of our bombarding squadrons dropped projectiles on the hangars at Frescati, the powder magazines at Bons, blast furnaces at Woefling, in the region of Sarrebruck, and on the railroad station at Delme, (Lorraine.)

The official communication issued tonight says:

East of the Meuse artillery fighting took place in the sector of Bois Caurières. A German attack, after an intense bombardment in the morning in the region north of Eix, (Verdun sector,) was delivered in the afternoon against our positions at La Fievelerie. The enemy, who had succeeded in entering our first lines, was completely ejected by our fire and our counterattack. Our line was completely re-established.

West of the Meuse we effectively shelled enemy batteries in the region of Malancourt. In the direction of Bourcuilles a surprise attack on a hostile trench enabled us to take prisoners.

The cannonade was intermittent on the rest of the front.

GERMAN LINES DESTROYED.

British Find Abandoned Positions Obliterated by Shellfire.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, March 4.—Whatever may be the ultimate strategy lying behind or claimed for the German retirement between Gommecourt and Le Transloy, even a most casual inspection of some of the evacuated lines near Bapaume plainly reveals the immediate reason for their abandonment. They have been smashed to pieces by the incessant and ever-increasing British artillery fire.

Communication trenches, built for the purpose of bringing up food and ammunition, had been flattened almost beyond recognition and had long since ceased to serve their purpose. The wide belt of area back of the German lines had been lashed by bursting shells until it had become practically impassable. For hours at a time, often for days, the drumfire of the British guns made it impossible for any man to reach or leave the trenches. Some of the prisoners recently taken said they had been out off from food for forty-eight hours by the barrage back of their trenches.

The British outposts are established well beyond the old German front line positions, and, although from their new line the German guns are constantly sweeping the evacuated territory, it was possible yesterday to visit and inspect some of the trenches and strong points, which it was all too apparent the Germans could no longer maintain in a defensible condition.

The abandoned ground was covered with hundreds of German dead. Large British burying parties, bravely ignoring German shells and snipers, have been busy for several days clearing up the dead, but the task is still a long way from completion. In front of the old German lines near La Barque were some bodies which had lain there since last November, when the Germans attempted an attack, but were shot down when leaving their trenches. The unceasing artillery and rifle fire had prevented their recovery. It seems that the Germans must have lost heavily in abandoning their positions, for scores of bodies were encountered behind the lines—those of freshly fallen men.

The Germans are continuing their strong defensive rear guard actions all along the line, but the British appear able to move forward and consolidate the new ground just as rapidly as they desire.

SEES WAR CRISIS IN SPRING.

French Minister Says Germany Is Preparing for a Supreme Effort.

PARIS, March 4.—Professor Paul Painlevé, Minister of Public Instruction, speaking today at the Sorbonne on the question of when the war would end, said that the decisive phase of the struggle would begin this Spring. By decisive, however, he said he did not mean brief, and he predicted that Germany was preparing for a supreme effort.

"The nearer we approach the denouement," he declared, "the harder will be the task." The speaker warned civilians against impatience and nervousness, and said that their duty was to endure courageously the many inevitable difficulties until the end of the war. He asked his hearers to send this message to the soldiers at the front:

"You may count on us to do our entire duty to the very end without flinching."

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK.

Goes Down with All Hands—Believed to Have Struck a Mine.

LONDON, March 4.—A British destroyer was sunk with all hands in the North Sea on Thursday, the Admiralty announced today.

It is believed she struck a mine, the announcement states.

3 TRANSPORTS SUNK, BERLIN ANNOUNCES

One of 34,494 Tons Destroyed by U-Boat in Mediterranean, It Is Alleged.

PART OF 500 TROOPS LOST

Names of Steamers Not Told in the Statement — List Includes Thirteen Others.

BERLIN, March 1, (by Wireless to Sayville, March 4.)—An armed transport steamer of 34,494 tons, with about 500 colonial troops, artillery and horse, on board, was sunk by a German submarine in the Mediterranean on Feb. 24, the Admiralty announced today. Some of the troops on board were lost.

A troop-laden transport of about 5,000 tons was sunk on Feb. 23, it was also announced.

A 9,000-ton transport under escort is reported sent to the bottom on Feb. 17 south of Malta, while the sinking of thirteen other vessels, a total of more than 25,000 tons, is recorded. The statement reads:

"German submarines have sunk the following vessels in the barred zone of the Mediterranean:

"Feb. 17, south of Malta, transport steamer of about 9,000 tons, filled with cargo and escorted by other vessels, steering eastward.

"Feb. 23, transport steamer, about 5,000 tons, crowded with troops, escorted by vessels; transport steamer, about 5,000 tons, with cargo, also escorted.

"Feb. 24, armed transport steamer, 34,494 tons, with about 500 colonial troops, artillery and horse, on board. Part of the troops were drowned.

"In addition to the transport steamers reported sunk, thirteen vessels, totaling 25,168 tons, were destroyed in the Mediterranean recently. Among them were the Italian steamer Oceania, 4,200 tons, with grain from America to Italy; British steamer Corso, 3,264 tons, with concealed armament and carrying 5,000 tons of manganese ore, linseed, and cotton from Bombay to Hull; armed Italian steamer Prudenza, 3,307 tons, with Indian corn from Argentina to Italy; Swedish steamer Skogland, 2,900 tons, with coal from Norfolk to Italy; Greek steamer Proconnissos, 3,037 tons, from Saloniki to Algiers."

The vessel that seems most nearly to answer to the description of the "armed transport" of the size said by Berlin to have been sent to the bottom is the Statendam, which was building in England for the Holland-America Line when the war began and was taken over by the British Government. Her tonnage is given in the latest marine records as approximately 35,000. She is reported to have been in use as a transport carrying troops from Australia and New Zealand to England.

Of the steamers specifically named in the German list the Oceania was reported sunk on Feb. 21, the Corso on Feb. 22, the Skogland on Feb. 21, and the Proconnissos on March 3. The Italian steamer Prudenza, not previously reported, is given in the Marine Register as having left Buenos Aires on Jan. 6 for Genoa, and sailed from Dakar, en route, on Jan. 31.

GERARD AFFECTED BY LACONIA SINKING

But Tells Party on Spanish Ship They Are Safe Even if War Begins While Steamer Is at Sea.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON BOARD THE STEAMSHIP INFANTA ISABEL, (via Cape Race,) March 4.—Former Ambassador Gerard already was exhausted by the long strain he had undergone when he sailed, and is deeply affected by the sinking of the Laconia.

The possibility of war breaking out during the voyage has caused much concern among those on board, but Mr. Gerard has pointed out that our position is safe because this is a neutral ship sailing from one neutral port to another.

The saloon is somewhat crowded, but the ship is comfortable. Everybody on board is longing for home. Mrs. Gerard is well, but she says if she gets under the Stars and Stripes again nothing will ever entice her away.

RUSSIAN FRONT INACTIVE.

Intense Cold Hampers Operations There and in Rumania.

PETROGRAD, March 4, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—The following bulletin was issued by the War Office today:

Western Front.—In the neighborhood of the little town of Krevo we made a gas attack which caused alarm in the enemy trenches.

Rumanian Front.—There has been reciprocal firing activity.

BERLIN, March 4, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Army Headquarters today gave out the following:

Eastern Front.—There were no important fighting actions. The cold is still severe.

Macedonian Front.—The situation is unchanged.

RUSSIAN DRIVE IN PERSIA.

Recapture of Hamadan Confirmed—Advance in Bijar Region.

PETROGRAD, March 4, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—The capture of Hamadan, in Persia, slightly more than 100 miles from the Mesopotamian border, was officially announced by the War Office today. The town was taken from the Turks on March 2. Russian troops also are on the offensive further northwest, and have captured a village within two miles of Bijar, eighty miles northwest of Hamadan and about the same distance from the border. The official statement reads:

Caucasus Front—In Persia our detachments assumed the offensive in the direction of Bijar and occupied the village of Khanikali, two miles southwest of Bijar.

"As the result of operations in the Hamadan region the town of Hamadan was captured by our troops on March 2.

BERLIN, March 2, (by Wireless to Sayville, March 4.)—Engagements with the Russians in the Hamadan region of Persia are reported in the Turkish official statement of March 1, which reads:

Persian Front—On Feb. 26 a strong force of hostile cavalry, accompanied by infantry, attempted to approach our advanced positions on the road from Hamadan to Kaswin, being repulsed by our fire. On Feb. 27 an engagement between patrols occurred.

RUSSIA'S WILL TO CONQUER.

M. Milukoff Attacks Government in Strong Speech in Duma.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The real debate in the Duma on politics did not begin until the second day of the session, when strong speeches were made by M. Milukoff and the leader of the labor groups, Krensky.

The main note of the speeches was that the relations between the Government and the country were absolutely unchanged, that the internal crisis is dragging on, that no concessions have been made to public opinion, and that no word could be changed in the strong indictment of Government policy made at the end of last year.

Milukoff strongly affirmed the need for victory and expressed warm approval of the official statement of the aims of the Allies made in reply to President Wilson. He noted that Constantinople as the goal of Russian effort appears certain, whereas Krensky demanded that the Allies should refrain from all imperialistic and aggressive schemes. Milukoff concluded with the words:

"If we cannot conquer with this Government, we will conquer in spite of this Government, but we will be victorious."

So far the Duma session has brought nothing sensational, and that in present circumstances must be regarded as a distinct gain. An acute conflict at the outset might have strengthened the hands of those extreme reactionary elements who aim at bringing about the dissolution of the Duma, whereas at the present moment it is most important for the country that the Duma should exist and be able to raise its voice at the necessary moment.

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REPEL AUSTRIAN ATTACK.

Italians Inflict Heavy Loss on Foe East of Gorizia.

ROME, March 4.—Austrian troops in force yesterday attempted to storm Italian positions east of Gorizia after violent artillery preparation. The War Office announced today that the attacks failed with heavy losses to the Austrians. The statement reads:

Minor encounters were reported yesterday on the eastern slopes of Monte Spil in the Arsa Valley; in the neighborhood of Canove di Sotto, in the Assa Valley; near Villa Duffa, on the upper Maso, in the Campele Valley; in the Bretna district and on the western slopes of Monte Maldatsehen, on the Ponte Bana torrent.

At the head of the Avisio Valley our artillery continued to shell enemy positions on the Marmolada with noticeable results.

On the Julian front the enemy artillery displayed great activity east of Gorizia. During the afternoon, after violent artillery and trench mortar preparation, the enemy attempted to storm these positions in force, but was driven back with heavy loss. Some detachments of the Ninety-fourth Infantry Regiment launched a vigorous counterattack, which resulted in the capture of three two prisoners, including one officer.

In the Boscomalo area, on the Carso, one of our patrols entered the enemy's positions, set fire to some dugouts and took a few prisoners.

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Long, full-flaring, circular coats of English coverts.

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GERMANS BLAME WILSON IN 'PLOT'

Hold Him Responsible for Zimmermann's Overtures to Mexico and Japan.

PART OF NOTE SUPPRESSED

Reuter's Charged with Omitting Fact Intrigue Was Only to be Defensive.

PRESIDENT "A HYPOCRITE"

"Always Talking of Humanity, but He Is Simply English," Says One Critic.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Friday, March 2, (via Tuckerton, N. J., March 4.)—The news of yesterday's proceedings in Congress (the passing by the House of the Armed Ship bill) created great surprise here. The German public and press do not hesitate to place the blame for the whole affair entirely on President Wilson's shoulders. According to the German idea, Secretary Zimmerman was not only justified in acting as he did, but would have been guilty of criminal negligence had he not, seeing that "Wilson was doing his worst to involve his country in war on the side of the Entente," tried to arrange for some political reassurance.

The simultaneous appearance in the newspapers of The Associated Press revelations, together with telegrams describing their effect on Congress, and Zimmermann's own version of his diplomatic negotiations with Mexico, did not fail to bring to public notice what is regarded as one very important discrepancy between the two versions. Reuter, it is alleged here, suppressed the fact that the German Minister to Mexico was advised to make use of his instructions only in case war should be declared. This, it is argued here, must have been known to Wilson, since, as he asserts, he has had a copy of Minister Eckhardt's instructions in his possession for many days.

It is also believed here that President Wilson desired the suppression of the clause in question so as to have smoother sailing in Congress, as otherwise it could not be explained that he should assure the Senate, through one of its members, that "the main features of The Associated Press report are correct," as mentioned in one telegram received here. This "intentional suppression of one of the main features of Eckhardt's instructions" is characterized as the typical Wilson policy toward Germany. It was intended, it is said, to have the whole affair, looking the conspiracy it was, represented to Congress in order to induce that body to give the President power to stake America's fate on the success of the Entente hopes.

The general opinion here may be outlined as follows:

"President Wilson's ambition has always been to pose as an angel of peace. It is reported that a few days ago he assured certain American politicians that he would never declare war against Germany and that the declaration of war would have to come from Germany. That sounded wonderfully peaceful and could not fail to capture the American public which is so naive in things concerning the European war, but it was nothing but hypocrisy on Wilson's part. He knew very well that the Germans would never do him the favor of declaring 'His War.' Therefore in yesterday's scene Congress had to act on the 'devilish conspiracy' in order to let Wilson have his way, which is bound to lead to war with Germany without Wilson, the peacemaker, declaring it."

Naturally people here are somewhat incensed at the turn things have taken in Congress and are not weighing their words as carefully as usual. Even official opinions are not so reserved.

"The President is always talking of humanity," THE TIMES correspondent heard an important personage say today, "but he never saw to it that the German prisoners were treated decently in the various hostile countries, while the comfort of English prisoners in Germany was always on his mind. President Wilson liked himself in that pose of the most humane head of the world's Governments, but he was not humane, he was simply English.

"Serious people who are in close touch with Government circles ridicule Reuter's haste to construe a casus belli from what to them seems the most natural thing in the world. England did exactly the same thing when she discussed military measures with Belgian officers before the war, and America tried only a month ago to mobilize all the rest of the neutrals against Germany."

Military and naval circles appear to be not at all affected by the reports from America. THE TIMES correspondent was informed that the new U-boat was was daily becoming more effective, and its astonishing results, which would remain no secret to the world despite England's silence, would perhaps have an unexpected influence on President Wilson's military and naval advisers.

SWISS CALL PLOT A BLUNDER.

German Language Papers Admit Damage to Germany's Cause Here.

BERNE, March 4, (via Paris.)—Most of the Swiss newspapers have waited for the official German explanation of the Zimmermann note relating to the plot to involve Japan and Mexico in war with the United States before discussing the affair.

The Berne Intelligenzblatt says it is illustrative of the opposition President Wilson has had to overcome that he had to make public at a critical moment a document showing the bad faith of an opponent. The paper adds that Mr. Wilson's action completely dissipates any doubts which may have existed about the real desire of the American Government. In spite of an obvious desire to take the part of Germany, the paper admits that the whole affair is another evidence of the clumsiness of German diplomacy, which it says will probably have to be entirely reorganized.

The Neue Züricher Zeitung, in spite of its entirely dispassionate tone, draws the conclusion that President Wilson's efforts to bring order out of chaos in Mexico have been nullified by German intrigues there, and that the activity of German submarines in the vicinity of American ports was possible only through bases in Mexican waters. The paper terms it "disquieting" that the Zimmermann document is published now because it will convince even the pacifists what a dangerous opponent Germany is, and that with such an opponent it is impossible to maintain a passive attitude under all circumstances.

WARN US AGAINST BERLIN.

Tokio aPpers Fear Further Prussian Attempts to Inspire Distrust.

TOKIO, March 4.—The newspapers again today express annoyance and indignation over the inclusion of Japan in Germany's attempted conspiracy against the United States. Representative newspapers warn the United States and Japan to remain on guard in order to avoid becoming victims of what are termed the tricks of now desperate Prussia. They call attention to the fact that Japan and the United States are earnestly striving for closer relationship, giving as evidence the efforts of the Washington Government to have anti-Japanese legislation in certain States withdrawn and the projected cooperation by Americans and Japanese in China.

In its comment on the plot to involve Mexico and Japan in war with the United States The Japan Times alludes to the German conspiracy as "proof of a diseased mentality," but thinks it will serve a good purpose, because the publication of the incriminating document will remove from the minds of Americans many doubts and suspicions of Japan from which, however unfounded, it says, they were unable altogether to free themselves, owing to continual poisoning.

What has followed the exposure of the conspiracy, adds the newspaper, indicates that Germany's ambition to gain a footing on the American continent through Mexico will make for the solidarity of the Western Hemisphere against the dangers of German militarism.

Asked for his opinion as to the attitude of Mexico with respect to the war, Colonel Manuel Perez Romero, the Mexican Minister to Japan, told The Associated Press representative that Mexico would act in accordance with its own interests and disregarded any suggestion from Germany. He expressed the belief that the world would see "more German surprises" before the end.

The Minister said he considered the relations between Mexico and the United States as friendly, especially since the withdrawal of the American troops.

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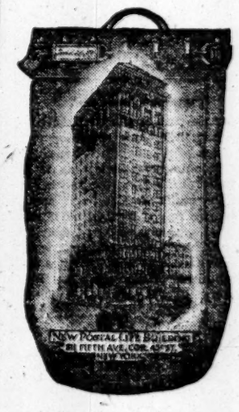

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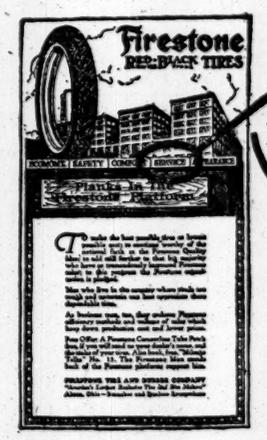

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DRILL SERGEANTS NAMED FOR YANKEES AND OTHER TEAMS IN SOUTH

PIPP AND ARAGON JOIN YANKS' SQUAD

Reserve Players Are Tardy in Reporting at Macon—Drill Sergeant Is Provided.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 4.—The Yankees who make up the second squad to report are slow in arriving at Macon. Today was the time set for this division to appear, but up to a late hour this evening only two new names had been added to the register at The Dempsey.

Angel Aragon, the little Cuban infielder, reported here early this morning, and then came a lapse of many hours before Walter Pipp, the home-run king of the American League, scribbled his signature across the hotel book. Ten others were expected today.

Roger Peckinpaugh, the veteran shortstop, will not report for a few days. He wired Manager Donovan today that his father had entered a Cleveland hospital for an operation, and Roger prefers to remain at home to await the outcome. The only other player to whom an extension of time was granted is Catcher Olsen, who is conducting a class at the Pensacola Y. M. C. A. He has received permission to remain there until March 10.

The last obstacle in the way of the daily drilling by the players has been removed. A telegram was received here today from Major Dorey that a drill Sergeant had been appointed for Macon. It is expected he will begin work here tomorrow. Drill Sergeants have also been named for the Athletics at Jacksonville and the Washington Club at Augusta. The Boston, Cleveland, and Chicago Clubs have completed arrangements for drilling, and the Army Department of the South at San Antonio will arrange for the Detroit and St. Louis Clubs.

Rain again fell heavily here today, and it is doubtful whether the Yankees will be able to use the ball park tomorrow.

NINE MORE GIANTS ARRIVE.

Stormbound Sunday Gives McGraw Clan a Day's Vacation.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 4.—The arrival of all the missing regulars except Charley Herzog was the only break in the dull routine of a stormbound Sunday in camp for the Giants. Catcher George Gibson, who came from Canada, registered at noon, and eight other athletes were delivered by John Buckingham Foster late in the afternoon. Foster did not make the last leg of the trip, as he was booked through to El Paso.

There were ten persons in the party that arrived just in time for dinner tonight. George Burns and Sheriff Sallee were accompanied by their wives, and those who arrived with them are Pol Perritt, Bill Rariden, Heiny Zimmerman, Arthur Fletcher, Davy Robertson and Fred Anderson. The Giants' training party now numbers more than sixty persons. Herzog is coming from Florida, and is expected here tomorrow.

Indications are that this will be a good week for practice, as the cloudy weather has been blown away by one of those Texas "Northers." The sky was clear today, but a north wind gave Marlin a touch of Winter. It snowed here last night and early this morning, and the temperature today was nearly down to the freezing point.

It would have been impossible to have played in Dallas today on account of cold weather, and McGraw is grateful to Doc White for calling off the game and saving the Giants the trouble and expense of an unnecessary trip. Two more games are scheduled there next Saturday and Sunday, and McGraw hopes to have his regular team whipped into fair shape by that time.

RHODE ISLAND'S SCHEDULE.

State College Nine Has 15 Games on Its Season's List.

KINGSTON, R. I., March 4.—Coach Baldwin has just announced the baseball schedule for the Rhode Island State College nine. It comprises a total of fifteen games. The changes from last year's schedule include the additions of the nines from Norwich, University of Vermont, Holy Cross, Columbia, and Rutgers, while the name of Colby, which was met last year, does not appear. While the season does not open as early as in previous years, the games are more closely scheduled.

The schedule is as follows:

April 11, Tufts, at Medford; 14, University of Maine, at Kingston; 18, Brown, at Providence; 21, Rutgers, at New Brunswick; 28, Norwich, at Kingston; May 5, Boston College, at Newton; 10, St. Anselm's, at Manchester; 11, University of Vermont, at Burlington; 12, Norwich, at Northfield; 19, Worcester P. I., at Kingston; 26, New Hampshire, at Kingston; 30, Connecticut Agricultural College, at Kingston; June 1, Holy Cross, at Worcester; 2, Columbia, at New York; 9, Trinity, at Hartford.

Sunday's Road Runs Postponed.

Yesterday's heavy snowstorm caused a postponement of all the league road races scheduled to be held over the various courses marked out through the streets of New York and Brooklyn. There will be a meeting of the Harlem A. L. officials at the Harbrook A. C. tomorrow night to determine where the event will be held next Sunday, weather permitting. The lower Manhattan road run will be held over the Holy Cross Lyceum course on Thursday night.

To Have Two-Cent Baseball.

SOUTH BEND., Ind., March 4.—South Bend, Central League member, is assured of 2-cent, baseball through the campaign which will close today. To make the proposition a sucess, 70,000 tickets at $1.50 each must be sold.

Junior Title Swims at N. Y. A. C.

The New York Athletic Club will hold a swimming meet on Wednesday, March 14, on which occasion the junior Metropolitan Association championships for the 100-yard swim and the fancy dive will be decided. There will also be a handicap of 200-yard swim and a 100-yard backstroke scratch swim.

NO GARDEN BOUTS TONIGHT.

Dillon Quits New York and Leaves Promoter Browne in the Lurch.

Grant Hugh Browne, athletic director of Madison Square Garden, yesterday encountered another obstacle in his new venture as a boxing promoter, and at a late hour last night was compelled to announce that there would be no boxing in Madison Square Garden this evening. He had received word from Sam Marburger, manager of Jack Dillon, the Indianapolis light-heavyweight, that the latter, as a result of some kind of a dispute, had boarded a train for his home in Indianapolis. This action on the part of the Hoosier boxer automatically canceled his scheduled bout with Jim Flynn, the Pueblo heavyweight.

Since Browne did not have enough time to arrange another substitute card for the Garden, he decided to keep the arena in entire darkness tonight. A ten-round bout between Ted (Kid) Lewis, the English welterweight, and Albert Badoud, the Franco-Swiss boxer, had also been arranged for tonight, as a semi-final to the Dillon-Flynn engagement, but this also was abandoned.

In explaining his attitude in regard to the action of Governor Whitman in prohibiting Les Darcy, the Australian boxer, from appearing in a bout in this State, Browne announced that he intended to make a determined effort some day this week to see the Governor and try to convince him that his action was a gross injustice to Darcy.

"I feel sure that if I get a few minutes with Governor Whitman I can convince him that Darcy's leaving Australia was perfectly legal, and was accomplished under circumstances that in no way would justify the charge that he is a 'slacker,'" said Browne last night. "I expect to be able to announce within a short time," continued Browne, "the receipt of a letter from the military Governor of Australia, stating the exact facts concerning Darcy's departure from his native land. With this letter I feel confident I can convince anybody that there was never any intention of compelling Darcy to enlist for army service in Australia, and to prove also the further fact that Darcy before his depature, toured Australia, giving boxing exhibitions which netted something more than $600,000 for relief work."

Darcy is at present making his home at Browne's Browneleigh Park estate at Goshen, N. Y., where the Australian put in several weeks of training for his canceled boxing exhibition with Jack Dillon.

FINE START OF CRESCENTS.

New Moon Hockey Seven Showing Prowess in Final Series.

Standing of the Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.	Goals.
Crescent A. C.....	2	0	1,000	8
Boston A. A.....	1	1	.500	2
Arena H. C.....	0	1	.000	0
Irish-American A. C.	0	1	.000	2

Three games were played last week in the final round of the Amateur Hockey League series, and the Crescent Athletic Club is at the top of the heap with two games won and none lost. The Crescents scored five goals against the Irish-Americans and three against the Boston A. A. team, giving them a total of eight—twice as many goals as were scored by the other three teams combined in the first week's play. The Boston A. A. team is in second place, having taken the Boston Arena seven, and lost to the Half Mooners. The Irish and Arenas are tied for last place. The games already played in the final round lead many to believe that this round will be more closely contested than either of the preliminaries.

Although there is no league game scheduled for the St. Nicholas Rink in the coming week, local hockey fans will not be left in the lurch, for Cornelius Fellowes has arranged an exhibition game between the St. Nicholas S. C. and the Aura Lee seven of Toronto. The St. Nicholas team will be strengthened by the return of Hobey Baker, former Princeton star, to his old position at rover. The Aura Lee team is the leader in the senior division of the Ontario Hockey Association.

BRITISH TURF DATES FIXED.

Jockey Club Confines All Race Meetings to Newmarket.

LONDON, March 4.—The flat racing season, which usually opens about the end of this month, will begin this year on April 17. As requested by the Government, the Jockey Club will confine all meetings for the present to Newmarket. Last year, in addition to the meetings at headquarters, racing took place at Gatwick, Lingfield, Windsor, and Newbury. It is hoped that as soon as can be arranged further meetings this season will be scheduled on some of the Southern racecourses.

The schedule already decided upon for Newmarket follows:

April 17, 18, and 19, Craven meeting; May 1, 2, 3, and 4, first Spring meeting; May 15, 16, and 17, second Spring meeting; July 3, 4, 5, and 6, first July meeting; July 17, 18, and 19, second July meeting; Oct. 2, 3, 4, and 5, first October meeting; Oct. 16, 17, 18, and 19, second October meeting; Oct. 30, 31, Nov. 1 and 2, Houghton meeting.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

The Governor's Dictum on Darcy.

Regret over the plight in which Les Darcy, the Australian pugilist, finds himself is not likely to be widespread. There is a quite general feeling hereabouts that to shower acclaim and gold upon him, accomplished artisan of jabs and hooks though he doubtless is, would bring additional discredit upon a game which finds it quite unnecessary to import discredit. Not until now, when Darcy has been demagnetized by the Governor of his power to attract precious metals, has even a whisper of denial or disclaimer arisen in response to the volley of often bitter criticism of the act of fleeing one's country when her need of strong manhood is most dire. There hasn't been even a pacifist reception or resolution of indorsement to express sympathy with this avid pursuer of his own personal weal.

There is, then, slight reason to expect searching inquiry into the logic of Governor Whitman's course in closing the wicket of New York's usually hospitable ring to the boxer from the globe's far side. Such inquiry, however, casually entered upon leads to perplexity. Nowhere in this broad and sometimes narrow land, so far as is known, has the moral status of a fighter, so long as he refrained from undue entanglement with statute law or boxing code, served to prevent him from exchanging blithe punches with an opponent in the squared circle. Pugilists, in general, have seldom been rated as high-minded quibblers over fine points in ethics or morals, and, with an amply sufficient number of them, philosophy is confined to the simple query, "Can I get away with it?" Some of them have had their little difficulties with the police and with legal tribunals, but have reappeared, with the passing of the clouds, before their accustomed gatherings of admiring fans.

Now, so far as is known, Darcy has violated no law, although he is said to have done a thing worthy of contempt. But lots of boxers, worthy of anything but respect as regards the ethics seen in the ring in this State. If the charge of evading military obligations is to form a basis for such a ban as has just been announced, the mind's eye seeks at once a more notable target than Darcy in the person of a young Briton boasting and clinging to a world's title belt, and going up and down this land reaping his harvest.

It is possible that Governor Whitman's attitude is due to a "put yourself in his place" vision. He may have pictured to himself this country at war, and a robust young American athlete fleeing from the peril and discomfort of duty, and being welcomed, lauded, and enriched in a friendly land. Th's picture may—it should—have made Mr. Whitman's blood boil, with the result that Darcy was scalded.

Pennant Prospects.

News from the South of baseball practice in hot, blistering weather is music to the ears of the baseball fans up here, where it looked yesterday as if Winter had just started. In another short month the clubs will be back home, and then we can see at first hand if all these young ball players who are described as being wonderful are really as wonderful as they appear at the distance of hundreds of miles. Distance often lends enchantment to ball players. With all the clubs at their training camps preparing for the season's campaign, speculation has already started about the chances of the various clubs.

In the National League, there is every reason to believe that the club which beats the Giants will win the pennant. Just what club will be able to accomplish this feat is a mystery. Surely Brooklyn will not be able to repeat last year's extraordinary occurrence. Brooklyn, by the way, is the only one of the major league clubs which has any of its best players outside the ranks. Zach Wheat and Ed Pfeffer are still holding out, but this episode of ball players holding out has become such an old story that no one takes it seriously any more. Wheat and Pfeffer will probably be at Hot Springs in the near future.

All critics agreed last season that the Giants, as they finished the season, were one of the strongest and best balanced clubs the National League had produced in years. At the time of making their record run of victories last year every manager in the league was asked by THE NEW YORK TIMES his candid opinion of the New York Club, and it was the unanimous verdict that it was the strongest team in the organization. McGraw himself declared that he doubted if he ever managed as strong a club in his long baseball career. With the addition of much promising new material, the Giants should be even stronger this year than last. There will be trouble, however, from the Boston and Brooklyn Clubs because of their strong pitching staffs. Philadelphia will bear watching for the same reason, but none of the Western clubs looks formidable enough to cause the Giants serious difficulty. As a fielding and batting combination, it is doubtful if the New York Club has an equal. Whether it fully comes up to expectation or not, McGraw's club is likely to be the chief attraction in the National League this season, and this means a big baseball year locally.

It seems probable that there will be a new pennant winner in the American League this season. The Boston Red Sox have now occupied a high place in the game so long that it is only natural to expect them to slip back. The retirement of Manager Bill Carrigan will be a great loss to the club. While Jack Barry may prove a success as a manager, it will take some time before he can instill the confidence and spirit into the men that Carrigan did. The game has never had a cleverer leader than the retired Boston pilot. He had that rare faculty of getting the best out of his players at all times. Carrigan would never admit defeat, a trait which he also imparted to his players. There are several veterans on the Boston Club and veterans, no matter how good they are, cannot last forever.

Chicago, New York, and Detroit will be clubs to be reckoned with during the coming season. The Yankees in particular have bright prospects. If Maisel fits in at second base, Donovan's team will be strong in every position. The pitching staff ranks with the best in the league. The White Sox seem to have an abundance of promising talent, but at no one time has Manager Rowland had all his players doing their best. They lack concerted action. It has been an in-and-out club. Individually its players are among the best in the game. Detroit will again be dangerous, just as the Tigers were last year.

The pitching staff was Detroit's only weakness last season, and Manager Jennings has strengthened this department of his team. With good pitching, Detroit's remarkable batting strength would undoubtedly keep the club in the pennant fight. It would seem that there are certain to be many upsets in both leagues this year, after all, that is just about what pleases the enormous baseball public more than anything else.

Golf in the Southland.

Less than a decade ago, golf in the Southland was considered a mild form of rest cure for comparative invalids. It was all very well for old gentlemen who simply had to be out in the open air, and for young ladies who would not know what to do with a real golf course if they found it, but for low handicap players, the men who actually won tournaments in the vicinity of Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, Southern links and Southern tournaments were a negligible quantity. All greens below the Mason-Dixon line were made of sand in those unregenerate days, and many of the fairways were the same, only more so. There were hundreds of hotels without golf courses attached, but not a single golf course without a hotel attaching. Yet a decade has seen the passing of this old order.

As the Winter migration from the North is still the most important part of the Southern golf season, the hotels still continue as foster parents of the links. But, whereas in former times the golf course was an adjunct to a hotel, in many cases at the presesnt time the hotel is an adjunct to one, two, or even more golf courses. Overcoming the tremendous natural difficulties that confront the ambitious grower of turf in that section of the country, the golf architects have constructed courses that are a revelation to the skeptical tourist. Real tests of the royal and ancient game are now spread over the length and breadth of what is known in song and story as the Sunny Southland. Greens that are actually green, fairways that no longer resemble isolated sections of a miniature Sahara, and traps that remind the exiled Northerner but too forcibly of his home course, greet the visitor at every hand.

With the increase in the quantity and the quality of the golfing facilities, the number and calibre of the visiting golfers have likewise improved. In place of doddering invalids there are now such players as Norman, Maxwell, Philip V. G. Carter, Gardiner White, Henry Topping and Samuel J. Graham of Greenwich. The fair sex is represented by such adepts as Miss Alexa Stirling, Miss Mildred Caverly, Mrs. J. V. Hurd, Miss Elaine Rosenthal, and many other golfers who are as familiar in the South as they are at the women's national championship tournament. As far as the professionals are concerned, the fact that Walter Hagen, Mike Brady, Jim Barnes, Bob Macdonald, Jack Hutchinson, and their confreres are now playing over the Southern links is testimony that they also indorse the uplift movement in the South.

The Crescents as Title Contenders.

Hockey enthusiasts see a ray of hope that the amateur title may be brought back to New York this season in the clean-cut defeat of the Boston A. A. seven by the Crescents on Saturday night. The hockey in the Manhattan section of the amateur league this season has not been especially fast, and the local end of the organization has been in a constant state of turmoil. The Crescents were by far the best team of the New York quartet, but at no time has their opposition been strong enough to extend the New Mooners to show their real playing talent.

The hockey in Boston has been faster and the games closer than at this end of the league. Exhibition games here showed the Boston teams to be superior to the New York sevens in passing and team work. With the race now narrowed down to four teams, the Crescents and Irish-Americans here and the Arena H. C. and Boston A. A. in Boston, the remaining games of the schedule will furnish a better brand of hockey in this final series to decide the championship of the amateur league.

The meeting of the Crescents and the Boston A. A. marked the first clash in the intercity series, and the victory of the Crescents at the outset has given the New Mooners just the confidence they needed to make a strong fight to bring the title back to New York. The Crescent team is stronger now than it was at any time during the preliminary season because Heffernan is back in form. He was out of the game through illness, and has not been able to put forth his best efforts until now. With Heffernan at cover point, the Crescent defense is strengthened considerably. The most encouraging thing about their victory over the Boston A. A. seven was the combination play and excellent stick work. In McCarthy, Roach, Conway, and Des Jardins the Crescents have a line of forwards which is speedy and adept in handling the puck.

Although beaten in the preliminary series of Boston games by the Arena team, Huntington's Boston A. A. team has never doubted for a moment that it would be able to win the title as it did last year. Therefore it was a great surprise to the Boston seven when the Crescents suddenly blossomed out as a championship contender in Saturday night's game. The victory was all the more encouraging, for in the first clash between the Boston teams last week the B. A. A. won from the Arena seven, leaders of the Boston section.

The Crescents' chances of winning the title depend a great deal on how much aid the Irish-American team can give in stopping the Boston contingent. It would be almost too much to expect that the Crescents can offset the strong opposition of the two Boston clubs alone, but if the Irish club can take a few victories from the Boston teams during the final series, the chances of the Crescents in bringing the title back to New York will be greatly strengthened.

Sixteen Skating Events Tonight.

Owing to the large number of entries in the skating race meet which will be held at the St. Nicholas Ice Rink tonight, the hour for starting the races has been advanced from 9:30 to 8:30. Incidentally the large number of competitors has necessitated lengthening the program to sixteen events. It will be the biggest ice skating race meet ever held in New York.

GAMMELL SQUASH WINNER.

Reaches Semi-Finals In Yale Club Class C Tourney.

A. A. Gammell gained the semi-final round in the Class C squash tournament at the Yale Club yesterday, winning from E. B. Hempstone by a score of 15—11, 15—3.

This afternoon Allan Corey will play Stewart H. Johnson in the semi-final round for the Class A championship of the club. The winner of this match will play A. J. Cordier, the title holder, in the final tomorrow.

Berry Is Elected Captain.

J. Glenn Berry of Boise, Idaho, has been elected Captain of the Westminster College football team for next year. Berry has played at right guard for three seasons.

COLLEGE OARSMEN FACE HARD TESTS

Ten Important Regattas Are Already Listed, with Yale-Penn Race as a Starter.

All of the leading Eastern colleges which include rowing in the sporting curriculum, except only Syracuse University and the Naval Academy, have now finished their regatta schedules, and it has become thoroughly evident that the oarsmen have a very busy season of competition before them. The naval Academy crew management has been handicapped by the unsettled international situation, and no racing dates have been announced. Syracuse has also failed to make public its crew contests.

Other Varsity rowing centres, however, have been active and Princeton, Cornell, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Harvard, and Yale will all enter eight-oared crews in dual, triangular, and championship regattas. Owing to the short season there will be several conflicting dates, which is unfortunate, since it will cause a distribution of interest on days when two contests of importance are to be rowed on widely separated courses.

The season opens with the annual Pennsylvania-Yale race at Philadelphia, on Friday, April 6. A week later the Pacific Coast regatta will be held at Oakland, Cal., and will be followed with interest in the East, in view of the fact that the winning crew is expected to row in the intercollegiate championship regatta on the Hudson, late in June.

On April 19 Princeton and Harvard will swing into action with a race on Carnegie Lake, at Princeton, to be followed on May 12 by two of the more important of the early Spring regattas. A Philadelphia five American Henley will be staged, with three and second Varsity college crews competing in a number of the Schuylkill events. On the same day the triangular regatta for the Childs Cup will be rowed at Princeton, with crews from Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Princeton competing for the historic trophy.

On the following Saturday two dual regattas of great interest will be rowed respectively at Boston and New Haven. On the Charles River Basin course Harvard and Columbia will meet in a 1¾ mile contest, while Yale and Cornell match rowing form and endurance at Derby, not far from the site of the New Haven University. This race will be the first test of the new Housatonic River course, which has been highly praised by Coach Nickalls of Yale.

Cayuga Lake, at Ithaca, N. Y., will be the scene of the next race, for Princeton and Cornell eights will row a two-mile contest there during the Spring Day celebration, Saturday, May 26. This event will end the preliminary rowing season, as less than a month will remain in which to train for the intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie, on Thursday, June 21, to be followed the next day by the annual New London regatta, between Yale and Harvard, on the Thames River. The complete intercollegiate rowing schedule to date is as follows:

April 6—Yale vs. Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.
April 14—Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Regatta, Oakland, Cal.
April 19—Harvard vs. Princeton, at Princeton, N. J.
May 12—American Henley, Philadelphia, Penn.; Childs Cup Race, Princeton, Pennsylvania, and Columbia, at Princeton, N. J.
May 19—Columbia vs. Harvard, at Boston, Mass.; Cornell vs. Yale, at Derby, Conn.
May 26—Princeton vs. Cornell, at Ithaca, N. Y.
June 21—Intercollegiate Regatta, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
June 22—Harvard-Yale Regatta, New London, Conn.

West Point Five Elects Gerhardt.

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 4.—Cadet William R. Gerhardt of West Virginia has been chosen to lead the Army basket ball team next season. Gerhardt has played forward on the Army five for the past two seasons. He is a member of the class of 1918. The soldier five has disbanded after the most disastrous season in years. Of eleven games played the cadets won only three.

$3.00 ROUND TRIP TO WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE

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THIS EXCURSION ALLOWS about nine hours in Washington or eleven hours in Baltimore. Washington was never more interesting.

Leave W. 23rd St., 11:50 P. M., Liberty St., 12:01 midnight Saturday night. Tickets on sale at Liberty St., W. 23rd St. and Jersey City Terminals; 172, 245, 1276, 1440 Broadway, New York; 4 and 24 Court St., Brooklyn.

NIMRODS SHOOT IN STORM.

Dr. Short Leads N. Y. A. C. Gunners at Travers Island Traps.

Owing to the blizzard that swept over town yesterday, only seven gunners reported at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club. The nimrods stood on the firing line and shot as snow and rain beat into their faces, driven by a northwest gale. Dr. W. B. Short was the high scratch gunner of the day, taking the cup with a card of 89 out of a possible 100 targets.

There was not a single straight count made during the shoot. F. A. Baker took the Travers Island Trophy with a card of 25. For the Haslin Cup, R. L. Spotss and F. A. Baker both scored legs. For the Tournament Cup the winners were R. R. Owen and F. A. Baker. Legs on the Accumulation Cup were taken by R. R. Owen and W. B. Short. The high handicap gunner was R. R. Owen. A special shoot went to F. A. Baker.

The scores follow:

	T. I. Has.	Tour.	Accu.	S. H.	Tot.
H. D. Knight	2 21	2 22	0 23	2 19	79 12— 91
R. Cole	2 19	2 19	0 24	2 18	66 12— 78
F. J. Hamm	2 23	0 23	0 20	0 18	73 10— 83
R. R. Owen	5 18	0 20	5 25	5 25	76 25—100
R. L. Spotts	1 20	1 25	1 24	1 23	88 5— 93
F. A. Baker	4 23	4 25	4 25	4 23	85 16—100
W. B. Short	2 24	2 24	2 23	2 25	89 10— 99

Burns Is Honor Man at Traps.

Despite the conditions occasioned by a blinding northeast snowstorm, seven nimrods reported at the New Rochelle Yacht Club traps yesterday and full scores were returned in all except one of the five matches contested. A. L. Burns carried off the honors of the day. In winning the high scratch prize with a total of ninety-four he captured the ten and fifteen "bird" prizes after shoot-offs with Stuart Scott, and he also won a leg for the March Cup. Others who won a leg for that trophy were G. P. Granbery, A. P. Bennett, C. C. Moore, and J. F. Donovan.

Manhasset Traps Busy Again.

Eight men faced the traps of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club yesterday. It was the first shoot for six weeks, ice yachting having proved a greater attraction during the interval. Waldo Grose returned the top score of 85 for the high scratch prize, and F. Meyer, with a score of 100, captured the high handicap trophy. In the shoot for the March Cup, E. F. Alker was the winner after a shoot-off with Meyer, J. O'Brien, and C. Blair. Grose won a leg for the yearly cup after a shoot-off with Alker, Meyer, O'Brien, J. J. Floherty, and Blair.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Olympic A. C.—Johnny Burt vs. Shamus O'Brien; Allie Nack vs. Paddy Burns. Both ten-round bouts.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—Mike Paulson vs. Ray West. Ten rounds.

Military A. C., Brooklyn—Val Sontag vs. Zulu Kid. Ten rounds.

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The shepherd's in the dell—
The shepherd's in the dell—
Minding sheep for Rogers Peet
So that we can yell—ALL WOOL!

All wool and fast color suits and overcoats for men and boys.

Everything they wear for Spring now ready.

Head first if you like!
The "Rogers Peet" Derbies were never more becoming.

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REAL Scotch—the very best of it! What the House of Lords and the royalty of Europe patronize.

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With the rare bouquet of pure bottled sunshine—gathered ten years back—ripened and bottled in Scotland.

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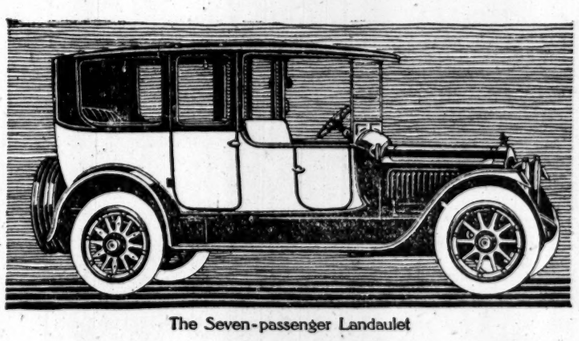

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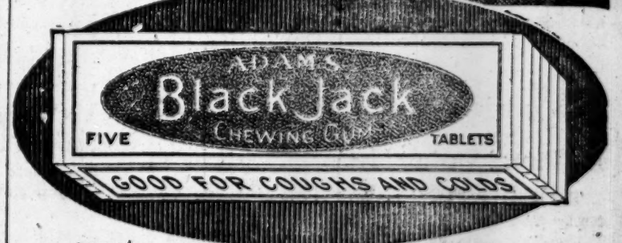

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DENIES PROSELYTING BY CHARITIES BOARD

Kingsbury Tells Cardinal No Catholic Child Will Be Put In a Non-Catholic Home.

REPLY TO PASTORAL LETTER

Commissioner Outlines Plan for Use of Institutions to Care for Sub-Normal Children.

Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury has written to Cardinal Farley assuring him that no Catholic child will be placed in any but a Catholic home under the new policy of the Department of Charities, by which as many orphans and dependent children as possible will be placed with foster-parents instead of being kept in institutions.

Mr. Kingsbury, who has been accused by numerous Catholic clergymen of seeking to injure Catholic charities, makes conciliatory explanations of practically all the points of difference now in existence between the Catholic Church and the policy of the city administration in regard to Catholic charities.

Mr. Kingsbury's letter was written, he states, to relieve the Cardinal's apprehensions of the working of the new charities plan, as expressed in the Cardinal's pastoral letter of February. In that letter Cardinal Farley tells the clergy that, while this law will lessen the value of Catholic child-caring institutions by reducing their population, and will withdraw many children from the direct influence of religious teachers, there is no objection on his part to the general plan, for the reason that it is realized that the home has many advantages which an institution cannot supply. However, Cardinal Farley pointed out, as a danger to charities that the State law does not absolutely require that a child shall be placed with foster parents of the religion which the child was born in, but says that this shall be done "when practical."

Covering this point Mr. Kingsbury said:

"'There has been no dearth of good Catholic homes available, and it is needless to say that no Catholic child has been placed in a noncatholic home. Should you at any time receive a report to the contrary, if you will be good enough to see that it is called to my attention, I will make a thorough investigation of it immediately, and, if found to be true, the mistake will be corrected, and if it develops that any agent of the department has willfully violated the rules in this regard summary dismissal will follow. You need, therefore, have no apprehension regarding any danger which may seem to lurk in the phrase 'when practical.'

"I feel certain that there has been no proselyting in this administration. Excepting only infants under 2 years of age, I have always found it practical to place children with individuals of a like religious faith. Recently, however, there have been complaints from Jewish circles that their babies, particularly their foundlings, have been turned over to Catholic and Protestant institutions as a result of the old rule of the department, in force until very recently, whereby hundreds of foundling babies annually were baptized alternately Catholic and Protestant without any effort on the part of the department to ascertain the religious faith of the parents."

Hereafter, Mr. Kingsbury says, investigation will be made as far as possible to ascertain the religion into which foundlings were born, and to have them brought up in that religion. Regarding the possibility that the use of charitable institutions now in existence will be diminished by taking children from them, Mr. Kingsbury outlines a plan for opening those institutions to children who are slightly sub-normal, physically or mentally, for whom institutional care is preferable to family care.

$1,000 FOR WAR CHARITY.

Stage Set as a Hospital for Surgical Dressings Benefit.

An entertainment given last night in the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre for the benefit of the National Surgical Dressings Committee realized $1,000 for that charity. The stage was set to represent a ward in a barrack hospital in France with groups of wounded poilus and nurses to add local color. Dr. John Reed Kilpatrick, ex-football star, played the rôle of the physician in charge, and in Red Cross uniforms were Miss Katherine Force, Miss Maud Shepherd, Miss Katherine Shaw, Miss Dolly La Montagne, Miss Leslie Johnstone, and Miss Ethel Merritt.

To the inmates of the hospital and, incidentally, to the audience on the other side of the footlights, Yvonne de Treville sang and Carlos Salzedo played a harp solo. Mrs. H. Mason Day, Jr., also sang and played her own accompaniments, as she has done in the hospitals in France. Among her songs was a patriotic one of her own composition, with words by Frank Warren, entitled "America Prepared." Francois Vandaerenbergh, a Belgian tenor who is in this country on leave granted by King Albert, sang several solos, and then led the audience and those on the stage in singing "Tipperary." When he began "La Marseillaise" the audience arose and joined in the chorus.

A speech by Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, Chairman of the committee, who returned recently from a trip to France, where she was sent to Verdun by the Government, was followed by motion pictures of Verdun prepared for the committee by the French Government. These gave an excellent idea of the work of caring for the wounded from the time they are rescued by the stretcher men to the surgical work in the hospitals.

The young women who sold flowers were Miss Adeline Hatch, Miss Maud Kahn, Miss Gertrude Nelson, Miss Cornelia McLoughlin, Miss Margaret Winchester, Miss Agnes de Selding, and the Misses Liebert.

Bid Farewell to Symphony Players.

At the close of the Symphony Society's last Aeolian concert yesterday an audience that had filled the hall to its capacity on sixteen such occasions since last October bid farewell to Walter Damrosch and his men, soon leaving for a Spring tour to the Pacific and back. The soloist yesterday was Mischa Elman, and the program a repetition of that of last Friday. In the farewell demonstration the orchestra stood up with its leader to acknowledge the applause.

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RATAN DEVI SINGS.

An Exposition of Indian "Ragas" and Kashmiri Folk Songs.

The singer of Indian songs known as Ratan Devi, with her husband, Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy, who profoundly impressed those who heard her here last season, appeared again last evening at the Punch and Judy Theatre. Their exposition, like their previous one, was of two kinds of songs, classic Indian "ragas" and Kashmiri folk songs. Dr. Coomaraswamy first spoke on Indian music, explaining that the classic songs were the production of professional singers in permanent employment, and hence not dependent on public favor for their success. He described the "ragas" as certain combinations of tones like the European mediaeval modes, within which the singers improvised.

Ratan Devi sang in Indian costume, sitting on the floor with a pot of burning incense on each side of her. She held the tambours, or accompanying instrument, which has five wire strings, played with unvarying repetition of the same five notes, and giving forth a singularly sweet and remote tone—a background upon which the tapestry of the song is woven, rather than an accompaniment. The songs themselves are of an extraordinary haunting charm, melodic even to an occidental ear, showing the "modal" effects, and also the "microtonic" intervals characteristic of the Indian music. The Kashmiri songs are true folk songs, and have certain characteristics in common with European folk songs. Ratan Devi's singing of both these kinds of music was remarkable, especially of the "ragas." Her voice has a beautiful richness and timbre, and her vocal technique, especially in the management of long phrases and ornamental figures, of a sort not often met with. It is clear that, though an Englishwoman, she has thoroughly assimilated the exotic art to which she is devoted. It deeply impressed the listeners last evening.

WANTS A SONG OF PEACE.

Tree Wishes Shakespeare Were Alive to Tell of the Futility of War.

At the close of a week's engagement at the Montauk Theatre in Brooklyn on Saturday night, Sir Herbert Tree was called before the curtain for a speech.

"I wish that Shakespeare was alive now with a speech of fire to tell us of the futility of war," said Sir Herbert. "We want great songs to give us courage and to keep up our high ideals. We want not only great songs of war, but great songs for peace. It is those who most hate war who are most determined that that peace shall be assured, and to shed their blood, if need be, to insure the eternal peace of mankind. Out of the very turmoil of these days—and we all know the efforts of your President to bring about a speedy peace—out of this very turmoil peace may arise."

Mr. Tree is to appear at the New Amsterdam in "Colonel Newcome" next month, and he told his audience that he might also present Louis N. Parker's pageant play, "Drake."

LEO ORNSTEIN HEARD.

Pianist Gives a Tone-Poet's Conception of a Hanging.

Leo Ornstein played at a Princess Theatre matinée yesterday for the benefit of the Bertha Tapper Scholarship Fund. The former "cubist" prodigy of the piano, suddenly developed into a traveled and versatile artist, recalled some traits of Pachmann in the Chopin groups that made up half his program. The other half, by Ravel, included the series "Gaspard de la Nuit," being a modern tone-poet's idea of a hanging, with attendant episodes of vultures and crows. It was played with grim realism of outline for such a subject, and with rare mastery of technical demands.

After Chopin's G minor ballade, to which he added the "Butterfly" étude and some waltzes, Ornstein was called out seven times, while the Ravel novelty was followed by "Danse Negre" of the latest English radical, Cyril Scott.

The Philharmonic's Concert.

Beethoven began the Sunday afternoon program of the Philharmonic Society yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall, represented by his seventh symphony. It pleased the audience greatly; at the end of the performance there was a round of applause, prolonged doubly, perhaps triply, that kept Mr. Stransky bowing till at last he made his men rise and bow too. It is some time since Beethoven has received a more spontaneous and hearty tribute from the Philharmonic's audience.

Another spontaneous and hearty tribute was delivered to Mr. Rubin Goldmark, whose symphonic poem of Samson" was played for the third time this season, having been given at a pair of concerts in January. He was in a box, and rose to acknowledge it. Mme. Yolanda Merö was the soloist, who was heard in the solo pianoforte part of Liszt's "Hungarian Fantasy" with the orchestra, and also much applauded for it. The program likewise included the entr'acte and ballet music from Schubert's "Rosamunde" and the arrangement for orchestra and organ of the song from Handel's Italian opera "Xerxes," in praise of a shady tree.

Will Tell of War Hospital Work.

Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, national Chafrman of the Surgical Dressings Committee, will address the West Side Branch of the Red Cross on Wednesday at 4 P. M., at 2,158 Broadway, corner Seventy-sixth Street, and recount her experiences in Europe.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

An English version of Aza's and Carrion's new Spanish drama, "Zaragueta," will be the second offering of the Brooklyn Repertory Theatre next Friday night. Raymond Light has translated the play, which will be produced under the direction of Louis Hallet.

"The Realist," a play by Eden E. Greville, an English author, has been acquired for production by A. H. Woods. It will not be seen here until next season.

Ekaterina Galanta, a young Russian dancer who came to America last Fall with the Ballet Russe, did not sail with that organization last week, but stayed here with the idea of studying English and becoming an actress. She has been put under contract by Morris Gest.

As the result of his success in "Johnny Get Your Gun," Louis Bennison has obtained a long-term contract from John Cort and hereafter will be the featured member of the cast in the farce at the Criterion.

On account of ill health Edgar Lee Masters, who was to have read some of his poems at the Princess this afternoon, has gone to the Pacific Coast. Padraic Colum, Irish poet and dramatist, will fill Mr. Masters's date this afternoon with an address on "The Dramatic Movement in Irish Poetry."

The Community Players of Richmond Hill, L. I., will give their third program of the season on Thursday and Friday nights, March 22 and 23. The bill will be made up of three playlets, "At Night All Cats Are Gray," by Robert Garland; "A Bright Morning," a comedy from the Spanish, and "Playing With Fire," by Percival Wilde.

Burr McIntosh will give his talk on the United States, delivered on a number of previous occasions, tomorrow night at Carnegie Hall. It is now called "Plain Talk," and Mr. McIntosh will show 300 colored views taken by him on his travels.

Mrs. Chauncey Olcott has donated diamond and emerald earrings valued at $1,000 to the Actors' Fund Fair, which will be held in May at Grand Central Palace.

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FIVE KILLED IN FIRE IN DOWNTOWN DETROIT

Firemen Caught Under Mass of Falling Debris—Two Buildings Are Destroyed.

DETROIT, March 4.—Five firemen were killed and three others injured, one of whom may die, in a fire early today which swept through two five-story business buildings on Woodward Avenue in the centre of the downtown district.

The killed and one of the injured were caught under a mass of timber and twisted steel when three of the lower floors of one of the buildings collapsed within thirty minutes after the fire started. Two firemen were thrown from a ladder to the sidewalk from the third floor.

The Dead.

Captain ALEXANDER COCKBURN.
Ladderman OSCAR LOCKE.
Pipeman OTTO A. MATTICK.
Pipeman WILLIAM SCHILL.
Pipeman ALONZO F. RAYMOND.

The two buildings were occupied by the Field Cloak and Suit Company and the R. H. Fyfe Shoe Company.

The fire, of undetermined origin, started in the Field store, which was completely destroyed, and spread quickly to the Fyfe building, which suffered only partial damage to the upper floors, although the entire shoe stock was damaged by water. The crash came without warning, carrying down twenty firemen, of whom all but six got out unhurt.

Locke was taken out dead thirty minutes later, and at about the same time Gordon, a fireman, was removed slightly hurt. It was four hours later before the other imprisoned men were taken out, Captain Cockburn and Pipeman Mattick still alive. Schill and Raymond were dead when they were reached, and Cockburn and Mattick died soon after being taken to the hospital.

Cockburn was able to direct the rescue work from his place of imprisonment for an hour before his comrades extricated him.

The monetary loss caused by fire and water was $350,000.

GATES PLAY IN THE MOVIES.

Mary Pickford Takes the Title Role in "The Poor Little Rich Girl."

Eleanor Gates's play, "The Poor Little Rich Girl," which Arthur Hopkins produced some years ago in the Hudson Theatre, was shown for the first time in movie form yesterday on the Strand screen. The fact that Mary Pickford acted the rôle of the title added to the interest the translation into movie form of one of the most imaginative plays the American stage has produced in recent years would have created under any circumstances.

"The Poor Little Rich Girl" offered unusual possibilities to the picture makers. It told the story, as those who saw the stage version will recall, of a little girl, neglected by her parents, who just missed death when her nurse gave her an overdose of a sleeping potion. The middle part of the play concerned the adventures of the child in the spirit land to which the fevered sleep of her illness sent her.

Here is splendid material for the movies, which are themselves so ethereal that it is not difficult for them to suggest the fanciful. It must be admitted that while "The Poor Little Rich Girl" is an excellent picture and by all odds the best Miss Pickford has been seen in for many months, it is a bit disappointing with the memory of the play still fresh.

The dream scenes have been fairly well handled, but the director seems to have missed the fine flavor of Miss Gates's fancy. On the stage these formed the most effective part of the play, but on the screen they have been subordinated to the more conventional part of the story. Miss Pickford has never given a finer performance than in this rô. In short dresses or in pajamas with her curls framing her sensitive face she does not look older than the child of the story.

At the Rialto the first of a series of travel pictures were shown. They were taken by a party headed by Dr. Edward A. Salisbury and Rex Beach on a trip to Central and South America. The trip was made in a sixty-one-foot launch, and yesterday's allotment showed scenes encountered on the voyage to the Caribbean, and wild duck and geese hunting engaged in by the party in South Carolina waters. The photoplay shown was called "Mutiny."

At the Academy of Music the new feature was "Sister Against Sister."

STRANSKY HURT IN TAXI.

His Head Cut by Broken Glass in Motor Crash.

Josef Stransky, conductor of the Philharmonic Society orchestra, suffered painful lacerations of the head last night from broken glass when a taxicab in which he and Mrs. Stransky were riding was struck by a street car at Broadway and Fifty-ninth Street.

The Stranskys had just left their home at 160 West Fifty-ninth Street, and the taxicab was turning south into Broadway from Fifty-ninth Street when the collision occurred. Mrs. Stransky was not hurt. They went to the Presbyterian Hospital, where the musician was treated, and later returned home.

Gluck and Zimbalist Heard Together

Five thousand persons in the Hippodrome, reinforced by hundreds more seated on the stage, greeted Alma Gluck and Efrem Zimbalist at the first joint appearance of the two stars last night. Among the soprano's airs were several with violin obbligato played by her husband as the popular feature of the bill. In the simple folksongs later, that from the Hebrew had to be repeated, Mme. Gluck turning squarely around and facing the stage crowd as she sang. Zimbalist also added "The Swan" of Saint-Saëns, familiar as one of Pavlowa's dances in the same house last Fall, and finally the encores ran up to four at a time, as they did for a similar crowd at a McCormack concert this year.

The Opera Concert.

The Metropolitan Opera House was packed till the doors would not close last evening on the 4,000 listeners to a Puccini-Verdi program, made up of those "gems from the operas" that are reigning favorites of Caruso's own public today. In the "Rigoletto" quartet, Amato, Sparkes, Braslau, and Botta filed across the stage, and in that from "Bohème," Muzio, Sparkes, Botta, and Tegani. They all had solos, Miss Muzio a double share from "Tosca" and "Trovatore," while Leon Rothier, seventh on the list, added as a final encore Schumann's "Two Grenadiers," with the refrain of the "Marseillaise," and Papi conducted overtures from "Sicilian Vespers" and "Forza del Destino," rarely heard in these days.

FOR OPERA IN ENGLISH.

Officers Elected for the Society of American Singers.

The Society of American Singers, a corporation just organized following an experiment of Mozart operas in English last Fall, announced its election of officers yesterday. The President is Albert Reiss, the Vice President David Bispham, and Treasurer Herbert Witherspoon. Officers and shareholders are required to be "professional singers of standing and American citizenship." Among the shareholders are Geraldine Farrar, Mabel Garrison, Lucy Gates, Florence Hinckle, Kathleen Howard, Florence Macbeth, Florence Easton-Mac Lennan, Edith Mason, Ernestine Schumann-Heink, and Marie Sundellius, and Messrs. Paul Althouse, Thomas Chalmers, Rafael Diaz, Percy Hemus, Carl Joern, Francis MacLennan, Arthur Middleton, Henri Scott, Reinald Werrenrath, and Clarence Whitehill. Geraldine Farrar, who has never sung opera in English, sent her subscription with a letter that said:

"I am very glad to subscribe to your movement for 'Opera Comique' in our English tongue."

Pageant for Vacation Circus.

A patriotic pageant will be a feature of the "Great American Circus," the first performance of which will be given under the auspices of the Vacation Association on Wednesday night at Madison Square Garden. Ottokar Bartik, ballet master of the Metropolitan Opera House, has trained the 700 young women members of the association who will take part in the pageant. Young women will serve as ringmistresses and perform as clowns in the performance proper, which will be given by professional performers.

Reads Service's Poems.

Alfred E. Henderson gave a recital of Robert W. Service's poems last night in the Princess Theatre for the benefit of the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross. Mr. Service is serving with a Canadian regiment in France, and the verses Mr. Henderson read were from a volume having the war for its general subject. The poems were divided into eight groups, and both the humor and tragedy of life in the trenches furnished themes for the poet.

Twelfth Night Club's Program.

The annual entertainment by the members of the Twelfth Night Club will be given on Friday afternoon of next week at the Princess Theatre. A program of one-act plays will be presented, with casts that will include Laurette Taylor, Gertrude Kingston, Irene Franklin, Edwin Milton Royle, Laura Burt, Fania Marinoff, Flora Zabelle, Burton Greene, Henry Stanford, Bert Lytell, Percy Ames, and Emmett Shackelford.

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MIDNIGHT FROLIC
EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees WED. & Sat. 2:30.
MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH. A KISS FOR CINDERELLA
LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
HENRY MILLER IN THE GREAT DIVIDE
KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday 2:15.
"A Veritable Cameo of Comedy Acting."—World.
GEORGE ARLISS In J. M. Barrie's Comedy. The Professor's Love Story
Turn to the Right
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
FULTON 46th St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
WILLIAM COURTENAY-WISE In Le Wilson Dodd's Comedy. THOS. A. "PALS FIRST"
HAVE A HEART
"LIVELY—ORIGINAL—TUNEFUL—THOROUGHLY DELIGHTFUL"—WHAT MORE COULD YOU ASK.
PRODUCED BY HENRY W. SAVAGE
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CAST INCLUDES MARGARET ROMAINE, BILLY B. VAN, FLORA ZABELLE & others.
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Elsie Ferguson in Hubert Fechter's Comedy, SHIRLEY KAYE
GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43d St., at 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
Ruth Chatterton and company, incl. BRUCE M'RAE, in Come Out of the Kitchen
CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. at 8:30 Mats. Wed. (POP.) & Sat. 2:20
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Johnny Get Your Gun
With LOUIS BENNISON
CENTURY Broadway and 62d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. 2:15. Mats. Wed. (POPULAR) & Sat. 2:15.
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Century Girl
ELSIE JANIS; SAM BERNARD; FRANK TINNEY; HAZEL DAWN; LEON ERROL; MAURICE & WALTON; DOYLE & DIXON; HARRY KELLY; VAN and SCHENCK.
After Performance Visit Cocoanut Grove Century Roof.
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JANE COWL in "LILAC TIME"
Laurette Taylor In J. Hartley Manners' Play, The Harp of Life
GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (POP.) & Sat. 2:20.
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"Frances Starr Captivating."—World.
FRANCES STARR in the Comedy Little Lady in Blue
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FIRST TIME ON ANY STAGE.
"THE WILLOW TREE"
A FANTASY OF JAPAN by BENRIMO AND HARRISON RHODES.
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OLIVER MOROSCO Presents
THE BRAT
NEW COMEDY BY MAUDE FULTON
YOU ARE CHEATING YOURSELF IF YOU DON'T SEE
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IT'S A WONDERFUL THRILLER
AT THE ELTINGE Theatre, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.

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Seats at Box Office, Carnegie Hall, and Room 1202, Aeolian Hall. Geo. Engles, Mgr.

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STRANGER THAN FICTION
John Craig, Mary Young, and Fine Cast.
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PRINCESS Theatre.....TODAY at 3:30
Padraic Colum
Will Lecture on Modern Irish Poetry (In place of Edgar Lee Masters, who is ill.)
Tickets $1.50 & $1. Mgt. Pond Lyceum Bureau.
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1917.

THE POWER TO ARM SHIPS.

The President must have the power to supply guns and gunners to merchant ships for the defense of our rights of trade by sea. By a filibuster which Senator HITCHCOCK rightly describes as "the most reprehensible in the history of civilized government," the authority to arm ships has been withheld from him, and it is believed that an old and forgotten law stands in the way of his taking that step without special authorization. The perverse and disloyal obstructionists of the Senate must be overcome, Congress must confer upon the President the power granted in the Senate bill. Otherwise the Government of the United States will fail in the performance of its primary duty, to protect its citizens in the exercise of their lawful rights.

The great authority of JOHN MARSHALL supports that opinion. "The very essence of civil liberty consists in the right of every individual to claim the protection of the laws, whenever he receives an injury," said Chief Justice MARSHALL in MARBURY vs. MADISON; "*one of the first duties of Government is to afford that protection.*" He cited BLACKSTONE'S declaration that "it is a settled and invariable principle in the laws of England that every right, when withheld, must have a remedy, and every injury its proper redress." That invariable principle is a foundation stone of American institutions. "The Government of the United States has been emphatically termed a Government of laws, and not of men," continued the Chief Justice. "It will certainly cease to deserve this high appellation if the laws furnish no remedy for the violation of a vested legal right."

The Senate, already summoned to meet in extraordinary session, will have an opportunity to amend its rules. The President, in the statement issued by him yesterday, declares that it would be futile to convene both houses until the Senate has so changed its methods as to put itself in a position to conform to the country's will and his request. There will be a struggle, possibly prolonged, over the adoption of the rule of closure in the Senate, where unlimited debate has been the age-long practice. But the change must be made, if tactics of obstruction are not voluntarily abandoned it will be made. It is incredible that any Senator or group of Senators, however perverse or cankered in heart, will have the hardihood to defy the will of the people and further imperil the country. Immense harm has been done already. Germany will be encouraged and emboldened in her lawless course against us. She will not understand the extraordinary conditions which have forced the country to undergo this humiliation. But the President's powerful and convincing statement of the need of the hour will arouse the country. The needed authority will be given or a hundred million people will know the reason why. When the Senate has empowered its majority to take action the House, we assume, will be convened at once to pass the bill for arming ships. Probably the Representatives will remain at the capital, in readiness to respond without delay to the President's call. Every day of delay increases the nation's peril. There is need of instant readiness, not only for arming ships but for other defensive preparations indicated by the President.

The moral sanction of Congress has been given to the President. The Armed Ship bill passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 403 to 13. In the Senate 75 Senators, dissociating themselves from the disloyal group that obstructed the passage of the bill, signed a statement declaring that "the Senate favors the legislation and would pass it if a vote could be obtained." In every sense save that expressed by sending to him for his signature a measure specifically approving the use of powers he already has the Congress is behind him in whatever it may become necessary to do. The country, the American people, stand solidly behind him. The formal sanction of Congress was withheld only because of the tactics of obstruction successfully employed, under the rules of the Senate, by a small group of Senators who consent to see American rights subordinated to the German will.

We might well feel it to be unnecessary, we might say that it would do violence to every impulse of patriotism and of just indignation, to measure words in denouncing the conduct of STONE, LA FOLLETTE, CUMMINS, GRONNA, NORRIS, VARDAMAN, WORKS, and others of that small number of Senators who persisted in their opposition until the constitutional limit of the session was reached. Treason, in the legal sense of the word, cannot be charged against them, for we are not at war. But we are in the shadow of the war. Should it come, the odium of treasonable purpose and achievement will rest upon their names forevermore. There is no need to discriminate between motives. An impenetrable, obstinate, blinded crank, irrevocably given over to the peace of cowardice, prompted by the vanity of a small mind, or immovable in his insistence on Congressional prerogatives, may betray his country as dangerously and as culpably as the false hearted creature who consciously and with set purpose of treason promotes the enemy interest.

There are no disloyal States in this Union. The people are true. It is therefore to be expected that the States of Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin, North Dakota, Mississippi, and California will denounce their unfaithful servants in the Senate, disclaim them as unrepresentative of the loyal sentiments of their constituents, and at the first opportunity retire them to a disgraceful privacy.

The President will be empowered to arm and equip our merchantmen for defense. The need is imperative. Our exports have been materially curtailed, our shipping cannot with safety venture upon the seas. Our industries, the prosperity of the Nation are threatened. And when armed, our ships will know what to do.

THE DELAYED APPROPRIATIONS.

Mischief accomplished by the Senatorial filibuster includes the holding up of five appropriation bills involving expenditures of $511,380,000, all but $39,000,000 of which will be absolutely needed to carry on the work of the Government after July 1. The $39,000,000 is for so-called river and harbor improvements, and doubtless much of it can be spared in this critical hour.

The work of army extension and the support of our military defenses, however, must be continued. The $270,000,000 appropriated by the House of Representatives for that purpose is not more than enough. Much more would have been needed to put in effect the General Staff's bill providing for the establishment of a system of universal training, if it had not been laid aside without consideration. The appropriations for the support of the Military Academy will also be needed, and the Sundry Civil and General Deficiency appropriations will be required. All of these bills must pass through both houses of a new Congress in the regular parliamentary way in case an extra session is called.

MR. WILSON'S FOUR YEARS.

In his first term the President has shown many extraordinary qualities. Perhaps the most remarkable is the way in which he has triumphed over his critics, and compelled them to sound his praises. We are not overpatient with our Presidents, and Mr. WILSON is no exception. Like WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, JACKSON, LINCOLN, and CLEVELAND, he has been under censure, often bitter, and outspoken abuse has been visited upon him. We do not now recall that he has resented it, that he has retorted upon his assailants, that he has given any sign that he particularly minded it or was disturbed by it. He went his way, his own straightforward chosen way, and found his full justification in the event.

That is doubtless the most satisfactory way of answering critics, the most pleasing to him and to them. At any rate, in the present great national emergency he has the country behind him, the people marshaled in full support of himself, his policies, and his measures. The soundness of his judgments, his great abilities, are now universally recognized, and the wise moderation of his accustomed procedure.

He broadens with growing responsibilities. In the second term of four years upon which he entered yesterday he will exhibit new qualities, he will be a new and different President, for a new order of tasks and duties will confront him. So far as it is permitted us to judge the future, we are about to enter upon a time of trial and danger. President WILSON has been the country's adviser and guide. He must now be its leader, commanding where hitherto he has appealed, acting where he has thus far only counseled action.

The task is different, the responsibility graver. By the structure and habit of his mind Mr. WILSON sees much of both sides of every question. That, doubtless, explains the balanced form of many of his utterances, the qualifying and sometimes unfortunate turning of phrases that has led now to bewilderment, now to stern criticism. Of obligation in the judicial office, the habit of looking at both sides is no part of a leader's equipment when serious business is in hand. Both must be deliberately examined while resolution is in the making, but when the mind is made up it is the leader's duty to pursue the chosen course to the end, looking not to the right or to the left, but straight ahead. The world's great deeds have been done by men of that temper.

It is quite unnecessary to review in detail the achievements of Mr. WILSON'S first Administration. They are fresh in the public memory. The Federal Reserve act and the great appropriation for national defense are chief among them, and it is marvelous that these should have come from a Congress not always well disposed. The failure of the Armed Ship bill was in no sense a rebuff for the President; only some 30 out of 531 Senators and Members opposed the legislation he desired. In the new Congress, even though his party is without majority control, the patriotism of both houses and the deeply stirred spirit of the country will strengthen the influence and the arm of the Executive. The coming days will demand union in resolve and in action. President WILSON, fortified by experience, with confidence in his own powers and in the loyal support of the people, will be a strong and capable leader, whatever the undertakings in which the country may engage.

NAVAL EXTENSION SECURE.

There is some consolation in the fact that the provisions of the Naval Appropriation bill were finally agreed to in conference. Congress also passed a measure for a bond issue of $150,000,000, to include $115,000,000 for the expedition of naval extension plans and $35,000,000 for additional submarines. This money, amounting to $535,000,000, will be ready for immediate use. There need be no delay in getting our sea defenses ready for emergency. The President is empowered to compel private shipbuilders to give precedence in their yards to Government work. With the money at his disposal to pay any additional expenses incurred in pushing the work forward, delay in the prosecution of operations essential to the nation's safety is not likely to occur.

Railroad companies and manufacturers generally have shown a disposition to help in the great work of industrial preparation. It is to be expected that owners of large shipyards will show themselves equally patriotic. Compulsion will hardly be necessary. The provisions for naval extension are ample for the present. Besides the warships authorized last year, there will be laid down, under the new law, three superdreadnoughts, one enormous battle cruiser, three scout cruisers, and sixty-eight submarines. For aviation in connection with naval operations the sum of $5,133,000 has been appropriated. We have, at last, the means to upbuild the American Navy.

THE LOCAL INCOME TAX.

The income tax returns for the year ending with June next promise an increase more welcome to the collectors than to the taxpayers. For individuals and corporations alike in the Second or downtown district of New York the increase, compared with the collections in the first year, is likely to be about fivefold. This is only an estimate, and there are no estimates worth considering for other districts. Even in this richest district of the Union the estimates are constantly mounting, without including delayed returns. For 1914 the collections for individual income tax in this single district were $7,950,070, and for corporations $5,888,742. For this year the corresponding estimates are $40,000,000 and $26,000,000. Including ordinary internal revenue collections, this Second District is expected by officials to pay into the Treasury $78,000,000. Unofficial estimates run up to $100,000,000.

Part of this increase is due to an increase of rate, part to an increase in the number of taxpayers, part to an increase in prosperity. It is necessary to increase the estimate of the national income to an amount exceeding the original estimate of four billions by an indeterminate figure which will be mouthfilling when known. According to last year's returns, 120 persons paid taxes on incomes over one million. It would not be surprising if New York this year should report a total approaching that, instead of the 74 reported last year.

It would be interesting to know the effect of these increases upon the opinions of those who think the income tax a perfect tax. Will they think that these increases justify further increases, and a corresponding reduction of other forms of taxation? When, if ever, may it be expected that the income tax exemption will be lowered, and the tax made more truly representative of the country's wealth? Has the income tax solved our troubles, or has it produced a new crop of problems which must be settled some time?

COST OF RAILROAD SUPPLIES.

Brief reports which show how large the earnings, both gross and net, of our railroads have been in the past year do not say anything about the greatly increased cost of cars, locomotives, rails, lubricating oil, and all other supplies which the companies have bought or are trying to buy. The Vice President of a Western company published a few days ago the results of an inquiry concerning this higher cost. For 52 per cent. of the supplies or equipment purchased by his company in 1915 the addition in price this year is 119 per cent., or $3,500,000, and for the remainder the increase is 60 per cent. Among the additions are 257 per cent. for axles and 201 per cent. for boiler tubes. And the prices of 1915 were higher than those of the preceding year. Some time ago the cost of an ordinary freight car had been doubled.

The companies have been buying freely, or at least they have given many large orders. At the present time the Atchison is placing orders for $10,000,000 worth of locomotives, cars, and rails. Probably the price two and a half years ago would have been not much more than half of this sum. But orders can be filled only after long delay, mainly because the manufacturers are working on foreign contracts which call for supplies of the same kind, ship plates, and other steel products. Within the last two or three weeks hundreds of thousands of tons of rails, thousands of cars, and scores of locomotives have been engaged by France, Italy, and Spain. Failure to make promptly what our companies have been trying to obtain is unfortunate for the manufacturers as well as for the roads. The cars are sorely needed for general traffic, and car shortage has restricted production in steel mills by withholding their raw material. This is the effect of war trade congestion. Both the cost of supplies and the difficulties encountered in procuring them should be considered by those who are inclined to criticise the railroad companies and to say that they are not making a proper use of their earnings.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Weather Fair and Foul.

That people, when they meet, so often begin conversation—and not infrequently end it—by making a perfectly unnecessary assertion and an equally unnecessary admission as to the quality of the weather, fine or otherwise, is a fact usually taken by those who think at all about it as showing what a queer, foolish folk we are. Indeed any talk about the weather is commonly supposed to be indicative of mental vacuity, at least for the moment, and discussion of almost any other subject is held to be of greater intellectual merit.

These judgments are in all probability mistaken, and the seeming uselessness of telling a person quite as well informed as yourself that it is or isn't a fine day will not stand analysis. The endless repetition of such remarks must be a result of appreciation, now become largely subconscious, of the weather's enormous consequence to us. It is really among the most important things in all the manifestations of "nature," for good weather—which, of course, includes a due allowance of rain at the right times—means general happiness and prosperity, while bad weather means anything from a diminution of well-being to wholesale death from starvation.

It is little wonder, therefore, that people talk much about the weather, that it is the object of endless and constant observation by almost everybody, and that skill in forecasting it is a highly valued accomplishment.

In times of peace, especially in these days of rapid transportation, the influence of the weather on the more serious interests of life is less often direct than it was formerly, and still less often immediate. War, however, is a revival to some degree of primitive conditions, physical as well as spiritual, and there is therefore nothing indirect or delayed in the bearing of the weather on the fortunes of soldiers or the operations of armies. That truth is strikingly illustrated in the dispatches relating to the withdrawal of the Germans on Bapaume and the pursuit of them by the British. This movement was accurately timed to coincide with the beginning of the Spring thaws, and each side is striving desperately to take advantage of the meteorological possibilities of the situation and to inflict the disadvantages on its opponents. Weather talk is far from being empty chatter there, and it isn't really that anywhere.

A Lesson from Authority.

That Mr. GOMPERS, as head of the Cigarmakers Union, shows a special animosity toward prohibition was the subject of mystified comment in this column the other day, but it is a problem with no difficulties of solution for one of THE TIMES readers. He is a kindly informant, as well as generous, however, for he writes that not to understand why Mr. GOMPERS takes the position he does results from one of the few forms of ignorance deserving to be called commendable.

Anybody, it seems, who frequents saloons of the lower sort and is familiar with the traffic conducted in them, knows that a considerable part of the profits made come from the sale of cigars to those who, for one reason or another, do not care to ask for an alcoholic drink when called upon to answer the leading question, "What will you take?" The cigars sold in such places, according to this authority, are of a special brand, or rather of a special quality, quite unknown to more discriminating smokers, and they are usually the product of small factories in the immediate neighborhood.

It is the cigarmakers in these little shops—the cigarmakers whose business, hurt by every decrease in the number of saloons, would be utterly ruined by prohibition—that Mr. GOMPERS would save, and it is in their behalf that he fights a movement toward which "labor" as a whole is, if not notably sympathetic, at least not openly and audibly hostile, as he has not hesitated to be.

This theory of the eminent unionist's course is ingenious, interesting, and not without plausibility. Even those of us who proudly admit lack of first-hand knowledge of its premises can see that. Yet somehow it does not quite content the mind. For the uninitiate there is difficulty in believing that all, or even any considerable fraction, of bad cigars reach the ultimate or penultimate consumer as the alternative to taking a drink, or another drink, in saloons of the humbler class. Connecticut will join with Cuba and Key West in denying that charge.

They Dug a Pit for Themselves.

Exactly the embarrassment that was foretold as likely to be the portion of certain too confident Teutons in this country has come upon them with the admission by the German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs that he did write the note which made such a stir in this and other countries last week. They rashly took the position that as nobody except a lunatic or an imbecile could have produced and signed a document in which stupidity and villainy were so amazingly combined, and as Herr ZIMMERMANN was neither crazy nor idiotic, the note beyond question was a forgery by one of Germany's enemies, presumably British.

This was straight, sound logic; but the conclusion was wrong because the premises were false. Herr ZIMMERMANN calmly admits that he wrote the note, and stamps it with his official approval. He has not yet expressed his opinion of those German-Americans who exhausted their stocks of opprobrious and contemptuous epithets in characterizing it and its author, but probably they will hear from him in time.

Meanwhile the other Americans, who for once found themselves for a while in beautiful accord with neighbors with whom they are wont rather vehemently to disagree, will continue to judge the note as before, but the German-American journalists, druggists, and lawyers who talked so promptly and loudly of lunatics and imbeciles are now confronted with the difficult task of defending what they so recently and vehemently have condemned. They should have remembered betimes that it doesn't take long to wait a minute. In this instance, as the case has turned out, instead of being, as usual, more German than the Germans, they have been dangerously less so. Not for the first time, with the best of intentions, they have served the Fatherland extremely ill.

THE GERMANS IN ENGLAND.

Their Generous Treatment Praised by Caspar Whitney.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I beg your indulgence and a small bit of your space for a protest against an open disregard of well-established knowledge—as to the English treatment of Germans in England? In its Feb. 8 issue The Evening Post said editorially:

> We do not wish to see repeated here those disgraceful scenes enacted in England at the outbreak of the war when German men, women and children, who had nothing to do with the causes of the war, were turned into the streets to starve, their shops raided by mobs and their property stolen and destroyed.

This is so gross a misstatement as to be ridiculous. It is well known to every one having even slightest wartime acquaintance with London and the English that the Germans have been amazingly well treated by this most tolerant people on earth. No scenes such as those described by The Post were witnessed in London or elsewhere at the outbreak of the war; nor have German men, women or children "been turned into the streets to starve," either at the war's outbreak or at any subsequent time.

German business interests have been respected, German residences unmolested, German property safeguarded, and German men and women given a freedom of action and a generosity of treatment that is the marvel and the admiration of every foreigner in England.

Indeed, such extreme consideration of the subjects of an unscrupulous enemy has been criticised as unnecessary and dangerous; and in truth the Germans themselves have laughed over and plotted under the humane license. I found the Englishman's "stupidity" quite the stock joke among the German officers I encountered at mess and elsewhere in Belgium, Northern France, Germany and Poland.

I state these facts from personal knowledge gained on the ground, and challenge The Post or any other pacifist belligerent to disprove them.

Not until the atrocious sinking of the Lusitania was there mob demonstration against the Germans, and then it was confined to the lower city quarters and quickly suppressed by the authorities. None was "turned into the streets to starve"; shops were raided, however, and damage done to stocks of merchandise and to property, which, at worst, was neither great nor widely distributed, and for the reimbursement of which the local governments at once set to work.

England's conduct toward her German residents and her German prisoners and the German dead shot down from the Zeppelin assassins of the air, and delivered up by the U-boat assassins of the sea, offers an exhibition of Christian mind and the spirit of fair play such as the world has not before recorded. One cannot become acquainted with the collective Englishman "doing his bit" in this war—in his towns, on the march, on the firing lines, in the hospitals, in the numberless benevolent organizations, men and women—without taking off one's hat to the old country and its unshaken tradition.

Those Americans that now seize upon every pretext for a carping fling at England ought to be thanking God, and before the German beast is muzzled will be thanking God, that England is England, and that the spirit and the will to defend human rights still rules in the Old World land of our Pilgrim forefathers, although apparently shrunk in the New World to nothing more than a mighty, empty boast.

CASPAR WHITNEY.
Bronxville, Feb. 28, 1917.

Our Barred Zone.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that appropriation of the Atlantic for purposes of war has begun, why may not Uncle Sam declare a barred zone of his own for purposes of peace, say fifty to 100 miles in width, extending from New York to Falmouth, or Liverpool; and another to Bordeaux? Then let warning be served on whom it may concern that war vessels of a certain type venturing on this lane will be sunk without further notice.

To give a properly Biblical tone to the warning it might take the form of Is. 33:8, 9. "An highway shall be there, and a way. * * * No ravenous beast shall go up thereon."

B. W. BACON.
New Haven, March 3, 1917.

BATTLE FLAGS.

I well recall, when but a little boy,
A visit paid to Battle Flags on view;
My mother took me, greatly to my joy,
To that old State House that we still called "new."

Beneath the gilded dome on Beacon Hill
I pressed my eager face upon the glass
That cased the flags, and, with an awe-struck thrill,
I seemed to see the old-time armies pass.

The battle flags of Massachusetts men,
Drenched in brave blood o'er stripes and stars and field,
And rent by shot, they proudly stood as when
Their blazoned names were scrolled, their glories sealed.

Again, a man, I stood before those flags,
Back from my bloodless service of a year,
And wished our banner shot to silken rags
Like those old standards men had held so dear.

Once more upon a pilgrimage I'd go
To see those flags before the throbbing drum
Calls us to arms to face a foreign foe.
* * *
The drum is pounding—has the time now come?

O. C. A. CHILD.

ROOSEVELT SCORNS DEBATE WITH BRYAN

National Preparedness a Non-debatable Question, He Tells Pacifists.

HE ALSO SOUNDS WARNING

Says Country Should Prepare Its 'Vast but Soft and Lazy Strength' Before It's Too Late.

In a letter which expressed with the utmost frankness his contempt for the doctrine of peace-at-any-price, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt yesterday curtly put aside as unworthy of serious consideration an invitation to debate the advisability of preparedness with former Secretary of State William J. Bryan.

The letter was addressed to a group of pacifists comprising the Congress of Forums of 13 West Eleventh Street. The Colonel gave the reason for his beliefs in some detail and with little consideration for their feelings. He sounded a warning, also, that the country should prepare its "vast, but soft and lazy strength" before it was too late and "before our doom is upon us." Among nations which had fallen because of failure to prepare he cited the Byzantine Empire.

A. L. De Jarnette, Secretary of the Congress of Forums, announced yesterday that Mr. Bryan had agreed to accept if the debate was put off until after the present international crisis. He sent a letter to that effect from Miami, Fla., asserting that he did not want to embarrass the Administration. His plan would include a swing about the country with stops at New York, Washington, D. C., St. Louis, Chicago and San Francisco among other places. He was of the belief that the debaters should pay their own expenses and that admission should be free and by ticket.

Invitation to the Colonel.

The suggestion for the debate, the Secretary said, originated in the Executive Committee of the Congress of Forums. This letter was sent to Colonel Roosevelt:

Feb. 21, 1917.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, Long Island, N. Y.:

My dear Sir—Will you debate the question of national preparedness with Hon. William Jennings Bryan at Madison Square Garden at the earliest date that the debate can be conveniently arranged for?

If this appeals to you kindly state your terms. A committee on arrangements will be appointed which adequately represents both sides of the question.

EDWARD F. SANDERSON,
Director People's Institute, Cooper Union.
PERCY GRANT,
Rector Church of the Ascension.
STEPHEN S. WISE,
Rabbi of Free Synagogue.
Per A. LYLE DE JARNETTE,
Executive Secretary, Congress of Forums.

Here is a copy of the letter which was sent yesterday to each of the signers of the invitation by Colonel Roosevelt:

Sagamore Hill, Feb. 28, 1917.

Messrs. Edward F. Sanderson, Percy Stickney Grant, Stephen S. Wise:

Gentlemen—I cannot accept your proposal of the 21st because I regard it as a waste of time to debate nondebatable subjects. To debate with Mr. Bryan his views against national preparedness would, in my judgment, be precisely on a par with debating the undesirability of monogamous marriage or the morality of abolishing patriotism or the advantage of the reintroduction of slavery or the right of judges to accept bribes from suitors or the duty of submission to the divine right of kings, or the propriety of action such as that of Benedict Arnold.

At different times in the development of mankind practices such as all of these have actually obtained in certain societies, and have been defended by men of good intelligence. But every society that has advanced to the grade of morality and civilization necessary for the acceptance of the ideals and spiritual leadership of Washington and Lincoln has done so only by treating as axiomatic, and therefore as no longer debatable, certain great truths, such as the need of a clean standard in domestic relations, the wrong of slavery, the iniquity of corruption in public servants, and the right and duty of preparedness—which is itself the handmaiden of effective patriotism. If a private man commits bigamy, or if a judge renders a decision for money, we treat that action not as a subject for debate, but as a matter for punishment. Yet the moral harm wrought by either wrongdoer is slight compared to the damage done this nation by the man who argues against the patriotic duty of preparedness, as that patriotic duty was advocated and practiced by Washington and Lincoln.

Such a Debate Useless.

To debate the duty of preparedness, as the foundation for the performance of all other patriotic duty, is useless unless as a preliminary we undo this work of all our greatest men of the past, dissolve this nation into dust, and start at the beginning by deciding whether it was worth while for Washington to have founded the nation, and for Lincoln to have saved it. If we decide these questions in the affirmative, it then becomes mere silliness to debate either whether it is worth while to be patriotic or whether it is a patriotic duty to prepare to defend the country which was thus founded and thus saved.

During the last years of the Byzantine Empire the question as to whether its citizens ought to prepare themselves to fight in their own defense did become a subject for debate, and accordingly the Byzantine Empire went down to well-deserved destruction. China accepted and acted on the doctrine now preached by Mr. Bryan, and half her territory is now under alien control. But every forward-looking and enlightened citizen of China is at present actively endeavoring to prepare his country for both war and peace, and it is only the more backward among elderly Chinese reactionaries who would now treat Mr. Bryan's thesis as debatable.

The unpreparedness upheld by the advocates of professional pacifism does not, as is sometimes said, represent a high although impractical ideal. It is profoundly immoral and in actual practice has been conclusively shown by the events of the last few years to inspire and abet the commission of the meanest sins not only against our own country, but against the cause of international duty. American pacifism, throughout these years, has been the timid apologist and potent ally of the ruthless brutality of German militarism, both when that militarism has been exercised against small neutral nations like Belgium and when it has taken form in the murder of our own men, women, and children, and in the dishonor of our flag.

Tribute to Beck's Book.

Men who question the need of preparedness would do well to read the noble book of James Beck, entitled "The War and Humanity." Mr. Beck is of German descent, and comes from the peace-loving Moravian stock; but he is an American, and nothing else; and, like every other man worth calling a man, dearly though he loves peace, he puts righteousness ahead of peace. In one paragraph he sums up the most pregnant of the many lessons this terrible war should hold for our people, saying:

"Possibly half the tragedies of history are due to military unpreparedness, and in no way has the solemn warning of the Preacher been more strikingly illustrated: 'Where there is no vision, the people perish.'"

When the Chosen People were tottering to their fall, they were deaf to the warning of the great prophets, even as we today have been deaf to the warnings thundered across the ocean. A Salvation Army friend has recently called my attention to the words of Jeremiah (49, 31-2): "Arise, get you up unto the wealthy nation, that dwelleth without care, saith the Lord, which have neither gates nor bars, which dwell alone. And their camels shall be a booty and the multitude of their cattle a spoil * * * and I will bring their calamity from all sides."

We are a wealthy nation; we dwell without care and treat the fact that we dwell alone as a merit; and now we propose to debate the wisdom of having neither gates nor bars, while on all sides loom the ominous figures of the bringers of calamity. Assuredly alien foes will make of us a booty and a spoil unless in time we show that we are not unfit to be the sons of the men who with iron courage faced the iron days; unless with forethought and resolute endeavor, before it is too late, before our doom is upon us, we set ourselves to train our vast, but our soft and lazy, strength.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mr. De Jarnette said yesterday that he had received the letter.

"Colonel Roosevelt thinks the question is not debatable," he said. "Well, we do. That's about all I want to say now."

RED CROSS ON WAR BASIS.

New York's 5 Base Hospital Units Can Move on 30 Minutes' Notice.

The American Red Cross has been put upon a war basis throughout the United States, Albert W. Staub, Director of the Atlantic Division, announced last night. Additions to the army base hospitals will be added as rapidly as possible to provide accommodations for the sick and wounded in an army of 1,000,000 men.

Enrollments by persons willing to assist have greatly increased since it became known that Germany had attempted to form an alliance with Japan and Mexico against the United States, some of the offers coming from well-known men and women. One woman, whose name was withheld at her request, sent a check for $1,000 and offered the use of one floor of her house, consisting of five rooms and bath, and one meal a day for twenty-five persons in case of "war or internal disturbance."

The Atlantic Division, comprising Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, is reported by Mr. Staub to be in excellent shape. The five base hospital units have been fully organized and equipped in New York City, and each is ready to move on thirty minutes' notice. These units are Bellevue Hospital, Dr. George David Stewart, chief surgeon; Presbyterian Hospital, Dr. George E. Brewer, chief surgeon; Mount Sinai Hospital, Dr. N. E. Brill, chief surgeon; Post Graduate Hospital, Dr. Samuel Lloyd, chief surgeon; German Hospital, Dr. Frederick Kammerer, chief surgeon. The New York Hospital unit, with Dr. C. L. Gibson as chief surgeon is being equipped and organized rapidly.

Each of the base hospital units consists of a Chief Surgeon and twenty-five assistants, a chief nurse and fifty assistant nurses, two chaplains, orderlies, ambulance crews, stretcher bearers, and other helpers, including office men, bringing the numerical strength of the unit to about 200 persons.

The men interested in the welfare of each hospital have contributed $25,000 for the permanent equipment of a unit which will care for 500 wounded men in the field. The women interested in each hospital have contributed $8,000 for surgical dressings, hospital garments, and other additions to the surgical and medical equipment. Altogether there are now fully organized and nearly ready for service twenty-five base hospitals units at Cleveland, Harvard University, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, Baltimore, Rochester, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Buffalo, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, and Pittsburgh.

Base hospitals for the navy have been fully organized at Brooklyn, with Dr. W. B. Brinsmade as Chief Surgeon; Philadelphia, Dr. A. P. S. Ashurst, Chief Surgeon; Los Angeles, Dr. Ren. Smith, Chief Surgeon. Other base hospitals for the navy are well under way at San Francisco, Seattle, and Providence, R. I. Each will accommodate 250 wounded or sick men.

Mr. Staub reports that in hundreds of villages and cities heretofore not represented in the Red Cross groups of men and women are now actively at work, not merely obtaining membership enrollments, but, actually enlisting women ready to serve as nurses, aids, housekeepers in kitchen service, interpreters, bookkeepers, stenographers, typists, telephone operators, telegraph operators, and for other duties, such as sewing, scrubbing, and cleaning. Men are being enrolled as stretcher bearers, orderlies, pharmacists, electricians, plumbers, stationary engineers, telephone and telegraph operators, linemen, hospital cooks, camp cooks, bakers, butchers, clerks, teamsters, motor drivers, mechanics, and as general utility men.

"It is absolutely necessary," said Mr. Staub, "that the patriotic men and women who are willing to serve their country should realize that in all of these occupations, and in many others, they now can find full opportunity through the Red Cross. And it must be remembered that in volunteering with the Red Cross, they are serving the Government of the United States just as truly as if they were in the ranks of the army or the navy. The Red Cross is the only organization chartered by Congress to extend relief to our army and navy in the event of war, and in case of threatened hostility we are under obligations to prepare for sudden and most serious conditions."

Mr. Staub added that it was highly important for the Red Cross to obtain accurate information from a large number of towns and villages as to places best suited for wounded men while convalescing.

"As director of the Atlantic Division of the American National Red Cross, I urge all men and women who are willing to stand ready to aid in all these various directions to communicate at once with the nearest local Red Cross chapter," said Mr. Staub. "In case of doubt as the nearest chapter, an inquiry should be sent to my office at 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, and a prompt answer will be returned.

"The time is now here to consider most critical possibilities. The Red Cross is prepared to get into immediate field service, but it needs not less than 750,000 additional enrollments, not merely of those willing to pay $1 per year, but of those who are willing to get into active service for civilian relief."

WOMEN STUDY WAR WORK.

Class of Twenty to Begin Training as Chauffeurs Today.

The National League for Woman's Service, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, is now actively under way organizing and is teaching women to labor in the fields, to drive motors, to aid in feeding armies on the move, to care for the families of soldiers, and in other ways to be of use in case of war and to substitute themselves in civil callings for men called to the colors.

In the past three weeks hundreds of women in this city have registered for training according to a plan approved by the Council of National Defense, and the practical training of some of the first volunteers will begin today. A class of twenty women will study driving and repairing automobiles at the garage school of the Y. M. C. A. at 40 West Sixty-sixth Street, and at the Y. W. C. A. Building at Tenth Avenue and Fiftieth Street a class will learn how to cook for large numbers.

A number of large estates have been offered for the teaching of agriculture to women this Spring and Summer under expert teachers.

Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith is in charge of the work of organization, Mrs. August Belmont is State Chairman and Mrs. Montgomery Hare City Chairman. Miss Maude Wetmore is the National President.

The main service of the league will be to recruit women to be trained and to keep the Government informed as to the trained women on its register ready for any given duty. Miss Smith said yesterday that all existing organizations of women engaged in patriotic work which are co-operating with the league would continue with no change in their purposes and without loss of their independence or identity. The National League for Women's Service is now organized in twenty-six States.

British Honor Dr. Walcott.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Royal Geographical Society of London has recently elected Dr. Charles Doolittle Walcott, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, a corresponding member. Corresponding membership in this society is conferred upon geographers of other than British nationality who have added to the knowledge of the history of the world and its people, and is considered a great honor.

TAFT GOING ON TOUR FOR PREPAREDNESS

Ex-President to Speak in Southern Cities Under Auspices of League to Enforce Peace.

CANCELS LECTURE DATES

Prominent Men Give Sanction to Movement for Defense and Pledge Their Support.

William Howard Taft has canceled his lecture engagements so that he may make a speaking tour of the South and Southwest to present arguments for adequate preparedness for national defense and the league of nations to enforce peace after the war. Mr. Taft's tour will be made under the auspices of the League to Enforce Peace, of which he is President. He will deliver his first address on March 21, at Richmond, Va., and will reach Oklahoma City on March 29, and conclude his tour in Chicago the following day.

Governor Harris of Georgia, Mayor Candler of Atlanta, and Clarke Howell, editor of The Constitution; officials of the Chamber of Commerce, and a large committee of citizens of Atlanta have arranged for the reception of Mr. Taft, and have assured the organization that they will co-operate in its work. Similar welcomes have been extended by officials and citizens of the other cities of the itinerary, which will include Greensboro, N. C.; Birmingham, Nashville, Memphis, Little Rock, and Dallas.

Mr. Taft's position on the question of preparedness, as he will present it on the trip, is outlined by the league in this quotation of his summary of the question:

"With the greatest reluctance I have come to the conclusion that we should have a compulsory military training. We are now looking over the brink of hostilities with some of the belligerents in this war. Could we have a better proof of the need for a body of trained men to defend the country? That we may avoid war in the present issue we pray. But if our rights be invaded again under the declaration of ruthless warfare at sea it is our duty to resist that invasion, because it is of the same nature as if our country were being invaded."

SEEK VIEWS ON SERVICE BILL

Mayors Asked to Sound Cities on Measure Before the Senate.

The National Security League of 31 Pine Street announced yesterday that its educational campaign in support of universal military training was being extended to all parts of the country, through a personal appeal to the Mayors of all cities having more than 5,000 population.

In these appeals the league asks for co-operation in obtaining an expression of sentiment on the question of the passage of the Universal Military Training bill submitted by Secretary of War Baker.

EXPECT 50,000 MEN AT PLATTSBURG CAMP

Applications Indicate Big Enrollment Next Summer—10,000 Boys Also to Train.

The rate at which applications for enrollment at the Government training camps to be held at Plattsburg next Summer are coming in to the Eastern Department headquarters on Governors Island indicates an attendance of at least 50,000 men at the various senior camps to be held during June, July, August, September and October. The junior camps for boys, to be held at Fort Terry, N. Y., and at Portland, Me., if the present rate of applications is maintained, will also be attended

LUSITANIA DECOYED INTO TRAP, BOOK SAYS

John Price Jones Tells What He Calls the "Inside Story" of the Sinking of the Ship.

GERMAN SPIES ON BOARD

Writer Says Capt. Turner Was Deceived by Fake Wireless Message Sent from Sayville.

The "inside story" of the sinking of the Lusitania, alleging that the vessel was decoyed off her course by a forged wireless message, probably sent from the station at Sayville, is contained in a book by John Price Jones, to be published today by A. C. Laut. It purports to tell for the first time why Captain Turner of the Lusitania apparently disobeyed instructions from the British Admiralty, and charges that there was treachery on the steamship, as well as in New York City, where the plot to destroy the vessel was organized. The book tells of the intricate spy system built up in the United States by the agents of the Kaiser, and is indorsed by Theodore Roosevelt and Roger B. Wood, former United States Assistant District Attorney in New York City.

Mr. Jones is a reporter for The New York Sun, and devoted a year to investigating German plots in the United States. He collected the material for his book by examining documents never published and by interviewing various authorities.

According to the story by Mr. Jones, the Lusitania was, in the eyes of the German Admiralty, the symbol of Great Britain's supremacy on the seas, which if sunk would lower England's prestige. Spies traveling on the vessel had become convinced, however, that she was too swift to be overtaken by submarines and would have to be trapped to be destroyed. These spies had learned that it was Captain Turner's practice on approaching the English coast to receive wireless instructions from the British Admiralty as to a safe course and the whereabouts of the convoy provided for the Cunarder.

It was decided to trick the vessel off her course by a forged message, but two things were necessary to accomplish this—first, to steal a copy of the British Admiralty code, and, second, to place a man on board the Lusitania who could intercept the real message from the British Admiralty and substitute for it the one sent by the German agents from Sayville.

"How they got the British Admiralty code has not been made known," Mr. Jones writes. "But they got it and they used it, just as the Germans have obtained copies of the codes used by the American State Department and have had copies of the codes used in our army and navy."

The German agents also succeeded in placing on board the steamship the man who substituted the German message for the one from the British Admiralty, but his identity has never been disclosed, according to Mr. Jones. Captain Turner may know, but in an interview with a reporter for THE TIMES recently, the only one given by him since the sinking of the Lusitania, he asserted he would wait until the war was over to tell the full story of the tragedy.

"Germany's spy machine has a wonderful faculty for seeking out the weak characters holding responsible positions among the enemy or for sending agents to get and hold positions among their foes," Mr. Jones explains in his book. "It is now charged that a man on the Lusitania was deceived or duped. Whether he was a German sympathizer sent out by the Fatherland to get the position and be ready for the task, or whether he was induced for pay to play the part he did—has not been told. Neither is his fate known."

It is known, according to Mr. Jones, that there were two Germans on board, agents of Captain Franz von Rintelen, called "the German arch-plotter and egotist," but whether they were the ones who assisted in the substitution has not been ascertained. All that is known, according to the story, is that Rintelen remarked to members of a family who had invited him to dinner and who had a relative on board, that he had "two good men" on the Lusitania.

In any event, the trap was ready to be sprung when the Lusitania, carrying 1,254 passengers and a crew of 800, steamed away from New York on May 1, 1915. On May 7 Captain Turner, on approaching the British coast, wired for instructions, and received a reply which he thought came from the British authorities.

"Captain Turner, carefully decoding the message by means of a cipher book which he had guarded jealously, read orders to proceed to a point ten miles south of Old Head of Kinsale and run into St. George's Channel, making the bar at Liverpool at midnight," the story goes on. "He carefully calculated the distance and his running time, and adjusted his speed accordingly. He felt assured, because he relied on the assumption that the waters over which he was sailing were being thoroughly scoured by English cruisers and swift torpedo boats in search of German submarines.

"The British also received his wireless message—just as the Sayville operator had snatched it from the air, and dispatched an answer. The order from the head of the Admiralty directed the English Captain to proceed to a point some seventy or eighty miles south of Old Head of Kinsale and there meet his convoy, which would guard him on the way to port. But Captain Turner never got the message, and the British convoy waited in vain for the Lusitania.

"The Lusitania headed northeast, going far away from the vessels that would have protected her. Swiftly she slipped through the waves on the afternoon of May 7. Unsuspecting, the ship moved directly toward certain death. The proud, swift liner steered straight between two submarines, lying in wait.

"The details of what happened after the torpedo blew out the side of the great ship have been told—told so fully, vividly, so terribly that they need not be repeated here. As Captain Turner heard the explosion of the torpedo he instantly knew that there had been treachery. He knew he had been decoyed away from the warships that were to escort him to his pier."

Mr. Jones alleges that at a secret session of a Board of Inquiry appointed to investigate the sinking of the Lusitania Captain Turner produced the orders he had received directing him to proceed southwest of Old Head of Kinsale. The British Admiralty produced its message directing him to go on an entirely different position.

"The orders did not agree, and showed treachery, and further investigation pointed to Sayville," Mr. Jones concludes.

In writing the history of German intrigues in the United States, Mr. Jones tells of the activities of von Rintelen, Captain Franz von Papen, Wolf von Igel, Paul Koenig, Captain Karl Boy-Ed, Dr. Heinrich F. Albert, and others whose names became familiar in connection with enterprises helpful to Germany.

SAYS WE GUARANTEE FAIR CUBAN ELECTIONS

Santiago Reports American Officers Signed Agreement Recognizing Rebel Commander.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, March 4.—Commander Reginald R. Belknap, representing the American Government, signed an agreement today with the leaders of the revolutionary movement, guaranteeing, first, fair elections in Santa Clara and Oriente Provinces, and, second, recognition of Major Rigoberto Fernandez, Commander in Chief of the Insurgent Army in Oriente Province.

This agreement was the outcome of various conferences, and as a result of it the military Governor of Oriente, Loret De Mola, has been replaced by Garcia Munoz, Vice President of the Provincial Council, thus withdrawing the military administration of Santiago.

This agreement was signed by the commanders of the various United States warships here and the American Consul. The Liberals express themselves as highly pleased at the action of the United States Government.

EMBREE TO DEFEND POOR.

Resigns as Assistant District Attorney to Enter New Philanthropy.

William Dean Embree announced last night that he had resigned as Assistant District Attorney of New York County to become chief attorney for the Voluntary Defenders' Committee, an organization recently formed to provide counsel for needy defendants in criminal cases. Associated with Mr. Embree will be Timothy N. Pfeiffer, formerly Deputy Assistant District Attorney under District Attorneys Whitman and Perkins, who is now attorney for the American Social Hygiene Association. Alfred J. Talley will succeed Mr. Embree as Assistant District Attorney.

The work of the Voluntary Defenders' Committee will not conflict with that of the Legal Aid Society, which handles mainly civil suits.

The Voluntary Defenders' Committee lawyers will receive salaries and no other compensation, and will do no other work. They will have offices, and have the services of trained investigators, some of whom will speak several foreign languages. It is estimated that the expenses of the committee will be from $15,000 to $20,000 a year. To meet these eighty persons have been asked to subscribe, and two-thirds of the money has already been pledged.

PLEA FOR JEWISH SCHOOLS.

Bayer Expresses Fear Charity Federation Will Hurt Their Finances.

Samuel Bayer, President of the Talmud Torak Association, in his report read yesterday at the annual meeting at 134 East 111th Street, expressed fear that the new Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies would make it difficult for educational institutions, which were not included in the budget of the federation, to obtain financial assistance. Jacob Schiff said he believed that, eventually, all Jewish institutions in the city would be taken over by the federation, but that the best means to that end was a strong support for educational institutions at this time in order that the federation might not look upon them as a possible burden and fear to take them in.

For Benefit of Blinded British.

The thirty-second annual entertainment and ball of the Gordon Lodge No. 173, Order of the Sons of St. George, will be held at Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth Street, between Lexington and Third Avenues, on Tuesday evening, March 6. The proceeds are for the fund for the relief of the permanent blind, headed by Sir Arthur Pearson, which is devoted to the care of British soldiers and sailors who have lost their sight during the war. An elaborate vaudeville entertainment will be followed by a ball with music by the Seventy-first Regiment Band. Tickets, at 50 cents, will be on sale at Terrace Garden.

RAILROAD COAL BILL JUMPS $150,000,000

Advances in Fuel Cost Exceed Wage Increases Fixed by the Adamson 8-Hour Law.

MAY BAR NEW EQUIPMENT

Transportation Interests to Ask the Government for Relief from Absorption of Profits.

The unprecedented rise in the price of bituminous coal has put upon the railroads of the United States a $150,000,000 increase in the cost of maintenance for 1917. This is three times as much as the expense of complying with the Adamson eight-hour law, upon the constitutionality of which the Supreme Court is expected to rule this week.

The railroads use one-fourth of all the coal mined in this country, or 130,000,000 tons a year, for which they paid last year a total of $220,000,000. Contracts are now being made for the 1917 supply at prices ranging from $2.75 to $3 a ton, which means an increased cost of from $130,000,000 to $175,000,000.

It was pointed out yesterday by railroad men that the Eastern roads would bear one-half of this additional burden, which will far exceed the $50,000,000 additional annual revenue gained from the 5 per cent. freight rate increase granted the Eastern roads by the Interstate Commerce Commission two years ago.

Railroad executives take the situation seriously, because they face a serious shortage of facilities and equipment, which problem it had been hoped to solve to some extent through the exceptional large earnings of 1916, which amounted to $1,000,000,000. They are also hoping that the increased fuel item will be a factor of consideration by the next Congress, which will be asked to grant the railroads exclusive Federal regulation, in the place of regulation by the forty-eight States, as well as the Federal Government. The railroads maintain that simplification of regulation would relieve them of many burdens. A prominent railroad man said yesterday that the higher cost of coal, coupled with the increased price for steel rails and rolling stock, together with increased wages, would make the railroads no better off, notwithstanding the large earnings of last year.

The seriousness of the coal situation is shown by the fact that coal that brought $1.25 last year at the Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio mines is now scarce at $4 and $5 a ton. Some of the Eastern railroads are closing contracts at advances of from $1 to $1.25 a ton over 1916 prices. It is believed that many of the lines will have to face an advance of $1.50 a ton.

ASSERTS THE FRENCH TORTURE PRISONERS

Stein Tells Reichstag That Cages and Hunger Are Used to Get Military Secrets.

BERLIN, March 4, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Reporting further the speech in the Reichstag of General von Stein, Minister of War, on the treatment of German prisoners by the Entente Allies, in which the War Minister complained that thousands of German prisoners were compelled to work close to the front under fire, and announced a reprisal policy by Germany, the Overseas News Agency quotes him as saying:

"We have taken countermeasures and brought French prisoners into the locality behind our front. This will be continued until the enemy decides to meet our demand and withdraw his prisoners fifty kilometers behind the front.

"The lowest act which they commit is that, especially of late, they have tortured imprisoned Germans immediately after capturing them with all means in order to make them speak regarding military facts. This ghastly fate is especially reserved for officers and noncommissioned officers. They are locked up for days in receptacles resembling cages. They are made to suffer hunger for days in order to break their spirit.

"We do not consider for one moment following the enemy on this road, but the front has been ordered to hold back for some time prisoners made there and put them in a similar situation. Only the low acts will not be committed by us. I saw in France numberless crowds of French prisoners pass by. Our soldiers, in their field uniforms of gray, crowded curiously around, but I never heard one insulting word and still less saw any act against them. That was what we 'barbarians' did."

The Minister of War, the report adds, declared he was sure the countermeasures in Germany would not always be executed with sufficient strictness, as the German people, he remarked, were invariably good natured and even sometimes over-sentimental in such circumstances.

"A few days ago," he added, "the newspapers reported that on one of our northern lines imprisoned French and British officers held celebrations in the form of large festival parties on the ice. As soon as I heard of it I stopped that."

General von Stein said that, according to another report, as yet unconfirmed, prisoners of war in Germany had formed a prisoner workingmen's committee to hold conferences in employment negotiations. If this was the truth, he added, "then that nonsense shall be stopped."

Dr. Kriege, Director of the Foreign Office, is quoted by the Overseas News Agency as making the following statement in the Reichstag regarding reprisals:

"Reprisals are never employed in order to take revenge on defenseless persons, but only through the Government's desire to compel treatment of its imprisoned nationals according to international law.

"Measures of reprisal are resorted to if injustice on the part of our enemies is clearly proved and if the hostile central authorities by their action or their neglect, are guilty of it. While we apply equivalent treatment, we refrain from imitation of the meanest, barbarous cruelties inflicted by our enemies.

"The Government in a number of cases has obtained the desired results."

Passion Play Turns Away 500.

More than 500 persons were turned away from St. Joseph's Auditorium, in West Hoboken, yesterday, where the eleventh performance this season of "The Passion Play" was given. The auditorium was filled to its capacity of 1,300. The play is being given three times a week—on Tuesday and Thursday nights and on Sunday afternoon—under the auspices of the Passionist Fathers.

THREATENS TO STOP BELGIAN INDUSTRIES

Governor General in New Decree Restricts Operations of Plants, Increasing Deportations.

HAVRE, March 4.—The German Governor General of Belgium, according to a declaration by the Belgian Government here, has by a decree issued on Feb. 17 menaced Belgian industry with complete cessation, thus increasing considerably the number of deported Belgian nationals.

"Beginning March 1," says the decree, as quoted by the Belgian authorities, "works and industries, notably manufactories, will not be allowed to continue in operation except by approval of the chief of the German civil administration. Requests for authorization to continue the operation of a plant must indicate the estimated stock of coal, coke, iron, and steel on hand, and the value and destination of the present and future output of the plants; also the quantity of raw material which will be necessary monthly, the number of freight cars required for transporting raw material, as well as the manufactured products.

"Coal mines, coke ovens, gas plants and phosphate mines, factories and mills of all kinds, and regional railroads and tramways are exempted from the foregoing dispositions."

SAYS DUTCH TAKE OVER RELIEF IN BELGIUM

American Members of Committee Displaced, Says the Berliner Tageblatt.

AMSTERDAM, March 4.—The Berliner Tageblatt, a copy of which has been received here, says that the American members of the Belgian Relief Committee have already been displaced by Dutch members.

Dealing with the plan to grant independence to the Flemish nation, the Tageblatt says the civil administration of Belgium will be divided, with the Flemish part having Brussels as the capital and the Walloon part with Namur as the capital. The political department and the relief department will remain united.

The Cologne Volkszeitung, admitting that some of the serious blunders committed by Germany in Alsace-Lorraine have unfortunately been repeated in Belgium, contends nevertheless that every sensible man in Belgium will recognize that Belgium's ultimate relation to Germany will be one of dependence. The newspaper deduces from Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg's speech that Germany after the war will keep Belgium in her hands, not only militarily and economically, but to a certain extent politically, not by annexation, but with a real guarantee which the Chancellor promised in his first speech on Germany's war aims.

OYSTER BAY AIDS BELGIUM.

Citizens' Pledge $2,000 a Month to Feed Children in Town of Huy.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., March 4.—At a mass meeting held in the Opera House here this afternoon, under the joint auspices of the Commission for Relief in Belgium and women interested in auxiliaries, $2,000 a month was subscribed for midday meals of homeless and needy children of Huy, Belgium. The town is about the size of Oyster Bay, and is in the Province of Liége, Belgium. It was announced by members of the commission that in a short time New York State would be organized in the same manner as Oyster Bay, to provide meals for the homeless children of the whole Liége province. To do this, it was said, a fund of more than $2,000,000 would be needed, and this was being raised by women well known in society.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, George Barr Baker of the commission, and Mrs. Vernon Kellogg were the speakers this afternoon. Colonel Roosevelt made a brief speech, in which he said:

"If we cannot be brave we can be decent, and do what we can to help the suffering little ones of the stricken country and assist Mr. Hoover and his band, who are the sort of Americans we needn't be ashamed of."

Colonel Roosevelt said the United States Government should appropriate money to aid the fight against starvation in Belgium.

"We should give liberally and wholeheartedly," he said, "since at some future date this country may have to depend upon charity for the lives of its children. Seven years ago I was in Brussels. I heard many persons voicing their opinion of Belgium's absolute freedom from danger with the same fatuity that many of our own people now display. What Belgium's men, women and children now are suffering your children and grandchildren may suffer at some future date."

The Colonel said he would contribute to the care of twenty children for the rest of the war.

John F. Bermingham, Vice President of the Lackawanna Coal Company, presided at the meeting.

SLUSH FILLS CITY STREETS.

All-Day Snowfall Melts as It Descends—Storm to Pass Today.

A continuous fall of snow yesterday, that melted almost as rapidly as it dropped, forming pools and running streams in the streets, made a disagreeable combination of weather conditions. From early morning until late last night there was little change in the storm, which the forecaster said was moving along the coast from the Carolinas and would prevail until some time today, when sharper northwest winds might bring cooler and clear weather.

Melting snow dripping from the roof of an express train at the Fulton Street station of the subway hit the electric rail and caused a short circuit that tied up traffic in both directions for ten minutes. Flame flashed from the feed wires, and some of the startled passengers fled from the cars and the station to the street. Sand was thrown on the wires, after an Interborough employe had turned off the circuit at an emergency box. The fire was under control when firemen arrived.

The storm resulted in interference with telegraph and telephone service here. The only wires reported broken or completely disabled, however, were the police telegraph lines at City Island. The patrolmen in that district had to resort to messengers to communicate with their stations.

COL. KATTE DEAD; A FAMOUS ENGINEER

For Four Years He Was in Charge of the Building of the Eads Bridge at St. Louis.

SERVED MANY RAILROADS

First Chief Engineer of the Elevated Lines in New York City Was 87 Years Old.

Colonel Walter Katte, who was for fifty years active in railroad and bridge construction in this country, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 784 Park Avenue, in his eighty-eighth year. He was the first Chief Engineer of the Second and Ninth Avenue elevated roads, and he was identified prominently with the construction of the West Shore Railroad.

Colonel Katte was born in London, England, and was educated in King's College. He came to this country in 1849 and his first engineering work was done in the West and Middle West. For four years he was in charge of the construction of the Eads steel arch bridge over the Mississippi River at St. Louis, and for ten years he was Engineer and Secretary of the Keystone Bridge Company at Pittsburgh, Penn. His railroad work included ten years in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and he was also at one time Chief Engineer of the Ontario & Western Railroad. From 1886 to 1898 he was the Chief Engineer of the New York Central Railroad. He resigned that place to retire to private life.

One of the thirteen founders of the Western Society of Engineers, the Colonel was recently elected an honorary member of the organization. He was one of the early members of the American Society of Civil Engineers and served two terms as Director of the Institute of Civil Engineers of London. In the civil war Colonel Katte was assigned in 1861 as Colonel and constructing engineer for military bridges and railroads in Maryland, the District of Columbia, and Virginia, in the service of the United States Military Railroad and Telegraph Department.

Colonel Katte was twice married. He is survived by his wife and three children, Walter, Edward Britton, and Mrs. Edwin G. Merrill.

NEW YORKERS POOR SHOTS.

Out of 25 Applicants for Pistol Permits Only 3 Hit 8 by 4 Foot Target.

Hundreds of applications for pistol permits at the Permit Bureau, attached to the Chief Magistrate's office, 300 Mulberry Street, have been refused during the last few weeks.

It is not unlikely that the function of issuing permits will soon be entirely transferred to the Police Department. It was pointed out that the Chief Magistrate's office had no facilities for investigating the character of the applicant, and had to rely entirely on the report it got from the Police Department. Yet the Chief Magistrate's office assumed all the responsibility as to the good character when it issued a permit.

Another reason for the refusal to issue permits may be found in a test made at 300 Mulberry Street as to the ability of applicants to handle firearms. Out of twenty-five, only three hit an eight by four foot target at sixty-five feet. A pistol in the possession of such a person, it was pointed out, would be far more dangerous to his fellow-citizens than to his assailant should he decide to use it in case of emergency.

Only persons who can show a valid reason, such as bank messengers, will be granted permits.

SOCIALISTS CONSERVATIVE.

Refuse to Favor Strikes, Though Unwilling to Sanction War.

Members of the New York County Socialist Party, at Lenox Casino yesterday, voted down a proposal pledging Socialists to encourage strikes and resist recruiting in the event of war with Germany.

The resolution was proposed by Leon Trotsky, an exiled Russian revolutionist, and Louis C. Fraina, two of a committee of seven appointed to submit recommendations should war come.

Morris Hillquit, opposing this radical resolution, said:

"We should be asses to tell members of Local New York that they must risk death and imprisonment rather than join the army!"

A majority of the committee urged opposition to the war, and after debate a compromise resolution was adopted, in part as follows:

"If war should come despite our efforts, we pledge ourselves to hasten the return of peace, oppose the war and the war policies of the Government, preserve the working-class movement, oppose censorship, restriction of the rights of free speech, support the workers in every concerted mass action against extortionate food prices and other sufferings of the war and against the tyranny of conscription and martial law."

SERVICE FOR COL. BARBOUR.

Mayor and Ex-Justice Hughes Pallbearers at Merchant's Funeral.

Funeral services of Colonel William Barbour, who died suddenly in his automobile on Thursday afternoon, were held yesterday afternoon in the Central Presbyterian Church, at Madison Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. The honorary pallbearers were Mayor Mitchel, ex-Justice Charles E. Hughes, George T. Wilson, Samuel W. Fairchild, John W. Griggs, Charles H. Sherrill, William Woodward, Henry R. Carso, Joshua A. Hatfield, H. H. Parmalee, Samuel D. Brewster, A. R. Turner, John R. Hall, R. J. Nelden, L. A. Coolidge, Frederick King, F. E. Gunnison, Frank Cledhill, E. R. Biddle, R. M. Dixon, J. L. Kenway, James Yereance, Theodore W. Morris, Dr. S. E. Davenport, and John S. Turner.

Colonel Barbour will be buried in the family plot at Cedar Lawn Cemetery, in Paterson, N. J., but this will not be until the arrival of his eldest son, Professor Barbour of Harvard, who is returning to New York from Cuba.

John K. Howe.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 4.—John K. Howe, an iron manufacturer of this city, died suddenly at his home here today. He was born in Troy, N. Y., on July 10, 1850, and was graduated from Yale University in 1871. He was one of the charter members of the University Club of New York City and founded the Albany University Club. He will be buried in Springfield, Mass.

Obituary Notes.

DANIEL DUNNE, for forty-six years connected with the Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Company as an appraiser, died on Saturday at his home, 4,772 Beaufort Street, Morris Park, L. I. He was 76 years old.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON ANDERSON, for many years a member of the real estate firm of Gates & Anderson, from which he retired twelve years ago, died on Saturday at the Hotel St. George in Brooklyn. Mr. Anderson was born in New York City seventy-five years ago.

Mrs. ANNA M. O'BRIEN, 39 years old, daughter of Police Captain Miles O'Reilly and wife of Joseph J. O'Brien, died on Saturday at her home, 649 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.

BARNEY LINK of 13 Eighth Avenue, President of the Poster Advertising Association of the United States, died suddenly on Saturday in Long Key, Fla. He was born in 1862, and was at one time publicity man for Barnum & Bailey's circus, and later went to Europe with Buffalo Bill's show.

DIETRICH RUTER, who was for many years head of the grocery firm of Dietrich Ruter & Co., died yesterday in his home at 47 West Ninety-second Street. He was 65 years old, and came to this country fifty years ago from Germany.

CHARLES EDWARD SNEDECOR, of Snedecor & Co., art dealers of 107 West Forty-sixth Street, died yesterday at his home in Sea Cliff, L. I. He was 42 years old.

FRANCIS E. WHITE, former President of the Frank E. White Company, shoe manufacturers, died on Saturday in Boston. He was 80 years old.

Dr. ELIOT GORTON, one of the proprietors of the Fair Oak Sanitarium, died on Saturday at his home in Summit, N. J. He was 53 years old and born in Newburg, N. Y.

JOHN LOOS died of pneumonia yesterday at his home, 481 Third Avenue. He served one year as a member of the Assembly, and for six years was an Alderman, serving until 1913. Mr. Loos was 59 years old and died in the house in which he was born. He was a Democrat.

Dr. CHARLES S. McLAUGHLIN, a brother of Judge Chester B. McLaughlin of the Court of Appeals, died yesterday at Glens Falls, N. Y.

LAUGHS AT FEAR OF JAPAN.

Chinese Woman Doctor Says That Nation Can't Attack Us.

Dr. Yamei Kin, a Chinese woman, 5 feet in height and weighing less than 100 pounds, in an address before the Society for Ethical Culture, Central Park West and Sixty-fourth Street, yesterday, laughed at "the fear America has of a Japanese invasion."

Dr. Kin, who is a graduate of medicine of a institution now affiliated with Cornell University, wore an Oriental gown. She delivered an address on "The Present Dangers of China."

Speaking of the horror Americans had of a Japanese invasion, Dr. Kin said:

"As a matter of fact, to fight people must come in contact with each other. Japan cannot fight America if she so desires. Japan cannot get to America with warfare if she wants to. She cannot come here under the sea, in the air, or on the water. She has not the navy, the airships, or the submarines to conduct a war."

HUNT GIRL AT MOVIE STUDIO

Margaret Smith's Father Told That She Is Employed in Brooklyn.

An unmailed letter left behind by 15-year-old Margaret Smith of 2,009 Seventh Avenue, who has been missing from her home for more than a week, indicated that she had assumed the name of "Valena Belmont," but gave no clue as to her whereabouts. A statement that the girl was working under the name "Ryder" at a movie studio in Brooklyn was made to her father, Joseph Smith, anonymously over the telephone yesterday. The management said no such person was on their records but that the company employed many of its supernumeraries through a booking agency in Manhattan without recording their names.

Margaret's parents yesterday had Grace Dougherty, her chum, advertise in THE NEW YORK TIMES, asking Margaret to communicate with her immediately.

LAYS FOOD COST TO WASTE.

Brand Says Yearly Provender Bill Is $700,000,000 Too High.

Declaring that more than $700,000,000 worth of food was wasted each year in this country, Charles J. Brand, the market expert of the United States Department of Agriculture, in an address at the Lyceum Theatre last night attributed the present food situation to careless and extravagant eating. Mr. Brand was the principal speaker at a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Women's City Club to consider food. He said the Department of Agriculture was doing all that was possible to stimulate production and facilitate crop movement.

George W. Perkins spoke of the need of market improvements such as are contemplated in the Wicks bill. He said the Federal Government could assist by preparing and publishing an inventory of all the food in the country at the present time.

After the speeches, the Women's City Club adopted resolutions supporting the Wicks bill, and other measures before the Legislature that are calculated to relieve the crisis.

The meeting at the Lyceum Theatre was only one of several held in various parts of the city. Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures, at Labor Temple, declared that high prices could be traced directly to the American standard of living.

Although wholesale prices may continue to decline this week, the Mayor's Committee will not relax its efforts to reconcile the public to nourishing foods that may be had at small cost. More than a million circulars will be issued through the public schools today on the value of cereals, hominy, oats, and corn meal.

Schiff's Stock Barn Burned.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., March 4.—A stock barn on the estate of Mortimer L. Schiff burned today. The herd of prize cattle was saved, but much hay, grain, and provisions stored in the barn was lost. The damage is estimated at $15,000.

Born.

BERNSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Bernstein, 1,198 Carroll St., Brooklyn, announce the birth of a son on Saturday, March 3.

ADELSON.—Feb. 26, Sugarman's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Adelson, a son.

BECKMAN.—March 2, 218 West 141st St., to Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Beckman, a son.

BROONES.—March 1, Lloyd's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Broones, a son.

GALEWSKI.—Feb. 28, Brunor's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Galewski, a daughter.

GUTNER.—Feb. 27, 976 Tiffany St., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Gutner, a son.

LEVY.—March 2, 555 West 173d St., to Mr. and Mrs. I. Levy, a son.

ROBBINS.—March 2, 674 West 161st St., to Mr. and Mrs. L. Robbins, a son.

Engaged.

REESE—SCHAUMBURGER.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schaumburger of 147 West 111th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Blanche, to Mr. Harry Reese. Milwaukee and St. Louis papers please copy.

ABRAMS—LEVEY.—Ethel Levey to Frank R. Abrams.

BLUMENFELD — LIVINGSTON. — Lillian Livingston to Siegfried Blumenfeld.

COHN—SIMPSON.—Dorothy Simpson to Fred E. Cohn.

DACHSLAGER—HOFFMAN.—Lorene Hoffman to Harry Dachslager.

EBENSTEIN—RUBIN.—Julia Rubin to Percy Ebenstein.

GOLDMAN—FRIEDMAN.—Minnie Friedman to Ben Goldman.

GOLDMAN—KRESNER.—Hattie Kresner to Morris Goldman.

JACOBY—OBER.—Nettie Ober to Leo Jacoby.

KUBERT—PARIS.—Stella Paris to S. J. Kubert.

LEVIN—ZEITZ.—Evelyn Zeitz to David C. Levin.

LYONS—SCHWAB.—Ruth Schwab to Burton Lyons.

MAYER—GOETZ.—Lillian Goetz to Leon Mayer.

METZLER—NATHAN.—Clara B. Nathan to Jerome Metzler.

ROECK—SHIPPEE.—Ruth V. Shippee to Robert Roeck.

ROSENBERG—ROSENSCHEIN.—Ida Rosenschein to Louis Rosenberg.

ROSENBERG—SHWITZER.—Mabelle Shwitzer to Max Rosenberg.

SCHWARZ—COHN.—Jeanette Cohn to Julius A. Schwarz.

SEMMEL—WOLF.—Augusta Wolf to Paul Semmel.

SIEGEL—NEWMAN.—Diana Newman to A. M. Siegel.

SIEGEL—STERNHEIMER.—Florence Sternheimer to G. Julius Siegel.

SIMON—KLINE.—Sadie Kline to Benjamin Simon.

SIMONS—SABLE.—Sadye Sable to David S. Simons.

WEIL—LEVY.—Jessie Levy to Leo R. Weil.

Married.

PICK—LEWIN.—Miss Ruth C. Lewin to Mr. Max Pick.

ROSE—METZGER.—March 1, Jean Metzger to Moe Rose.

ROTHSCHILD — SCHLOSSHEIMER.—Feb. 26, Fannie M. Schlossheimer to Ralph Rothschild.

SILSDORF—ROTHSCHILD.—Feb. 27, Aimee Rothschild to Sidney Silsdorf.

Brooklyn.

JONES—CONKLIN.—March 3, Ethel S. Conklin to Archie E. Jones.

Died.

ALLEN.—At his residence, 51 East 65th St., Friday, March 2, William Allen, son of the late Major William Allen of Claremont-on-the-James, Surry County, and of Frances Jessup, in the 62d year of his age. Funeral from St. Patrick's Cathedral, 5th Av. and 50th St., Tuesday morning. Low mass of requiem at 10:15. Richmond (Va.) papers please copy.

ALLEN.—The New York Southern Society announces with regret the death on March 2 of William Allen, a member of this society. Funeral services will be held at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 50th St. and 5th Av., on Tuesday morning, March 6, at 10:15.
W. A. BARBER, President.
ALBERT A. SPRINGS, Secretary.

ANDERSON.—Fannie M. Funeral services March 5, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Edward P. Clarke, 521 West 112th St.

BARTLETT.—Dora Tripp, wife of Frederick C. Bartlett, suddenly, at her residence, 131 East 66th. Funeral in Chicago.

BRYER.—At Copp Hospital, Cambridge, March 4, Albert Caswell Bryer, in his 61st year. Interment and funeral services at Newport, R. I., Tuesday, March 6.

CHOFFEL.—At her residence, 2,441 Morris Av., Bronx, N. Y., Mrs. Mary M. Choffel, in her 78th year. Funeral services Monday, March 5, 1917, at 2 P. M.

CONNOLLY.—On March 3, 1917, Bernard, beloved husband of the late Ann Connolly. Funeral from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. James Fitzpatrick, east side of 2d Av., near Hugo St., Queens, N. Y., on Tuesday at 9:30 A. M.; thence to Saints Joachim and Ann's, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the happy repose of his soul, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

COUGHLAN.—Suddenly, March 4, Anastasia, beloved wife of Thomas Coughlan, 1,208 Clay Av. Notice of funeral later.

DENNIS.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on March 4, 1917, Charles Dennis, in the 73d year of his age. Funeral services in the lecture room of Plymouth Church, Orange St., near Henry St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 7, at 3 P. M.

FAHNESTOCK.—On Friday, March 2, 1917, at St. Augustine, Fla., Gibson, second son of the late Harris C. and Margaret A. Fahnestock, in the 59th year of his age. Funeral services were held at St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., on Sunday afternoon, March 4, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery, New York, March 5.

FARLEY.—On March 3, 1917, James J. Farley, dearly beloved husband of Jennie M. Osborne. Funeral services at his late home, 708 Ocean Av., Flatbush, Brooklyn, Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment private.

GLASS.—On Saturday night, Chester Stuart, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Glass. Funeral private, March 5, 1917.

GLIDDEN.—Suddenly, March 1, at Seawaren, N. J., at the home of his sister, Mrs. Frederick F. Grant, Robert Grinnell Glidden. Services at Sewaren, N. J., on Sunday at 5:15 P. M. Services and interment on Monday, March 5, at 3:30 P. M., at Mortuary Chapel at Greenwood Cemetery. Veterans of Company E, 23d Regiment, and all friends are invited to attend.

GOLDING.—On Saturday, March 3, 1917, Elizabeth Seher, wife of W. Merriam Golding, in her 22d year. Funeral services at St. John's Episcopal Church, Bergenfield, N. J., on Tuesday, March 6, at 2:30 P. M.

GORTON.—At Summit, N. J., March 3, 1917, Dr. Eliot Gorton, in his 54th year. Funeral from his late residence, 47 Oakland Place, Monday, March 5, at 3:30 P. M.

HEALY.—On Sunday, March 4, Mary F., (nee Brown,) beloved wife of the late James Healy and mother of James J., Grace, and Warren Healy. Funeral from her late residence, 2,415 Webster Av., on Wednesday, March 7, 9:30 A. M.; thence to Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Marion Av. and Fordham Road. Interment Calvary.

HETHERINGTON.—On Sunday, March 4, 1917, Richard F., husband of Lizzie J. Hetherington, in his 51st year. Funeral service will be held at his home, 80 Carlton St., East Orange, N. J., Tuesday evening, March 6, 8 o'clock.

Died.

HOSKINS.—Philenna H., mother of Mrs. Ray L. Royce, in her 85th year, at her residence, 2,465 Broadway, Manhattan, on Sunday, March 4. Interment at Lake Mills, Wis.

HOWE.—Suddenly, of angina pectoris, on Sunday, March 4, 1917, at his residence, 762 Madison Av., Albany, N. Y., John Kasson Howe. Funeral services at the Second Presbyterian Church, Lodge St., Albany, N. Y., on Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

KATTE.—Suddenly, at his residence, 784 Park Av., Colonel Walter Katte, in his 87th year. Funeral services at St. James's Church, 71st St. and Madison Av., Tuesday at 11 o'clock. Chicago and St. Louis papers please copy.

KEELER.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Saturday, March 3, 1917, Helena Glaser Keeler, widow of John H. Keeler. Funeral services at 223 Warburton Av., Yonkers, N. Y., on Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

KNABE.—William W., after a short illness, in his 65th year of age. Friends, relatives, and members of Harmonie Lodge 199, F. and A. M.; Loreley Chapter 581, O. E. S.; Einigkeit Lodge 14, I. O. O. F.; Columbia Lodge 263, N. A. U.; Theresa Stamm 9, U. O. R. M.; Kennedy Rebecca Lodge 63, I. O. O. F., are invited to attend funeral services on Tuesday, March 6, at 8 P. M., at F. Stolzenberger & Son funeral parlor, 209 East 83d St. Interment Wednesday, March 7, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

LAROM.—Sarah Emerson Haskins, March 3, in her 83d year, wife of the late Walter Larom, at residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. P. Lewis, 376 East 18th St., Brooklyn. Service at house Monday evening, March 5, 8:30. Interment New Haven, Conn.

LOOS.—John, on Saturday, March 3, 1917, after a short illness, at his residence, 481 3d Av., in his 59th year. Relatives and friends, also members of the Tammany Central and Democratic Clubs of the Fourteenth Assembly District are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday, March 6, 1917, 1 P. M., at St. Peter's Lutheran Church, corner 54th St. and Lexington Av. Interment private.

McCLINTOCK.—On March 4, 1917, Jeannette, infant daughter of Harvey Childs and Fanny Brower McClintock. Funeral private.

McLAUGHLIN.—At Glens Falls, N. Y., on Sunday, March 4, 1917, Dr. Charles S. McLaughlin, brother of Judge Chester B. McLaughlin. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MACY.—Josiah H. Macy, on Sunday, March 4, 1917, in his 77th year, at South Orange, N. J. Funeral private.

MONTGOMERY.—Suddenly, Harry Montgomery, 62 West 70th St. Relatives and friends please call at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 67th St.

NEFF.—March 4, 1917, Aaron Hosford Neff, at his residence, 738 St. Marks Av., Brooklyn, in his 81st year. Interment Rocky Hill, Hartford, Conn. Newark, N. J.; Washington, D. C., and Oakland, Cal., papers please copy.

OBRIG.—Suddenly, on March 2, in his 72d year, Adolph Obrig, husband of Clara Beales Obrig. Service at his late residence, 1 West 72d St., on Monday at 10:30 A. M. Interment private.

OSBORNE.—At Summit, N. J., Sunday, March 4, 1917, Katherine Bartholf, widow of Dr. Joseph D. Osborne of Newark, N. J. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her son-in-law, Charles K. Nichols, 38 Woodland Av., Summit, N. J., on Tuesday, March 6, at 2 P. M. Funeral private.

PATTEE.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., March 4, 1917, Theresa H., wife of William Warren Pattee and daughter of Alexander, Jr., and Eliza R. Douglas, in her 79th year. Services at her late residence, 134 South 1st Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., Wednesday, March 7, at 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers. Temporary interment at Woodlawn Cemetery, private. Milwaukee papers please copy.

PINKUS.—On Saturday, March 3, 1917, at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., William, beloved husband of Flora Werner Pinkus, in his 45th year. Funeral services will be held on Tuesday, March 6, 9:45 A. M., at the Campbell Church, Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts., New York City.

PURDY.—Elizabeth, services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts., (Campbell Building,) Tuesday evening, 8:30 o'clock.

RICHARDSON.—On Saturday, March 3, of pneumonia, after a short illness, Leonard, beloved son of Mrs. Eliza Richardson of Far Rockaway. Funeral service at FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th St., on Tuesday, at 2:30 P. M.

RIDDLE.—On Saturday, March 3, 1917, Jennie F., (nee Holden,) widow of George H. Riddle. Funeral from her late residence, 675 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 6, at 8:30 A. M., thence to St. Teresa's Church, Classon Av. and Sterling Place. Interment Calvary.

ROSENTHAL.—On March 3, 1917, in her 58th year, Bessie Brooks, beloved wife of Solomon Rosenthal; mother of Estelle Rosett, Stephen Brooks, and Dr. Leo Brooks Rosenthal. Funeral from her late residence, 246 West End Ave., on March 5, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers. Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Shreveport, La., papers please copy.

RUNGE.—William D., on Saturday, March 3, in his 64th year. Funeral at his residence, 3,672 White Plains Av., Tuesday, March 6, at 11 A. M.

SIGLER.—On Saturday, March 3, 1917, Sylvester Sigler, in his 77th year. Funeral service will be held at his home, 107A Halsey St., Brooklyn, on Monday, March 5, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

SHRADY.—On Saturday, March 3, Martha Morison Shrady, daughter of the late Archibald Morison and widow of George Shrady. Funeral service and interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

SIMONS.—March 3, 1917, Samuel, dearly beloved son of Hannah and brother of Maurice, Dora Goldstein, Carrie Hyman, and Priscilla Simons. Funeral from late residence, 144 Bowery, Monday, March 5, at 10:30 A. M.

SNEDECOR.—At Seacliff, L. I., on Sunday, March 4, 1917, Charles Edward Snedecor, son of the late John Snedecor and Harriett Finch, in his 47th year. Funeral services will be held at the Church of Holy Communion, 6th Av. and 20th St., New York City, on Tuesday, March 6, 1917, at 2 P. M. Services before leaving Seacliff at 11 A. M.

SNEDECOR.—Charles Edward. The family of the late Charles Snedecor invite the members and ex-members of Company B, Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., to the funeral services to be held at the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th Av. and 20th St., on Tuesday, March 6, at 2 P. M.

STEERS.—Thomas, at his residence, 149 Bodine St., West New Brighton, S. I., in his 88th year. Funeral services Tuesday at 2 P. M. Interment Moravian Cemetery.

THOMPSON.—Sunday morning, Emma, beloved sister of Harriet W. Thompson, at her residence, 547 Hancock St., Brooklyn. Funeral service Tuesday at 8 P. M., at the residence of Mrs. Warren Jones, 81 Morton St., Brooklyn.

TRABINGER.—On Saturday, March 3, 1917, Theresa Trabinger, (nee Goetz,) wife of the late Carl Trabinger, in her 73d year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral on Tuesday, March 6, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her daughter Mrs. Walter E. Goerner, 155 Bowers St., Jersey City, N. J.

VAN BOKKELEN.—On March 4, 1917, at Portland, Me., Mary Lorillard Van Bokkelen of New York City. Notice of funeral hereafter. Boston and Baltimore papers please copy.

VON PREIF.—On Saturday, March 3, Pamella W., youngest daughter of Jane P. von Preif, (nee Whikehart,) and the late Adolph von Preif. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 1,402 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn, on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

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Died.

VOSS.—On Friday, March 2, 1917, Adalbert, beloved husband of Julie Klein Voss, in his 77th year. Services at his late residence, 264 74th St., Brooklyn, Sunday, the 4th, 5 P. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

WALTERS.—Brethren of Pacific Lodge, No. 233, F. and A. M.: You are requested to attend the funeral services of our late brother, Charles L. Walters, from the residence of Mrs. Wesson, Fair Haven, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, March 6, at 2:30 o'clock. Take Central Railroad of New Jersey, foot of Liberty St., to Red Bank, then electric street car to Fair Haven; get off at Elm Place.
TROY ALEXANDER, Master.
EDWARD C. WHITE, Secretary.

WARREN.—On Sunday, March 4, at the home of daughter, Mrs. Frederic L. Colver, Tenafly, N. J., Mary E. Warren, widow of Franklin R. Warren of Glens Falls, N. Y., in her 84th year. Funeral Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock at Tenafly.

WEIR.—Henderson, at Wilmington, Del., on Sunday, March 4, son of Colonel and Mrs. Henry Carey Weir.

WENZELL.—On Sunday, March 4, 1917, after a brief illness, Albert Beck Wenzell, in his 54th year. Funeral service at his late residence, 47 Winthrop Place, Englewood, N. J., on Wednesday, March 7, on arrival of Erie R. R. train leaving Jersey City 1:29 P. M.

WINSELMANN.—William Albert, March 3. Funeral services at his late residence, 102 West 93d St., Monday, 8 P. M.

BRYAN.—Margaret B., March 3, aged 99. Funeral 2,034 Madison Av., tomorrow, 8:45 A. M.

BUCKLEY.—Katherine, 153 Lincoln Av., March 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

CHICHESTER.—Helen C., 103 West 80th St., March 3. Funeral tomorrow.

COFFEY.—Joseph H., 351 East 235th St., March 3.

EGAN.—Mary, 330 East 93d St., March 3. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

FLYNN.—Mary A., 1,164 1st Av., Feb. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

FOLEY.—Richard, 4,331 Katonah Av., March 3. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

HALL.—William L., 114 West 70th St., March 3. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

KEEGAN.—Annie, 220 East 52d St., March 3. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

KERN.—Adam, 544 West 54th St., March 3, aged 64.

LARNEY.—Anna C., 1,683 Park Av., March 3.

LEIBHOLZ.—Albert, Montefiore Home, March 2.

LEVINSON.—Sol, March 2. Funeral 228 Lenox Av.

LITT.—Isaias, 146 West 128th St., March 2, aged 88.

MABIE.—Caroline, March 2. Funeral 150 West 13th St., today.

MAHER.—Michael, 104 East 124th St., March 3. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MILLER.—John, 1,180 East 176th St., March 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MITSCH.—Margaret, 491 West 130th St., March 3. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

PRILL.—Maria, 1,723 1st Av., March 3, aged 52. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

REID.—Patrick, 410 West 54th St., March 3. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

REILLY.—Mary E., 1,373 Prospect Av., Bronx, March 2. Funeral today.

Brooklyn.

BANGS.—John, 118 Marion St., March 3, aged 60. Funeral service tomorrow.

DUNNE.—Daniel, 4,772 Beaufort St., March 3. Funeral tomorrow.

GILBERT.—Richard J., 354 Smith St., March 3. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HARDEN.—Neil, 26 Hemlock St., March 2. Funeral today.

HILLIKER.—William, 138 Guernsey St., March 2, aged 39.

JARVIS.—Jennie, 570 5th St., March 2.

KENNEDY.—Anna M., 7,820 5th Av., March 2, aged 49. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

McCARTHY.—William F., 253 Adelphi St., March 3.

MENZEL.—Elizabeth, 80 Aberdeen St., March 2. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

NEWMAN.—Joseph, 233 Leonard St., March 3, aged 28. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

RIDDLE.—Jennie F., 675 Sterling Place, March 3. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

ROBINSON.—Harold A., 101 3d Av., March 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

ROGERS.—Annie, 555 Lafayette Av., March 2. Funeral service today.

SCHUMANN.—Mary, 789-A Willoughby Av., March 3. Funeral tomorrow.

SMITH.—Hannah H., 241 Garfield Place, March 3. Funeral private.

WHELAN.—Elizabeth M., 553 56th St., March 3, aged 13.

WILTON.—John J., 670 Sterling Place, March 3. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

Long Island.

BONSALL.—Sarah W., Woodhaven, March 2, aged 96.

Newark.

FREDERICK.—Charles F., 57 Burnet St., March 3, aged 76. Funeral March 7.

KEARNEY.—John A., 149 Smith St., March 3. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.

KELLY.—Mary E., 132 South 7th St., March 3. Funeral tomorrow, 8:15 A. M.

In Memoriam.

CAPLIN.—In sad memory of a kind, loving, and true wife and mother, Helen Caplin; departed this life March 5, 1913.
HUSBAND AND DAUGHTERS.

BENZ.—Lillian N., in memory of; died March 6, 1914.

CARR.—Mrs. William J.; mass St. Francis Xavier's Church, Brooklyn, tomorrow, 10 A. M.

CONLEY.—Johanna; mass St. Edward's Church, Brooklyn, today, 9 A. M.

DAVIS.—Mary E., in memory of; died March 5, 1912.

DRISCOLL.—Patrick J., mass Our Lady of Pity Church, March 10, 8 A. M.

FARRELL.—Ellen A.; mass All Saints' Church, March 8, 9 A. M.

FARRELL.—Olga E.; mass All Saints' Church, March 8, 9:45 A. M.

GALVIN.—Mary; mass St. Saviour's Church, Brooklyn, tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HALPIN.—Robert and Mary; mass St. Columba's Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

HEINE.—David R., and Bettie; unveiling monument, New Union Fields Cemetery, March 11, 2 P. M.

HERBST.—Harold, in memory of; died March 8, 1907.

HOFFHEIMER.—Solomon, in memory of; died March 20, 1913.

HUSSEY.—Florence; mass Holy Cross Church today, 10:15 A. M.

KELLY.—Edward; mass St. Columba's Church, March 7, 9 A. M.

LEE.—Helen; mass St. Veronica's Church March 8, 7 A. M.

McDONALD.—Alice; mass St. Joseph's Church tomorrow, 9:10 A. M.

McDONALD.—Isabella; mass Holy Cross Church today, 10 A. M.

MALONEY.—John A.; mass Church of Lady of Mercy, Bronx, today, 9 A. M.

MANHEIMS.—Abraham, in memory of; died March 6, 1913.

MANNIX.—Rose, in memory of; died March 6, 1916.

NOLAN.—Alicia M., mass St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, March 9, 8 A. M.

RAUH.—Isaac; unveiling monument Cypress Hills Cemetery March 11, 3 P. M.

SMITH.—Elizabeth; mass St. Joseph's Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

SMITH.—Thomas B.; mass Church of Lady of Perpetual Help tomorrow, 8 A. M.

STADHOLZ.—Louis, in memory of; died March 7, 1915.

TEAKEN.—Terence J., in memory of; died March 5, 1910.

WALTON.—Anna A., in memory of; died March 7, 1913.

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SPONGE CAKE

1 cup sugar
⅓ cup water
3 eggs
2 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder
1 cup flour
1 teaspoon salt
⅓ cup cold water
1 teaspoon flavoring

DIRECTIONS:—Boil sugar and water until syrup spins a thread and add to the stiffly beaten whites of eggs, beating until the mixture is cold. Sift together three times the flour, salt and baking powder; beat yolks of eggs until thick; add a little at a time flour mixture and egg yolks alternately to white of egg mixture, stirring after each addition. Add ⅓ cup cold water and flavoring. Mix lightly and bake in moderate oven one hour.

The old method called for 6 eggs and no baking powder

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Two interpretations can be put upon the decided strength which the stock market showed at the close of last week. One is that after the news of Germany's intrigue against the United States war between the two countries seems more than ever probable, a practical certainty, in fact; and the other is that the more energetic stand to which Congress was forced in support of the President made war less likely by making it plain to Germany that we will not tolerate the threat which she has made against this country and against the rest of the world.

The assumption from either point of view would be that American rights were to be protected, and that would account for the fact that the market showed strength. It has all along been certain that the best way to make war sure in the end would be to show reluctance or fear about standing for the undoubted rights of this country, which in the present case are nothing more than the rights of humanity at large. The only escape from war, if escape there be, is along the path of firm support of our rights and an evident determination on the part of the nation not to submit to Germany's threat.

When the preposterous note of the German Foreign Office to the German Minister in Mexico was published last week most of those who had been hesitating about granting the President the power he had asked for to protect American rights at sea realized that it would be suicidal to deny him that power. But there was still a small minority who insisted that the note was not genuine and that it offered no fresh argument in favor of action to protect this country against German aggression. These few came to discomfiture at the close of the week when the German Government admitted the authenticity of the note which its too impetuous friends on this side of the water had denounced as a forgery. With such evidence before the country there could no longer be doubt that the nation would take a firm position in the protection of its right, and it was that knowledge which found reflection in the rise in prices which occurred during the later days of the week and which was more pronounced on Saturday than at any earlier period of the movement.

War, if it comes to that, could hardly mean for this country an immediate participation in the conflict of armed forces. That would be a thing which would have to be provided against and prepared for, but at the outset, at least, preparation for conflict rather than conflict itself would absorb the attention of the country. No doubt some of our ships would be lost, but so have they been in the past, and it is not by any means certain that, protected as they will be, any considerable number of them will be lost. But our trade will again be going forward without the handicap of idleness self-imposed upon the bulk of our merchant marine which had been engaged in transatlantic trade. And at home business will go forward again with greater confidence and under the new incentive of the necessity of putting the nation in a position to answer Germany in the only terms which she seems capable of understanding if, indeed, she is determined to drive us to extreme.

That will put new spirit into the effort of every American. It will be a condition which will help the well-being of the country instead of harming it during the period devoted to preparation, and if actual warfare comes it will only be to make sure of the country's welfare for the future. It is a situation which even in a business sense the country can face calmly. A corollary of that is that it is a situation which the market can face without concern.

It would not really matter were it otherwise, for comfort and material interests are not to be considered when a nation is called upon to defend its essential rights against aggression, but the fact is that under the conditions which confront this country in respect to possible participation in the war at this stage participation would mean economic rather than military effort, save to the extent that we would have to prepare for the military effort which we might be called upon to put forth should the war last longer than now seems probable.

Germany is talking about ending the war in the space of a few months; it is not at all improbable that the time which she has named as sufficient to end the war is about the limit of time for which she can carry on the struggle under anything like even conditions. Beyond that German collapse may be in sight. If the war ends in months it is almost certain to end before American armies have been drilled and before the American Navy is much expanded beyond its present size. For such a period it would be a state of war rather than actual war.

For these reasons the participation of the United States in the struggle against Germany would probably bring fewer economic problems than would the ending of the struggle and the process of restoring the commerce of the world to peaceful intercourse among all nations. There will, of course, be the problem of labor growing out of the withdrawal of men for military training if steps are taken to train a large army, but there will be ways of meeting that without seriously affecting the production of any goods necessary to the support of the people or to their economic well-being. That, however, is still a somewhat vague problem.

The more immediate considerations of the case have to do with the stimulation of production to increase the supplies of the Allies and, in addition to that, to increase our own store of supplies, the hastening of ship construction both for the navy and for the merchant marine, and the speeding up of all efforts which have to do with putting the nation in a state of efficient preparedness. All of this would mean the need of more steel, of more copper, and of many other things. Under a systematized scheme of production designed to fill the requirements of the Government without interfering any more than necessary with production for private needs, even more than the country has so far accomplished in the production of goods could be accomplished. Also much more could be done to supply the needs of the Allies in their struggle against Germany, and that would be helping to win a war which under the conditions which we are assuming would be our war as well as their war.

All this might mean more taxes, but it would also mean more profits out of which to pay taxes. The nation would be producing more and would be in a position to gain the advantage which flows from increased production. There would be disadvantages, but they would be as nothing compared with the far greater disadvantage which would attach to following the supine course which seems to commend itself to a few Americans who have not yet discovered that they have any rights which are worth protecting.

LONDON MARKET DULL.

Stock Dealings Fail to Reflect Favorable War News.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 4.—Credit was in large supply throughout last week, and borrowers were freely accommodated. The discount market was influenced by the unexpected ease of money. The demand for bills was strong, and rates receded to 5 per cent. for four early months and 4⅞ per cent. for later periods in the year.

Stocks were little affected by the good news from various fields of the war, or even by the revelation of German plotting against the United States, although the latter incident has created a deep impression in England. The market is still checked by the lack of investment capital, a natural consequence of the great war loan subscription, and the tone is unsettled. Gilt-edged securities show a favorable trend, particularly Consols and the 4½ per cent. war loan, and the public is asking for short-dated securities of the highest class. Railways were dull all around, with Argentines disturbed by very poor traffics and fears respecting the nature of the forthcoming interim dividends announcements of semi-speculative securities.

The national service movement is being pressed vigorously. The Government has decided not to permit of any additions to or replenishment of workers in a large number of trades which are considered nonessential.

FRENCH WAR STOCKS YIELD.

Weaken on Proposal Before Deputies to Increase Profits Tax.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 4.—The Bourse closed irregular after an inactive week, the only striking feature of which was the continued effervescence of the Russian group, in sympathy with extreme firmness at Petrograd, the movement in which appears somewhat exaggerated. The war loan continues a creeping upward movement by which it adds 10 centimes to the price every few days. Rentes were unchanged. There was profit taking in the shipping group after the recent big rises.

War stocks were weaker because of the proposal before the Chamber of Deputies to increase largely the tax on war profits and to make the same retroactive. The proposal fixes the remuneration allowed to industrials at 10 per cent. of their capital and provides that 50 per cent. of any amount in excess of that shall go to the State. The project is meeting with much adverse criticism, particularly the retroactive clause.

With Government approval the Crédit Foncier will on March 24 issue bonds for a loan of 600,000,000 francs. The bonds will bear interest at 5½ per cent., payable half yearly, the par will be 300, and the French issue price 285. The loan looks attractive, and oversubscription is practically certain.

The market is watching political events in the United States with sympathetic interest. Gold held in the vaults of the Bank of France amounts to 3,203,278,167 francs. Advances on account of the war now total 9,000,000,000 francs, and advances to allied Governments 2,080,000,000 francs.

CHEVROLET MOTOR REPORT.

Surplus Increased $29,469,588 in 1916—Net Income $7,095,071.

The Chevrolet Motor Company, in its first report for a full year, states that its surplus increased $29,469,588 in 1916, largely through the acquisition of stocks of other companies. Among these investments were 450,000 shares of common stock of the General Motors Corporation. The net income from operations and dividends was $7,095,071. The increase of surplus was equal to 46.04 per cent. on the outstanding stock.

The balance sheet, to be issued today, shows that the stock outstanding on Dec. 31 was $64,004,800, compared with $19,752,300 a year before. Much of the increase was accounted for by exchanges for General Motor shares. The value of investments made during the year was set down among the assets as $65,643,300. The total surplus when the year ended was $31,123,275.

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

Bank of—	Rate.	When Fixed.
England	5½	Jan. 18, 1917
France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Holland	4½	July 1, 1915
Austria	5	Apr. 10, 1915
Italy	5½	Nov. 9, 1916
Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Switzerland	4½	Jan. 1, 1915
Sweden	5½	Nov. 9, 1916
Norway	5½	Nov. 9, 1916
Portugal	5½	July 30, 1914
Denmark	5	July 10, 1915

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MARCH 3, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,475,490	31,272,968
Same period a year ago.	2,978,692	29,797,789

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	82.40	79.42	90.46	77.24
Same period a year ago.	85.87	83.49	91.83	83.49

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
200	ADVANCE RUMELY	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
100	Advance Rumely pf	30¼	30¼	30¼	− 2
1,700	Alaska Gold Mines	8¼	7¼	7½	− ⅝
400	Alaska Juneau	7¼	7	7	..
3,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	26½	24	26½	+ ⅝
2,700	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	85⅛	81½	85⅛	+ 3⅞
500	Am. Agr. Chem.	91½	88	88	− 1
500	Am. Agr. Chem. pf	100¼	99⅛	100¼	+ 1⅛
100	Am. Bank Note pf	49	49	49	− ⅛
8,700	Am. Beet Sugar	90	86¼	90	+ 2
130	Am. Beet Sugar pf	95	95	95	..
7,600	Am. Can	43⅞	40⅞	43¾	+ ⅝
700	Am. Can pf	108	107	108	+ ⅝
6,100	Am. Car & Foundry	65⅞	63	65⅞	+ 2⅞
600	Am. Cotton Oil	44⅞	42½	44	..
700	Am. Hide & Leather	11½	11	11½	..
2,400	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	62	59¼	61⅝	+ ¼
2,800	Am. Ice Securities	26½	24⅞	26	+ ½
14,100	Am. Linseed	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅝
3,600	Am. Linseed pf	53½	51½	53½	+ 1⅞
13,200	Am. Locomotive	71⅛	68	71	+ 1¼
400	Am. Locomotive pf	104	103¼	103⅞	+ ⅝
150	Am. Malt	77	77	77	+ ⅝
200	Am. Malt cfs. of dep	8¼	7⅞	8¼	− ¾
150	Am. Malt pf	50¼	50¼	50¼	− ½
6,500	Am. Malt pf. cfs. of dep	51½	48	49	− 2
47,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	100	94¾	99¾	+ 2⅛
125	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	112	112	112	+ 1
2,419	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A	100½	99½	100½	+ 1⅛
1,400	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B	95¾	95	95⅜	− ⅛
100	Am. Snuff	134⅞	134⅞	134⅞	− ¼
1,400	Am. Steel Foundries	61⅝	59⅞	61⅝	+ ½
2,500	Am. Sugar Refining	112⅞	*108½	110	+ ½
30	Am. Tel. & Cable	65	63	63	..
1,725	Am. Tel. & Tel.	125½	124⅝	125½	+ ⅝
231	Am. T. & T. sub. cfs. 1st paid	45½	43	45½	..
400	Am. Tobacco	208⅞	207⅝	208	− ⅞
10	Am. Tobacco pf. new	105	105	105	..
14,200	Am. Woolen	51½	45⅞	51¼	+ 4⅛
1,200	Am. Woolen pf	98	97	98	+ 2
600	Am. Writing Paper pf	45	44	44	− ¼
3,600	Am. Zinc L. & S.	38	35½	37½	+ 1½
100	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	65½	65½	65½	− 1½
105,200	Anaconda Copper	83	77⅞	83	+ 4⅞
100	Associated Oil	71¼	71¼	71¼	− ⅝
7,700	Atch., Top. & S. F.	103	100⅞	102¾	+ ¼
2,100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	100	99⅝	99¾	− ⅝
500	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅝
300	Atlantic Coast Line	113	111⅛	111⅛	− 2⅜
28,225	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	98⅞	90½	97⅞	+ 6⅞
1,400	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf	60	58	58½	+ 2½
12,100	BALDWIN LOCO.	54¼	50	52⅜	+ ½
100	Baldwin Loco. pf	100¾	100¾	100¾	− ½
6,700	Baltimore & Ohio	76¾	74⅝	75⅝	− ⅜
800	Baltimore & Ohio pf	73½	73¼	73½	..
4,500	Barrett Co.	120	110	111	− 9
200	Barrett Co. pf	115½	112	112	− 5
200	Batopilas	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	− ¼
5,870	Bethlehem Steel	130¾	119	130¾	+ ¾
21,400	Bethlehem Steel rights	14	3½	9¼	− 6
18,900	Beth. S., Class B, w. i.	114½	103	109½	− 4½
7,000	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	70½	67	68¾	− ¼
200	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	9	9	9	− ⅝
4,010	Burns Brothers	120	115	119¼	+ ¾
9,500	Butte & Superior	49	44¾	48½	+ 1⅜
1,900	CAL. PETROLEUM	24½	22⅝	24½	+ 1⅛
3,200	California Pertoleum pf	57	52	57	+ 5
13,200	Canadian Pacific	154½	*149¾	154	+ 2½
77,500	Central Leather Co.	88½	83⅞	87½	+ 2½
500	Central Leather Co. pf	114⅛	113½	113½	− ⅝
2,400	Cerro de Pasco	39½	37⅝	39⅛	+ ½
700	Chandler Motor	98	97	98	− 1
8,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	59¼	57¼	58¾	− ¼
500	Chi. Great West.	12	11⅝	11⅝	− ⅝
1,000	Chi. Great West. pf	36	34⅞	34⅞	− 1⅝
12,300	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	82	79¾	81⅞	+ 1⅝
825	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	118	117	117	− 1⅝
4,200	Chi. & Northwestern	118⅞	114	117	− ⅞
500	Chi. & Northwest. pf	172	172	172	− ½
30	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	26	26	26	..
8,200	Chi., R. I. & P. cfs. dp.	28⅜	26½	27	− 1½
600	Chi., R. I. & P. cfs. dp. 1st paid	38	37⅝	38	..
13,800	Chile Copper	24	21⅝	23⅜	+ ⅞
28,000	Chino Copper	60	54⅛	60	+ 5½
400	Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	43	40	40	− 1
200	Cluett-Peabody pf	115⅞	115	115	+ 7
5,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	47	44¾	46¾	+ ¾
100	Colorado South. 1st pf	54	54	54	− 1
29,500	Columbia Gas & Elec.	42¼	39½	42¼	+ 2⅝
300	Computing Tab Record	43	41	41	− 3
2,900	Consolidated Gas	122¼	120½	122	− 2
515	Consolidated Gas, Balt.	125	124½	125	..
400	Con. Interstate Cal. M.	19	18½	18¾	− ¼
200	Continental Insurance	55	54½	54½	− ⅞
12,245	Corn Products Refining	22¼	20¾	21⅝	+ ¼
900	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	102½	101	101½	− 1
72,700	Crucible Steel	67⅝	62½	66⅛	+ 1⅝
595	Crucible Steel pf	112⅞	112	112½	− 1½
40,900	Cuba Cane Sugar	41	37¾	40⅞	+ 2
3,025	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	89¾	87⅝	88¾	− ⅛
274	DEERE & CO. pf	97⅝	96¾	96¾	− ¼
1,900	Denver & Rio G. pf	31	28¾	30	− 1
105	Detroit Edison, odd lots	138	138	138	..
875	Detroit Edison rights	4½	4½	4½	..
7,800	Distillers' Securities	23½	22	23¼	..
200	Dome Mines	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
400	Driggs-Seabury	53	50	53	+ 2
100	Duluth, S. S. & Atl.	4½	4½	4½	..
13,600	ERIE	26¾	25⅝	26	− ½
1,100	Erie 1st pf	40¼	38¾	38⅞	− ⅝
400	Erie 2d pf	32	31	32	− 1
200	FED. MIN. & SMELT.	15	15	15	− ½
310	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf	41⅞	41¾	41⅞	− 1¼
1,000	GASTON, W. & W.	31⅜	30	31	− 1½
110	General Chemical	246	246	246	− 4
3,200	General Electric	164	161½	164	+ 2¾
100	General Cigar	44	44	44	..
100	General Cigar pf	103¼	103¼	103¼	− 1⅜
30,000	General Motors t. c.	115½	107½	112	− 2
500	General Motors pf. t. c.	89½	89	89½	+ ¾
7,900	Goodrich (B. F.)	56¼	53	55⅞	− ⅜
400	Granby Consol.	87¾	84	86	+ 1
1,000	Great Northern pf	114	112¾	113	..
9,000	Gt. Nor. cfs. for ore p.	33	31⅝	32¾	+ ⅝
1,200	Greene-Cananea Cop.	43	41	42½	+ 2½
1,400	Gulf States Steel	111	106	111	+ 3
500	HARTMAN CORP.	71	70	70	..
25	Homestake Mining	181	131	131	..
2,700	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	102¼	100⅛	100⅛	− 1⅞
44,100	Inspiration Copper	59½	55¾	59½	+ 2¾
2,600	Interborough Consol.	13⅜	12½	12½	− ½
1,900	Interborough Con. pf	66	64½	66	+ ½
500	Internat. Agricultural	15	14½	14½	− ½
600	Internat. Agricul. pf	39½	37½	37½	− ½
800	Internat. Harv., N. J.	115¼	113	114½	− 3
200	Internat. Harv., N.J., pf	117	117	117	− 2½
1,500	Internat. Harv. Corp.	79½	75½	75½	− 4½
300	Internat. Harv. Cor. pf	111	110¼	110¼	− ¾
76,350	Internat. Mer. Mar.	28⅝	23⅝	28⅝	+ 4⅞
134,700	Internat. Mer. Mar. pf	74⅝	68	74⅝	+ 6⅞
10,300	Internat. Nickel	41½	40	41⅝	− ⅛
11,300	Internat. Paper	37½	33	34½	− 2
1,600	Internat. Paper pf	97	94	94½	− 1¼
400	Internat. P. pf. tr. cfs.	96	94½	94½	− 1
300	Iowa Central	3	3	3	− 1
200	JEWEL TEA	64	64	64	− 2½
200	Jewel Tea pf	109	108	108	..
1,000	KANSAS CITY SO.	22	21¼	21½	− 1⅛
300	Kansas City South. pf	54	53½	53½	− 1¾
1,100	Kayser (Julius) & Co.	135	130	130	+10
1,900	Kelly Springfield Tire	57½	52	57½	− ¼
32,050	Kennecott Copper	46¼	44⅛	46⅛	+ 1⅝
5	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	..
5,229	Kings Co. E. L. & P. rts	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	..
3,200	LACK. STEEL	81	76⅞	81	+ 3
100	Laclede Gas	102	102	102	+ 1
100	Lake Erie & Western	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
100	Lake Erie & West. pf	40	40	40	− ½
4,250	Lee Rubber Tire	21¾	17½	19	− 2⅝
16,400	Lehigh Valley	74	70	71⅛	− 1⅝
200	Liggett & Myers pf	120½	120½	120½	− 5
1,300	Long Island	41	39½	40⅛	+ 1⅛
110	Loose-Wiles Bis. 1st pf	92	92	92	+ 2½
200	Lorillard (P.) Co.	200	200	200	−20
100	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	115	115	115	− 3
400	Louisville & Nashville	126½	126	126	− 1
600	MACKAY COS.	88⅞	88	88⅞	+ ⅞
100	Mackay Cos. pf	65½	65½	65½	− 1½
200	Matheson Alkali	57¾	57½	57½	− ½
6,300	Maxwell Motors	56	53	55½	+ ½
622	Maxwell M. 1st pf	68½	67½	67½	− 1
700	Maxwell M. 2d pf	34⅞	34½	34½	− ½
400	May Department Stores	62	60	62	+ 2
100	May Depart. Stores pf	107½	107½	107½	+ 1½
28,500	Mexican Petroleum	89¼	81⅝	87½	− ¾
100	Mexican Petroleum pf	91	91	91	− 1
13,400	Miami Copper	40	38	40	+ 1½
700	Minn. & St. Louis new	24½	24	24½	+ ¼
100	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	110	110	110	+ ⅛
600	Missouri, Kan. & Tex.	7½	7	7	− ½
1,600	Missouri Pacific t. r.	12	11¼	12	− ⅝
2,810	Missouri Pacific w. i.	30	28½	29⅜	+ ½
1,000	Missouri Pac. pf. w. i.	53½	53	53½	..
1,200	Montana Power	100	97	100	..
100	NATIONAL BISCUIT	115	115	115	− 4
100	National Biscuit pf	123	123	123	− 2
400	National Cloak & Suit	82¾	81	81	− 1
9,650	National Enam. & S.	33½	31¾	33¼	..
120	National Enam. & S. pf	96	96	96	..
1,300	National Lead	56¾	55	56¾	− ¼
12,750	Nevada Con. Copper	25¾	24¼	25¾	+ 1⅛
1,000	New York Air Brake	148	142½	146	− 1
18,160	New York Central	96	92¾	96	+ ¾
100	New York, Chi. & St. L	31	31	31	..
27,400	New York, N. H. & H.	45½	42½	44¼	− 1
2,500	New York, Ont. & W.	25	22	24	− 1½
300	Norfolk Southern	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
3,600	Norfolk & Western	131½	*126¼	128½	+ ⅝
100	Norfolk & Western pf	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	− ½
900	North American	67⅝	66	66⅛	− 2⅞
9,400	Northern Pacific	104¼	102½	103	− 1⅛
100	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	105	105	105	− 1
7,100	OHIO CITIES GAS	101½	98⅛	101	+ 2
1,900	Ohio Fuel Supply	52	50¼	51¾	+ ¼
700	Ontario Mining	6	5¼	5¼	− ¾
100	Owens Bottle Machine	99	99	99	..
100	Owens Bottle Mach. pf	118¼	118¼	118¼	− ¼
1,500	PACIFIC MAIL	22½	21	22½	+ ½
500	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	30	29½	29½	− 1½
1,800	Pan-Am. Pet. & T. pf	94	90½	90½	− 4½
19,003	Pennsylvania R. R.	54⅞	54¼	54½	− ¼
8,200	People's Gas, Chicago	95½	92	95¼	+ 2¾
200	Pere Marquette w. i.	27	26	26⅞	− 1⅝
100	Pere Marq. prior pf. w. i.	67¾	67¾	67¾	− ½
2,500	Philadelphia Co.	38½	36⅝	37	− 2
100	Pitts., Cin., C. & St. L.	75	75	73	+ 1
15,600	Pitts. Coal cfs. of dep	47⅛	43	46½	+ ¼
2,000	Pitts. C. pf. cfs. of dep.	112	110⅝	111	+ ¾
900	Pressed Steel Car	77½	74½	76¼	− ⅝
400	Pullman Co.	161	160½	160½	− ½
200	QUICKSILVER	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
1,300	RY. STEEL SPRING	50½	48	50½	+ 2½
300	Ry. Steel Spring pf	100	100	100	..
25,800	Ray Consol. Copper	28¾	26½	28½	+ 1⅛
63,700	Reading	96	90½	93⅛	− 1⅝
21,300	Republic Iron & Steel	78½	75⅛	78½	+ 1½
200	Republic Iron & S. pf	102	101½	101½	..
1,600	Royal Dutch tr. rcts	62⅛	60	62	..
1,100	ST. LOUIS & S. F.	21	19⅝	19⅝	− 2⅛
100	St. Louis & S. F. pf	36	36	36	+ 1
100	St. Louis Southwest. pf	48	48	48	− 3
2,000	Saxon Motor	55	52	54¼	+ 2¼
300	Seaboard Air Line	15	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
1,200	Seaboard Air Line pf	33	32	32¼	− 1⅞
800	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	226	223	224¾	+ 2¾
8,200	Shattuck-Arizona	28½	27½	28½	+ 1
200	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	60	57½	60	..
100	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf	94	94	94	− 5
11,015	Southern Pacific	94⅝	91⅝	93	− ⅞
500	South Porto Rico Sugar	181	179	180	− 2
19,450	Southern Railway	28¼	26¾	28	− ¼
2,300	Southern Railway pf	60	57½	60	− ⅝
24,800	Studebaker Co.	102⅛	97½	99½	− 1
150	Studebaker Co. pf	103½	103½	103½	− 1½
300	Stutz Motor	45	44½	45	..
1,500	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	16⅛	14⅝	16⅛	+ 1⅜
8,900	Texas Co.	229½	217½	228	+ 4½
200	Texas & Pacific	15½	14½	14½	− 1
700	Third Avenue	41⅞	39⅝	40¼	− 1½
6,750	Tobacco Products	54	51¼	53½	+ 1½
150	Tobacco Products pf	99	99	99	..
500	Toledo, St. L. & W. t. r	8⅝	7⅛	7⅛	− 1⅝
110	Tol., St. L. & W. pf. t. r.	15	15	15	− 4¼
400	Transue & W. Steel F.	42	42	42	..
200	UNDERWOOD TYPE	103	101½	103	− 2
100	Union Bag & P. new	95	95	95	− ½
30,226	Union Pacific	138⅜	*133⅛	135⅛	+ ⅝
300	Union Pacific pf	84¼	*82½	82¼	− ¾
8,500	United Alloy Steel	45⅝	44	45⅝	..
1,300	United Cigar Stores	99	98	98½	+ ½
600	United Drug	79⅛	78	79⅛	− ⅝
100	United Drug 1st pf	52	52	52	− 1
400	United Drug 2d pf	90	90	90	..
2,600	United Fruit	142	137⅞	140	+ ½
500	United Rys. Invest.	8½	8½	8½	− ½
200	United Rys. Invest. pf	19½	19	19	− ½
600	U. S. Cast Iron P. & F.	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	− ½
93,150	U. S. Industrial Alcohol	128⅞	118	123⅛	− 6⅞
100	U. S. Realty & Imp. Co.	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
4,300	U. S. Rubber	54½	51¼	54½	+ 1½
600	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	107	106¾	107	− 2
2,950	U. S. Smelt., Ref. & M.	59¼	56	59¼	+ 1⅞
590,000	U. S. Steel	109½	*103½	108⅝	+ 4¼
6,801	U. S. Steel pf	117⅞	116¾	117⅞	− ¾
65,200	Utah Copper	113½	108	113¼	+ 3¼
900	Utah Securities	20⅛	19½	19⅝	− 1½
1,100	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	39	37⅛	38⅞	− ⅝
300	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	110	107¼	110	− 2
1,100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	55½	52¾	55	− 1
2,200	WABASH	12½	12	12½	+ ¼
4,680	Wabash pf. A	49⅛	47¼	49⅛	+ ⅝
3,200	Wabash pf. B	25½	24½	24¾	− ½
620	Wells Fargo Express	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	− ⅛
3,900	Western Maryland	25	23	23⅝	− 1⅛
700	Western Maryland pf	41¾	39½	39½	− ½
2,600	Western Union Tel.	93⅞	92	93¼	− ¾
20,900	Westinghouse E. & M.	50⅛	47⅛	49¾	+ ⅝
5,600	Wheeling & Lake Erie	16	13½	15	− 2
1,800	Wheeling & Lake E. pf	43½	38½	39	− 7½
800	White Motors	50	47⅞	49	− ⅞
800	Wilson & Co.	62¼	62	62	− ⅝
10,100	Willys-Overland	34⅞	32	34⅛	+ ⅞
1,700	Wisconsin Central	50	49⅝	49⅝	− ⅝
1,300	Woolworth (F. W.) Co.	141	137	139	− 2
300	Woolworth (F. W.) pf	125⅞	125¼	125¼	− ⅛
300	Worthington Pump	25½	24⅝	25¼	− 1⅞

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BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MARCH 3, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$17,618,500	$211,197,300
Same period last year....	18,304,500	209,751,000

	Last Week High.	Last Week Low.	Year to Date High.	Year to Date Low.
Average price 40 bonds..	87.25	86.68	89.48	86.76
Same period a year ago..	86.66	86.47	87.35	86.47

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXPRESS 4s	81	80¾	81	2
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s, Series A	74	67½	73	14½
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s, Series B	71	69	69	5
Alabama Midland 5s	106	106	106	1
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	103	103	103	1
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	103¼	103	103	30
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	96¼	96	96	7
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	92	91½	91⅝	72
Am. T. & T. col. tr. 5s, temp. ctfs	101¼	100⅝	101	327½
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	104⅝	104⅛	104⅝	3
Am. Writing P. 5s	90	89	89½	247
Ann Arbor 4s	68	68	68	2
Am. Thread 4½s	98¼	98¼	98½	11
Armour & Co. 4½s	93⅞	93¼	93⅝	78
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	94⅛	93⅝	94	133
A., T. & S.F. cv. 4s, '55	102½	102	102	13
A., T.&S.F. cv. 4s, '60	103¼	102¼	102¼	41
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	1
A., T.&S.F. adj. 4s, sta.	86	85	85⅝	23½
A., T. & S. F. 5s	100⅝	100¼	100¼	4
A., T. & S. F., E. Ok. 4s	95	95	95	5
A., T.& S. F. R. M. 4s	86	86	86	1
A., T. & S. F. Trans, S. L. 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼	2
Atl. Coast Line 1st 4s	92½	91½	92½	19
At. C. L., L. & N. 4s	83½	83	83	15
At. C. L. unif. 4s	93½	93½	93½	1
At. & Char. A. L. 5s	101	100⅝	101	10
B.&O. PR. LIEN 3½s	93⅝	93½	93½	37
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	93½	92⅝	92⅝	70
Balt. & Ohio g. 4s reg.	91	91	91	25
Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s	100	99⅛	99⅝	134
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	95	94¼	95	136
Balt. & Ohio, P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	88⅜	87½	87½	16
B. & O. S. W. D. 3½s	91¼	91	91¼	21
Beth. Steel Ext. 5s	102	101⅛	102	10
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	99⅜	98⅞	98⅞	25
Braden Copper s. f. 6s	97	96½	96½	6
Brooklyn R. T. 5s, '18	100	99⅞	99⅞	60
Brooklyn R. T. ref. 4s	75	75	75	1
Brooklyn Union El. 5s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	1
B'klyn Un. El. 5s, sta.	99⅝	99½	99½	8
Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s	87	87	87	2
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛	24
Can. Southern con. 5s	104⅛	102⅞	104⅛	3
Car., Clinch. & O. 5s	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	15
Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s	102⅝	102½	102⅝	7
Central Leather 5s	101⅛	101	101¼	43
Cent. of N.J. gen. 5s	118	118	118	2
Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s	90¼	90	90	52
Cent. Pac. gtd. 3½s	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	10
C. de Pasco con. 6s	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	1
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	83⅝	82⅛	82⅛	21
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	89⅜	88⅞	88⅞	17
Ches. & O. g. 4½s., r.	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	4
Ches. & Ohio cv. 5s	91⅜	90¼	90⅝	74
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	2
C. & O., R.& A. 1st 4s	87	87	87	1
Chicago & Alton 3½s	50	50	50	1
Chicago & Alton 3s	61½	61½	61½	5
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝	44
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	98⅜	97⅞	98	192
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg.	98	97⅝	97⅝	6
C. B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	95½	94⅞	95½	5
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	108	108	108	4
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 6s	106	106	106	2
C. & E. I. gen. 5s, U. S. mtg. trust rects.	87¼	87	87¼	14
C. & E. I. gen. 5s, guar. trust receipts	85	85	85	2
Chicago & Gt. W. 4s	72	71	71	9
Chi. Gas, L. & C. 5s	102½	102½	102½	1
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 6s	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	1
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	96	95⅝	95⅝	95
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s, new	96	95½	95½	37
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	91¼	90⅞	91	17
C., M. & St. P. gn. 4½s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	11
C., M. & St. P. conv. 5s, Series B	104⅛	103	103¼	22
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	94	93⅞	93⅞	82
C., M. & Ct. P. cv. 4½s	98⅝	97⅞	98½	127
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
C., M. & Puget Sd. 4s	93	92⅝	93	5
C., M. & St. P., D. 6s	105	105	105	1
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	82⅝	82	82	8
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	93	92	92	21
C. & N. W. db. 5s, '33	103¼	103¼	103¼	5
Chicago Rys. 5s	97⅛	96⅝	96⅝	24
C., R.I. & P. col. 4s, '18	98⅝	98⅛	98⅛	5
C., R. I.& P. gen. 4s	89⅜	88	88⅛	58
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s t. r., stamped	71	69	69½	49
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s trust rec'ts d. stam.	68	67	67	115
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	75	73½	73⅞	189
Chi. & W. Ind. con. 4s	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	2
Chi. & W. Ind. gen. 6s	106¼	106⅛	106¼	2
Chi. Union Sta. 4½s	100⅛	100	100	27
C., C., C.&St.L. deb. 4½s	85½	85½	85½	8
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	77	77	77	30
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. dly. 4s	82	82	82	3
C.& Marietta 1st 4½s	100½	100½	100½	2
Cleve. S. L. 4½s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	5
Col. Fuel & I. g. 5s	93⅛	92½	92½	3
Col. Industrial 5s	80	80	80	1
Col. Gas & Elec. 1st 5s	87½	87	87½	5
Col. & So. 1st 4s	92	91	91¼	3
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	84	83⅝	84	16
Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s	87	87	87	6
Con. Gas, El. L. & P., Baltimore Co. 5s	106	106	106	9
Consol. Tobacco 4s	81	81	81	1
Con. Coal (Md.) ref. 5s	93	93	93	4
Con. Gas conv. 6s	120	119	119	15
Corn Prod. ref. 5s, '34	99	98⅞	99	65
Cuba-Am. Sug. col. t. 6s	101	101	101	14
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛	13
DEL. & HUD. cv. 5s	103⅞	103¼	103¼	20½
Del. & Hud. l. e. 4½s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	1
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	97	96½	96½	14
D. & R. G. con. 4s	82	80⅝	81⅛	50
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	67½	67	67	87
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	85	84	84	4
Det. City Gas 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	1
Det. Edison ref. 5s	101	100⅝	101	5
Det. United 4½s	84	83½	83¾	29
Dist. Securities 5s	66½	65⅝	66½	22
Duluth & I. R. 5s	102	102	102	3
Du Pont Powder 4½s	104	104	104	2
E. T. V. & GA. cn. 5s	108	108	108	1
E. T. V. & G. dv. 5s	105	105	105	1
Erie Co. 4s, Ser. A	62⅝	62½	62¼	11
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B	62	60½	60⅛	27
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D	75½	74	74	65
Erie consol. 4s	81⅝	81	81¼	15
Erie gen. 4s	68	66⅞	67	13
Erie & Jersey 6s	109	108	109	6
Erie, Gen. R. s. f. 6s	108½	108¼	108½	3
G., H. & S. A., M. & P. 1st ext. 5s	100½	100½	100½	1
Gen. Electric deb. 5s	106	106	106	1
Gt. Northern 4¼s	99⅝	99¼	99¼	90
Green Bay deb. B	12½	12½	12½	10
Gulf & S. I. 5s	84	84	84	1
HOCKING VAL. 4½s	90½	90¼	90¼	2
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	69	68	68	80
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	20½	20	20	72
ILL. CENT. ref. 4s	91⅝	91	91	57
Ill. Central 4s, 1952	89⅝	88¼	89⅝	7
Ill. Central 4s, 1953	87⅛	87	87	13
Ill. C. & C., S. L. & N. O. jt. 5s	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞	16
Illinois Steel 4½s	93⅝	92⅝	92⅝	75
Indiana Steel 5s	103	102½	102½	16
Interborough R. T. 5s	97⅝	97	97¼	294
Int.-Met. 4½s	69⅜	68⅛	68½	60
Int. Agr. col. tr. 5s	71½	71½	71½	1
Int. M. M. s. f. 6s	91⅛	90	91¼	150
Int. Paper 6s	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛	6
Int. Paper conv. 5s	99	98⅛	99	105
Iowa Central 1st 5s	94	90	94	6
Iowa Central ref. 4s	58	56½	56½	13
KAN. & MICH. 1st 4s	84	84	84	2
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	75	75	75	35
Kan. City Term. 4s	87½	87⅛	87¼	12
Kan. City So. 5s	88⅛	88	88⅛	8
Kan. City & Pac. 4s	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	1
LACK. STEEL 5s, '23	101⅛	100	100⅜	43
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	96	95⅛	95⅝	97
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101	101	101	2
Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	1
Lake Shore 3½s	85	85	85	2
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	95⅛	94⅝	95⅛	18
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	95	94⅜	95	20
Lehigh Val. con. 4½s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	2
Lex. & Eastern 5s	102	101⅞	101⅞	6
Liggett & Myers 7s	127¼	127¼	127¼	5
Liggett & Myers 5s	102	101	101	10
Long Island ref. 4s	87	87	87	1½
Lorillard 7s	126¼	126¼	126¼	1
Lorillard 5s	101½	101	101	31
Lon. & Jef. Bridge 4s	81½	81½	81½	1
Lou. & Nash. unif. 4s	94⅝	93½	94⅝	21
Lou. & N. gen. 6s	113	113	113	9
L. & N., A.K.& C. 4s	88	88	88	4
MAN. CONSOL. 4s	91½	91	91½	15
Man. Consol. 4s, tax ex.	92½	92½	92½	20
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, Ser. A	107	106	106	6
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, Ser. C	106½	105½	105½	10½
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	90	89⅝	89⅝	5
Mich. State Tel. 5s	99¼	99	99¼	10
Milwaukee Gas 4s	83	83	83	8
M. & St. L. ref. 4s	58	58	58	2
Mil., Sp. & N. W. 4s	92	92	92	1
Mil., L. S. & W. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	1
M., S. S. M. & At. 4s	97½	97½	97½	10
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	94	93¼	93⅞	10
Mo., K. & E. 1st 5s	67½	67½	67½	2
Mo., K. & Okla. 5s	82	82	82	3
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	76⅝	76	76	38
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	65	65	65	8
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	37	36¼	36¼	3
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s, tr. rects.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	10
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	103	103	103	4
Mo. Pac. 5s, '17, col. tr. r.	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	3
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, tr. r.	51	51	51	5
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s, w.i.	66¼	65½	66¼	272
Mo. Pac. 4s, tr. r.	53	51	51	10
Mont. Power 5s	100	99⅝	99⅝	10½
Morris & Essex 3½s	86⅛	86½	86½	10
Mut. Fuel Gas 5s	100½	100½	100½	1
NAT. RYS. OF MEX. pr. l. 4½s	30	30	30	3
National Tube 5s	102½	102¼	102½	8
New Or., Tex. & Mex. 6s, Ser. A	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞	3
N. O., T. & M. inc. 5s	46	46	46	1
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	3
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	108⅝	107½	108⅛	106
N. Y. C. deb. 6s, reg.	108	108	108	1
N. Y. C. con. 4s, S.A.	86½	86¼	86½	14
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, '34	92	90⅞	91	61
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	83⅝	82¼	83⅝	20
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	98	97⅞	97⅞	88
N. Y. C., L.S. col. 3½s	78	76⅞	76⅞	14
N. Y. C., M.C. col. 3½s	77½	77½	77½	3
N. Y. Conn. R.R. 4½s	98⅞	98⅛	98½	27
N. Y. & Erie 3d ext. 4½s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	3
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	102½	101⅝	101⅝	5
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	85¼	85	85	8
N. Y. & Greenwood Lake 5s	102½	102½	102½	4
N. Y. & Jer. 1st 5s	100	100	100	2
N. Y., L. & W. 1st 6s	106	106	106	3
N. Y., L. & W. term. & imp. 4s	97½	97½	97½	2
N. Y. Mun. Ry. s.f. 5s	99	99	99	8
N.Y., N.H.& H. cv. 6s	102	101⅛	102	24
N.Y., N.H.& H. cv. 3½s	58¼	57⅞	57⅞	28½
N.Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	78⅞	78⅛	78⅞	17
N.Y.& Putnam 1st 4s	91½	91½	91½	2
N. Y. & Queens Co. E. L. & P. 5s	101	101	101	1
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	69¼	68	68	6
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	40½	38	38½	99
N. Y. State Rys. 4½s	85	85	85	2
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	98⅞	98⅝	98¼	70½
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	70	69½	69½	12
Niagara Falls P. 1st 5s	101	101	101	1
Norfolk & So. 1st 5s	100	100	100	1
Norfolk & W. gen. 6s	117½	117¼	117¼	1
Norfolk & W. con. 4s	93¼	92½	92⅝	43½
Norf. & W. 10-25 cv. 4s	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	5
Norf.& W. divisional 4s	92	92	92	1
Northern Ohio 5s	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	1
Northern Pacific 4s	94½	93⅞	93⅞	76¼
Northern Pacific 3s	67	66⅛	66½	22
ORE. & CAL. 1st 5s	100	100	100	6
Ore. S. L. ref. 4s	92⅝	92¼	92¼	7
Ore. S. L. 1st 6s	106⅝	106⅜	106⅜	3
Ore. S. L. cons. 5s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	2
Ore. W. 1st & r. 4s	86	85	85	16
PAC. GAS & EL. 5s	92¼	91½	91¼	46
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	98⅜	96⅞	98⅜	4
Pacific T. & T. 5s	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝	61
Penn. 4s, 1948	100	100	100	11
Penn. 4s, 1943	99½	99	99½	4
Penn. gen. 4½s	105	102¼	102¼	57
Penn. gtd. 3½s, Ser. B	85½	85½	85½	1
Penn. con. 4½s	105⅛	104⅞	105⅛	50
Penn. gtd. 3½s, Ser. A	87	87	87	1
Pere Marquette 4s, w.i.	75⅞	75¼	75¼	17
Pere M. 1st 5s, w. i.	93⅛	93	93	15
Peoria & East. 1st 4s	70	70	70	3
P., C., C. & St. L. 4s, Series G	96½	96½	96½	1
Poc. Con. C. s. f. 5s	94	91	94	11
Public Service 5s	92	91	91¼	22
RY. ST. SPG. INT. O. 5s	99	99	99	24
Reading gen. 4s	94⅞	94	94⅛	19
Reading gen. 4s, reg.	92½	92½	92½	1
Reading, J. C. col. 4s	95	95	95	3
Republic I.& S. 5s, '40	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	25
Rio G. West. 1st 4s	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	2
ST. JO. & GR. I. 4s	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	1
St. L., I. M. & S. g. 5s	102	101½	101½	7
St. L., I. M. & S., unif. & ref. 4s	81½	81	81	21
St. L., I. M. & S. River & Gulf 4s	79	78½	79	65
St. L. & S. F p.l. 4s, A	68	66½	67½	927½
St. L. & S. F. prior lien 5s, Series B	85⅞	84⅞	85	150¼
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	72⅝	71	72⅜	583¼
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	53	51⅝	52	49½
St. L. & S. W. 1st 4s	77	77	77	4
St. L. & S. W. cn. 4s	67½	67	67	89
St. L. & S. W. 1st t. 5s	67	67	67	1
St. P. & K. C. S. L. 4½s	72	72	72	1
St. P., M. & M. 4½s	102⅝	101⅝	101⅝	2
San F. & N. P. 5s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	1
Seaboard A. L. adj. 5s	63⅛	62	62	27
Sea. A. L. gold 4s, sta.	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	2
Sea. Air L. ref. 4s	66	66	66	1
Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	92	92	92	3
So. Bell Tel. 5s	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛	7
South. Pac. conv. 4s	86	85⅛	85⅝	86
South. Pac. conv. 5s	100⅞	100	100⅛	211½
South. Pac. col. 4s	83⅛	83	83⅛	9½
South. Pac. ref. 4s	92⅛	91⅛	91⅝	162
S. P., S. F. Term. 4s	87½	87½	87½	1
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	101⅛	101	101⅛	55
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	71¼	70	70¼	93
Spokane Int. 5s	95⅛	95	95¼	5
Stand. G. & E. cv. 6s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	3
Standard Milling 5s	100	100	100	11
TERM. OF S. L. cn. 5s	101	100⅝	101	23
Texas Co. deb. 6s	106	105	105	33
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	101	101	101	6
Third Av. ref. 4s	78	77	78	22
Third Av. adj. 5s	69¼	69¼	69¼	8
Tol., S. L. & W. 4s	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	1
T., St.L. & W. p.l. 3½s	81½	81½	81½	3
UNION PAC. 1st 4s	97½	96⅝	97⅝	73
U. P. 1st 4s, reg.	96½	96⅛	96½	7
U. P. 1st & ref. 4s	92½	91⅞	91⅞	24
Union Pacific cv. 4s	94	92⅝	93½	23
U. R. R. of S. F. 4s	41⅝	39⅜	39⅝	72
U. S. R. & Imp. 5s	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	1
U. S. Rubber 6s	102⅝	102¼	102⅝	41
U. S. Steel 5s	105⅝	105⅛	105¼	142
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	105⅝	105¼	105⅝	2½
Utah Power & L. 5s	95	94⅝	95	8
VA.-CAR. CH. 6s	100⅛	100	100	26
Va.-Car. Ch. 1st 5s	100	99⅞	99⅞	34
Va. Ry. & Power 5s	90⅝	88⅞	88½	3
Va. Ry. 1st 5s	98⅞	98⅛	98⅞	84
Va. Midland gen. 5s	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	4
Va. Mid. gen. 5s, sta.	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	2
WABASH 1st 5s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	40
Wabash 2d 5s	100	100	100	2
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Cent. tr. rcts., full paid	34¼	33	33	12
Western Electric 5s	101	100⅞	101	15
Western Md. 4s	74	72⅝	72⅝	34
W. U. Tel. R. E. 4½s	93½	93½	93½	7
W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s	100	99	100	4
West Shore 4s	90	89¼	89¼	34
West Shore 4s, reg.	88¼	88¼	88¼	1
Westchester Ltg. 5s	104	104	104	1
Wh. & L. E. cons. 4s	79	79	79	7
Wh. & L. E. 1st 5s	102¼	102⅛	102⅛	26
Wh. & L. E. Wheel. Div. 5s	100	100	100	5
Wilson & Co. 1st 6s	102	101⅞	102	17
Wis. Central 4s	87	86⅞	87	7
Wis. Cent. S. & D. 4s	86	86	86	10

Total sales $10,099,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Panama 3s, reg.	101	101	101	4
Am. For. Sec. 5s	95⅝	95⅜	95⅝	131
Anglo-French 5s	92½	91¼	92⅝	1174½
Chinese Ry. 5s	72	71½	72	3
City of Paris 6s	93⅝	92¼	93⅝	91
City of Tokio 5s	77	76	77	13
Dom. of Can. 5s, '21	98⅛	97⅛	98⅛	15
Dom. of Can. 5s, '26	97½	96⅝	97¼	37
Dom. of Can. 5s, '31	98	97⅝	97⅝	47
Japanese 4½s, eng. Jap. 4½s, Eng. stp.	81	81	81	1
Japanese 4½s	86½	86	86½	2
Japanese 4½s, 2d Ser. Eng. sta.	80¼	80¼	80¼	2
Jap. 4½s, 2d Series, Ger. sta.	78½	78	78	36
Rep. of Cuba 5s, 1914	93½	93⅛	93½	1
U. K. of Gt. Britain & Ireland 5s	97¼	95⅞	96	800
U.K.G.B.&I. 5½s, '18	98⅞	98⅛	98⅝	1332
U.K.G.B.&I. 5½s, '19	95⅝	93⅝	95¼	1497
U.K.G.B.&I. 5½s, '19, new	98¾	98¼	98⅝	1198
U.K.G.B.&I. 5½s, '21	95	93⅝	94	724

Total sales $7,420,500

STATE BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. State 4¼s, '65	108¼	108¼	108¼	1
Va. deb. 6s, B. B. & Co. ctfs.	56½	55½	56½	15

Total sales $16,000

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
4s, 1957	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	16
4s, 1958	100¼	100⅛	100½	12
4s, 1959	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	16
4¼s, 1960	102	101⅝	102	8
4½s, 1964	102⅝	102½	102¼	12
4½s, Nov., 1957	108	107⅛	108	8
4½s, 1963	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	11

Total sales $83,000
Grand total $17,618,500

MONEY RATES.

On Call.	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Feb. 26	2¼	1½	2¼	2¼
Feb. 27	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
Feb. 28	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
Mar. 1	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
Mar. 2	2½	2¼	2½	2¼
Mar. 3	2½	2½	2½	2½
Week's range—High			2½	2½
Low			1½	2¼
Same week last year—High			2½	1¾
Low			2	1¾
Year to date—High			3	3
Low			1½	1¾
Same period last year—High			3	2
Low			1¾	1¾

On Time.	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Feb. 26	3¾@4	4	4 @4¼
Feb. 27	4 @4¼	4 @4¼	4 @4¼
Feb. 28	4 @4¼	4 @4¼	4 @4¼
Mar. 1	4	4 @4¼	4 @4¼
Mar. 2	4 @4¼	4 @4¼	4 @4¼
Mar. 3	4 @4¼	4 @4¼	4 @4¼
Week's range—High	4¼	4¼	4¼
Low	3¾	4	4
Same week last year—High	2¾	3	3¼
Low	2½	2¾	3
Year to date—High	4¼	4½	5
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Same period last year—High	3	3	3¼
Low	2½	2½	2¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days............3 @3¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days............3½@4

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days............4
4 to 6 months............4¼@4½

Other Names.
4 to 6 months............4½@4¾

DISCOUNT RATES FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Days.	15 or Less.	Over 15, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	*3½	†4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3½	4	4	4
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	3½	4	4	4½
S. Francisco	3½	4	4½	4½

*10 days or less. †Over 10 days.

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	4
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	†3½	4	..
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	3½	3½	..
St. Louis	4½	3½	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4—	4	4
Dallas	5	3½	3½	3½
S. Francisco	5½	3½	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Feb. 26	Par	†20c	†15@5c	*10c
Feb. 27	Par	†20c	†15@5c	*10c
Feb. 28	Par	†20c	†15@5c	*10c
Mar. 1	Par	†25c	†15@5c	*10c
Mar. 2	Par	†25c	†15@5c	*10c
Mar. 3	Par	†15c	†15@5c	*10c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts—Short. Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Feb. 26	4¾	5¼@5¼	5¼@5¼	27f 82½c
Feb. 27	4¾	5¼@5¼	5¼@5¼	27f 82½c
Feb. 28	4¾	5¼@5¼	5¼@5¼	27f 83c
Mar. 1	4¾	5⅛	5⅛	27f 83c
Mar. 2	4¾	5⅛	5⅛	27f 82½c
Mar. 3	4¾	5⅛	5⅛	27f 82½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	British 4½%.	Rentes. Paris.
Feb. 26	52⅛	90½	61f 85c
Feb. 27	52⅛	91	61f 75c
Feb. 28	52⅛	90⅝	61f 75c
Mar. 1	52⅛	91	61f 75c
Mar. 2	52⅛	91	61f 75c
Mar. 3	52⅛	91	61f 75c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Feb. 26	37⅛d	77⅛c
Feb. 27	37½d	77c
Feb. 28	37½d	77c
Mar. 1	37⅛d	76⅛c
Mar. 2	37⅛d	76⅛c
Mar. 3	37⅛d	76⅝c

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended March 3, 1917:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Monday	416,164	802,177	157,265
Tuesday	443,866	523,898	137,451
Wednesday	392,398	753,298	226,631
Thursday	439,689	390,673	177,684
Friday	425,373	348,715	264,230
Saturday	358,000	159,931	91,218
Total week	2,475,490	2,978,692	1,054,479
Year to date	31,272,968	29,797,789	10,510,787

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Monday	$3,213,000	$4,577,500	$2,017,500
Tuesday	3,531,000	2,874,500	2,122,000
Wednesday	3,349,000	3,882,500	2,816,500
Thursday	3,417,000	3,290,500	2,319,500
Friday	2,199,500	2,365,500	3,099,500
Saturday	1,909,000	1,314,000	1,698,000
Total week	$17,618,500	$18,304,500	$14,073,000
Year to date	211,197,300	209,751,000	114,307,500

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week a year ago:

STOCKS.

	Mar. 3, '17.	Mar. 4, '16.	Decrease.
R. R. & mis.	2,475,490	2,978,692	503,202
R. R. & mis.	$10,099,000	$12,803,000	$2,704,000
Government	7,420,500	5,087,500	*2,333,000
State	16,000	173,000	157,000
City	83,000	241,000	158,000
Total all	$17,618,500	$18,304,500	$686,000

*Increase.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days.

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	40,169	95,485	291,720	$261,000
Tuesday	49,664	73,560	285,715	466,000
Wednesday	34,786	64,049	313,243	240,000
Thursday	42,548	77,171	386,095	494,800
Friday	31,737	74,507	269,199	1,055,000
Saturday	26,735	36,909	230,975	104,000
	225,659	421,631	1,776,947	$2,620,800

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
11,800	*Aetna Explo.	4½	3¾	4½	+½
20	*Aetna Exp. pf	25	25	25	—5
400	Aetna ctfs.	4½	4⅜	4½	..
800	Am.-Br. Mfg.	10	7	10	+3
900	*Am. D. Syn.	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	..
1,450	A. I. ($50 pd)	53	51	51½	+1
1,900	Am. Sum. Tob	23⅞	22¼	23⅛	+⅝
900	Am. W. Paper	4⅞	4¼	4¼	—⅝
500	Barrett rights	3	2	3	..
1,600	Br. Am. Tob. Co., Ord. B.	19	18⅝	18⅝	—¼
1,000	Butler Chem.	½	½	½	..
500	*Call. Pack.	36	35	36	..
1,500	Can. Nat. Gas	½	½	½	—⅛
600	*Car L. & P.	2½	2⅛	2⅛	..
5,160	Carwen Steel.	12⅞	10⅛	12⅛	—⅛
1,000	Char. Iron Co. of Am.	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
100	Char. Iron Co. of Am. pf.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
2,535	Chev. Motor.	113	105	112	..
300	Curtiss Aerop.	21⅛	20	21⅛	+1½
100	Eastern Steel.	100	100	100	..
7,400	Elite P. Stores	⅝	½	⅝	..
1,024	*Emerson Mo.	3	2½	2⅝	—⅛
270	Emer. Phono.	10	9½	9⅝	—⅛
700	Hall Signal.	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝	..
300	Hall Sig. pf.	19⅛	18	19⅛	..
1,100	H. & B. Car.	40	39	40	..
210	Holly Sugar.	42	40	40	—2
25	Holly Sug. pf	96½	96½	96½	—½
200	I. A. F. S. Cp.	22	22	22	..
1,050	Int. Rubber.	12	11¼	11¼	—⅝
8,000	*†Joplin O. S., new	32	25	31	+2
200	K. Bronze pf.	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	..
875	Key. T. & R.	16	14	14¼	—½
800	*S. S. Kresge.	12⅝	12	12	—⅜
200	Kelsey W. pf.	93	92½	92½	..
1,850	*Lake T. Boat.	9⅛	8½	9⅛	+¼
400	*L.T. B. 1st pf	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—¼
1,100	*Lima Loco.	58½	56	56	—2½
186	*L. S. 1st pf.	99½	99	99	..
100	Man. El. Sup.	40	40	40	..
1,300	Map. Tran.	⅞	½	½	..
400	Marconi of A.	2⅝	2½	2⅝	..
700	Man. El. Sup.	44½	41½	42	+2
1,900	M. A. v.t.ctfs.	100	85	90	+5
31,100	*Midvale Steel	54½	52⅝	54½	+½
325	*Mitchell M.	53	50	50	..
18,400	Nat. Zinc.	66	58	66	..
1,250	*Nat. Acme.	34	32½	33	—2
1,400	*N. Y. Ship.	42	38½	41	+3
4,100	N. A. P. & P.	7	6½	7	—⅛
100	N. Y. Tran.	14½	14½	14½	..
10,500	*Redden M. T.	22	20¼	22	—½
245	*Rep. M. T.	70	69½	70	+1
400	*R. M. T. pf.	97⅝	97	97⅝	+1⅝
200	Sea. S. & M.	27	27	27	+2
15	A.A.SmithC.pf	95	94	94	—1
1,200	Sm. & T.Tr.pf.	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+¼
2,600	*St. Jos. Lead.	19	18	19	..
800	*Stand. Motors	7	7	7	+1½
2,250	*Steel Alloys C.	8⅝	8½	8¼	—⅛
7,300	Sub. B. v.t.cfs.	24⅞	20⅞	24½	+3½
112	*Sup. Steel.	32	31⅛	31⅛	+1⅛
2,870	*Sup. St. 1st pf.	100¼	100	100	..
125	*Todd Shipyds.	83	80	83	+5
4,000	Tri. F. v.t.ctfs.	2⅝	1⅞	1⅞	—⅝
1,600	*U. S. L. & H.	2	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
11,800	U. S. Stmshp.	6½	5⅛	6⅛	+1⅛
17,800	*Unit. Motors.	41⅞	36	39	+2¼
1,400	*U. All. Steel.	44⅝	44	44¼	+⅝
830	Un. Prof. Sh.	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
3,050	*Un. Sug., w.i.	35⅞	35	35⅛	+¼
1,500	United Zinc.	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	..
2,100	Wid. Film C. v. t. ctfs.	⅞	¾	⅞	..
20,500	*W.-M. Air. C.	10	6½	9⅝	+1¼
2,500	*W.-M. A.C. pf.	51	40	51	+1
8,800	*Zinc Concen.	3	2½	3	—¼

RAILROADS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
1,200	*Rock I., w. i.	35⅝	35	35	—1
500	*R. I. pf. A.	85	84	84	—1
600	*R. Isl. pf., B.	70	69	69	—⅝
100	*West. Pacific	19	19	19	—1½

STANDARD OIL

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
500	Ang.-Am. Oil.	16½	16½	16½	..
10	Buckeye P. L.	104	104	104	..
12	Indiana P. L.	104	104	104	—2
100	Ohio Oil	391	384	387	..
50	Prairie O.& G.	605	590	605	..
90	S. Oil, N. J.	695	680	685	—5
371	Stand. Oil, N.Y.	296	280	290	—5

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
1,150	A. O. (a pr.)	2	1¾	1⅞	..
17,100	*†Am. V. Oil.	26	24	24	—2
4,300	*Bar. O. & G.	2⅝	2½	2⅝	..
2,300	*C.& Co.(O.R.)	15½	14⅝	15	—⅛
4,900	*Cos. O. & G.	14⅝	14⅛	14½	..
800	*Elk B. Pet.	8	7⅝	8	—¼
3,400	*Esm. O. Cp.	1⅛	1⅛	1	—⅛
5,000	Excel. Oil.	25	25	25	+1
9,800	*Federal Oil.	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+¼
3,300	G. R. & Prod.	⅝	½	⅝	..
100	Houst. Oil.	18	18	18	—1
4,200	*Inter. Petrol.	12	11¼	12	..
10,200	K. O. (a pr.).	½	⅜	7/16	—1/16
8,075	*Mer. Oil Cp.	18⅞	17	18¼	—1/16
87,600	Met. Petrol.	2⅛	1⅝	2¼	—⅛
1,833	*M.-C.C.O.&U.	13	12⅝	12⅞	+¼
2,100	Mid. Oil pf.	89	88	89	—1
30,000	*†Mid. Oil.	70	64	68	—1
2,400	*Mon. Oil Co.	⅜	¼	⅜	—1/16
2,500	*N. Y. & T. O.	2⅝	2½	2½	—1/16
2,050	*Ohio F. Oil.	20⅝	19	20¼	—½
30,000	*†Okla. Oil.	11	9¼	10	—1
13,010	Okla. P. & R.	10⅞	10	10¼	—⅛
22,625	†Omar O. & G.	53	44	46	—5
9,800	*Osage-H. Oil	8⅞	8	8⅝	—⅛
5,500	Penn. Gas.	1⅛	1	1⅛	—⅛
17,030	*Rice Oil.	⅞	..	⅞	—⅛
1,535	*Roy. Dutch.	61	60	61	..
8,875	*Sap. O. & R.	10⅝	9¼	10⅝	+1¼
100	Savoy Oil.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+⅞
68,400	Seq. O. & R.	1⅜	1	1⅜	..
11,300	*Sinclair Oil.	56¼	53½	55⅛	—1⅜
7,300	Tuxpam Oil.	60	55	60	..
10,500	*Un. W. Oil.	⅝	⅝	⅝	—⅛
6,700	†U.P.Co.(a pr.)	40	30	35	—11
100	Vac. G. & O.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
25,900	*Victoria Oil.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
14,100	*†W.E.O. & G.	25	20	22	..

MINING STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
23,500	Al.-B. Col. M.	1/16	..	½	—1/16
39,990	Alaska Mines.	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	..
10,100	*Al. St. Cop.	31	29	30	..
7,700	*†Am. Comdr.	8	7	8	+1
49,000	*†Ariz. Cloride	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
3,000	*Ariz. Cop. lds.	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
31,900	*†Atlanta	14⅝	13	14	—½
32,200	Big Jim	1½	1¼	1⅜	..
25,800	Big L. Cop.	5½	4⅝	5	+¼
21,000	*Bisbee Cop. (a pros.)	1¼	1	1	—⅛
15,600	Bos. & Mont.	73	68	73	+1
21,120	*Bradsh. Cop.	1⅛	1¼	1⅜	..
200	Buffalo Mines	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
42,700	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	11½	9¼	11⅛	+2
11,300	Butte Detroit.	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	—⅛
2,550	Butte-N. Y.	2¼	2	2¼	+1
1,400	Calzona Min.	⅞	¾	⅞	+⅛
15,100	*†Caledonia	63	60	62	+2
15,500	*Cal. & Jer.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	..
2,300	Canada Cop.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
9,500	Cash Boy	7	6½	6½	—½
2,100	Carlisle Min.	6	5⅞	6	..
11,900	Cons. Ari. Sm.	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
5,200	*Cons.-Home.	1⅛	..	..	..
10,400	Cr. Con. Gold.	6⅝	5⅝	5⅞	—⅛
29,100	Cryst. Cop. M.	80	66	66	..
8,675	*Dexter. M.	⅞	..	⅝	—⅛
3,400	Dun.-Ar. Cop. (a pros.)	2	1⅝	1⅞	+⅛
31,500	Ely Cons.	15	10	12	—2
15,279	*Emma Cons.	1⅝	1⅛	1¼	..
470	First Nat. C.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
1,500	*Gold War. M.	61	60	60	..
4,100	Globe Dom.	⅞	..	..	—⅛
4,535	†Goldf. Cons.	65	58	59	—4
13,500	*†Goldf. Mer.	8	7⅛	8	+⅛
6,000	*†Great Bend.	8	7	7½	..
21,000	*Greenmon M.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+⅛
35,000	Hargraves M.	20	17	20	..
4,925	Hecla Min.	8¼	7	7⅛	—⅛
5,600	Howe Sound.	7	6¼	6⅝	—⅜
3,400	Insp. Needles C. (a pros.)	⅛	¼	⅛	—⅛
48,800	Indep. Lead.	17	14	16	+⅛
2,700	*Iron Blos.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
5,600	*Jerome Vict. Ex., (pros.)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
16,000	Jerome Verde, (a pros.)	1½	1⅜	1½	+⅛
6,850	*†Jim Butler.	80	72	74	—10
3,500	†Jumbo Ext.	29	27	27	—2
26,300	*†Kewanas	25	19¼	19	—¾
12,000	Loma Pr. M. C., (pros.)	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
400	Kerr Lake.	4⅛	4⅞	4¼	..
4,200	*†Loon Lake.	57	55	57	+1
8,900	Louisiana Con	88	80	84	—6
6,500	Magma Cop.	51	47⅞	50	+2
2,800	*†Magmatic C	26	24	25	—1
2,570	M'ysville G.M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅝
6,900	Mason Val.	6½	5⅝	5⅞	+¼
2,100	Majestic M.	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
22,500	*†Marsh Min.	15½	14½	15	—½
2,000	*McKin.-Dar.	55	52	54	..
5,000	*Monster Ch.	⅝	⅝	⅝	+⅛
17,500	Miami Merg.	1⅝	⅝	½	—½
155,000	Mogul Min.	72	33	72	+83
600	Mother L., n.	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	—⅜
4,150	Mojave Tung.	⅛	⅛	⅛	—⅛
15,000	*†Mother L.	39	38	38	—1
6,300	*†N.Hanks M.	85	83	83	+3
3,000	N. U. Bing.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
100	N. Y. & Hon. Rosario M.	16	16	16	+½
600	Nevada Hills.	21	21	21	..
2,500	Newray M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
2,000	North Star.	15½	15	15½	..
2,600	Nipissing M.	8¼	8	8¼	+⅛
13,600	*†Nixon Nev.	75	63	72	..
15,800	*Ohio Copper, new, w. i.	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	—⅛
33,770	*†Old Em. L.	42	37	40	..
1,000	Peterson L.	13	13	13	+1
6,200	Prog. M. & M.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
2,600	*Ray H. Min.	4¼	4	4¼	..
9,850	*Red War. M.	1⅜	1	1	—¼
14,500	*†Rex Con. M.	35	33	35	+1
16,900	†Rochester M.	60	57	60	..
9,500	*Sac. Val. C.	1¾	1½	1⅝	..
13,900	†San Toy	16	15	15	..
9,100	†Scr. G. G. M.	68	62	66	+3
1,450	*Section Th.	12½	10½	12	—¾
4,100	Seneca Cop.	13¼	12½	13	—½
5,300	Senorito C.	1⅝	1⅜	1½	—⅛
32,700	S. K. of Ariz.	⅛	..	..	—⅛
900	S. K. of Utah	4⅝	4¼	4¼	—⅝
2,700	Slocum Star.	24	23	24	..
4,100	*St. N. Zinc.	..	¼	¼	..
25,500	*†Silver Pick.	16	11	12	—8½
4,800	Stand. S.-L.	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
14,800	Stewart	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
13	Sup. & Bost.	32	31	32	..
18,800	*†Success Min.	51	44	51	+6
21,600	†Sup.M.(a pr.)	45	39	41	—2
13,150	†Tommy B. G.	29	23	24	—4
1,000	Teck Hughes.	76	76	76	..
900	Tom Reed.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
1,000	Thomp. Krist	20	20	20	..
3,500	Temiskaming.	55	54	55	..
1,100	Ton. Belmont	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
6,700	Ton. Exten.	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
200	Ton. Mining.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
1,200	Tri-Bullion	⅝	½	½	+⅛
12,200	*†Troy-Ariz.	70	57	60	—10
2,600	Tuolumne C.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
1,200	United East.	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
10,000	*†U.S.Con. M.	9	7⅛	7¼	—1
3,500	*Un. V. Ext.	39⅛	38	38¼	..
8,800	Un. M. of Ariz.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
16,300	U. S. Tung.	26	22	24	..
2,800	United Zinc.	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	..
12,000	Unity G. M.	3⅛	3	3⅛	..
7,000	†W. E. Cons.	69	64	69	+4
276,100	†Wh. Caps M.	1⅛	81	100	+8
1,250	Virginia M.	1⅜	1¼	1¼	—⅛
1,200	*W. Cross C.	½	½	½	..
47,800	†Yering. M. C.	28	26	84	+5

BONDS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
$40,000	*Cos. O. 6s.	107¼	106	106	—1
62,000	*Cosden & Co. new 6s	108	100	102¼	—⅜
1,000	Con. Arizona.	55	55	55	..
937,000	*Beth. Steel 5s 2-yr notes	98⅞	98⅛	98⅛	—¼
6,800	Mason Valley.	80	68	80	..
83,000	*Mid. Steel 5s.	96½	95½	96	—½
42,000	*Russ. Gov. new 5½s	85⅞	84⅞	85⅞	+⅛
88,000	Rus. Gov. 6½s	94⅞	93½	93½	—½
20,000	*Sin. Gulf 6s.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	..
392,000	*So. Railway 5% notes	99	98⅝	99	..
922,000	*U. S. Rub. new 5s	94⅛	94	94	—⅝
2,000	Todd Ship. 6s.	100	100	100	..
25,000	West. Pac. 5s.	89½	89⅛	89¼	—¼

*Unlisted. †Sell cents per share.

Boston Manufacturing Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 3.—Sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston this week:

Sales.		Prices.
10	American Glue Co. pf.	142
1	Essex Co.	202
37	Merrimac Mfg. Co.	60⅛
38	Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.	195
20	Pacific Mills	180@180¼
¼	Pacific Mills	36½
1	Pepperell Mfg. Co.	188
13	Plymouth Cordage Co.	202@204
10	Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	206¼

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 3.—Following are today's quotations of mill stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sale.
American Linen Co.	..	85	..
Arkwright Mills	90	95	..
Barnard Mfg. Co.	..	65½	..
Bourne Mills	..	115	..
Birder City Mfg. Co.	..	118	116½
Chace Mills	110	115	112
Charlton Mills	118	125	..
Conanicut Mills	82½	85	..
Davol Mills	100	102½	..
Davis Mills	..	140	..
Flint Mills	..	127	125
Granite Mills	110	..	..
Hargraves Mills	..	72	..
King Philip Mills	..	155	152½
Laurel Lake Mills	..	97½	..
Lincoln Mfg. Co.	..	110	..
Luther Mfg. Co.	..	152	..
Merchants' Mfg. Co.	117½	..	..
Mechanic Mills	..	97½	..
Narragansett Mills	..	105	..
Osborn Mills	..	115	..
Parker Mills	..	72	..
Pilgrim Mills	100	..	101½
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	98	..	..
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	..	170	..
Seaconnet Mills	..	60	..
Shove Mills	92½	97½	..
Stafford Mills	..	96	..
Stevens Mfg. Co.	..	112½	..
Tecumseh Mills	..	140	..
Troy C. & W. Manuf'y	..	925	..
Wampanoag Mills	..	85	..
Weetamoe Mills	..	100	..

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.07	Jacket	.04
Alta	.03	Kentucky	.02
Andes	.17	Mexican	.09
Best & Belcher	.04	Occidental	.65
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.04
Caledonia	.15	Overman	.03
Challenge Con.	.05	Potosi	.20
Chollar	.02	Savage	.06
Confidence	.03	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.07
Con. Virginia	.08	Union Con.	.41
Exchequer	.04	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	.02	Mexican dollars	.59½
Hale & Norcross	.02		

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	4.35	G'field Consol.	.58
Jim Butler	.73	G'field Merger	.06
McNamara	.07	Great Bend	.05
Midway	.18	Jumbo Exten.	.26
Mizpah	.13	Kewanas	.18
Monarch Pitts	.09	Silver Pick	.11
Montana	.23	Spearhead	.07
North Star	.15	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Rescue	.28	Big Jim	1.25
Tonopah Exten.	3.80	Manhattan Con.	.09
Tonopah Nevada	6.00	Morning Glory	.15
West End	.72	Big Four	.07
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.22
Atlanta	.13	Packard	.40
Booth	.10	Rochester	.55
Daisy	.02	Round Mountain	.43
Florence	.20	United Eastern	4.60
Fraction	.04	White Caps	1.07½

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5⅛	6	Golden C.	.232	232½
Dr. J'pot.	8½	9	Granite	58	65
Elkton	10⅝	11	Isabella	21⅞	22⅛
El Paso	25	39	McKinney	24	30
Findlay	5	6½	Portland	175	190
Gold Dol.	2¼	2⅝	Vindicator	91¼	92
Gold Sov.	4⅞	6	U. Gold M.	17⅝	18½

WAR.

The effects of war on finances are clearly brought out in The Annalist every Monday. High-class weekly dealing with developments on the exchanges, in industries, in economics generally. 10 cents on all news stands —$4 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

$10,000,000.

The Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co.

Eight Per Cent. Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock

Convertible share for share into common shares at option of holder.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Transfer Agent. — THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Registrar.

Incorporated under the laws of the State of New York.

Preferred as to assets as well as dividends. Redeemable in whole or in part, at option of the Company, on any dividend date on sixty days notice, at 125 and accrued dividends. Quarterly dividends payable on the first days of January, April, July and October.

CAPITALIZATION

Authorized and Outstanding

Preferred Stock, 100,000 shares—par value $100—$10,000,000.
Common Stock, 250,000 shares—without par value.

NO MORTGAGE OR OTHER BONDED INDEBTEDNESS OUTSTANDING

The Company must devote to the purchase of preferred stock in the market or by call at 125 and accrued dividends an amount of cash equal to whatever amount is paid in any year in cash dividends on the common stock over and above $5.00 per share. The preferred stock so retired, and preferred stock otherwise redeemed by the Company, will be converted into common stock and held in the treasury to be used for the general purposes of the Company, or for distribution as a stock dividend on outstanding common shares.

Stockholders have no rights of subscription to stock or securities convertible into stock if issued for property, and preferred stockholders have no rights of subscription except to preferred stock or securities convertible into preferred stock.

For information as to the Company reference is made to a letter, dated December 7, 1916, of Charles Clifton, Esq., President of The Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co., to the report to us of Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., dated December 1, 1916, and to the accounts for the year ending December 31, 1916, certified by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co. (copies of all of which may be obtained from the undersigned) from which we summarize as follows:

1.—The Company manufactures the well-known Pierce-Arrow pleasure car and Pierce-Arrow truck. It owns a thoroughly modern, well-equipped plant at Buffalo.

2.—Physical Assets at December 31, 1916, after setting apart cash to retire the bonds of the old Company (since retired), amounted to $15,573,000, whereof over $11,090,000 net working assets.

3.—Earnings since July 1, 1911, from one and one-half to five times the preferred dividend; for year ending December 31, 1916, equal to over five times the preferred dividend.

4.—Attention is called to the provision whereby there will be devoted to the retirement of preferred stock an amount of cash equal to any amount paid in cash dividends on common stock above $5.00 per share per annum.

All legal details incident to incorporation have been under the supervision of Messrs. Cravath & Henderson, of New York City.

Application will be made to list these shares on the New York Stock Exchange.

We recommend the above described Preferred Stock of The Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co. for investment.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.
NEW YORK

All of the above Stock having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only

The above information has been obtained from sources we believe to be reliable, but is not guaranteed.

March 5, 1917

Finance and Trading Corporation

EXAMINATIONS and REPORTS covering the financial, engineering and administrative features of any Industrial Enterprise.

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F&T

Excess Profits Tax Law

(Approved March 3, 1917)

Complete official text of the new Revenue Law, together with the relating sections of the Federal Income Tax Law, is ready for distribution at once by the National Bank of Commerce.

A copy will be mailed immediately upon request by letter or telephone. Ask for Booklet "S."

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STANDARD OIL

WE WILL BUY	WE WILL SELL
25 Atlantic Ref.	100 Buckeye P. L.
50 Eureka P. L.	100 Crescent P. L.
50 Ohio Oil	15 S. O. of Kan.
30 Prairie P. L.	50 S. O. of N. Y.
25 Southern P. L.	25 Swan & Finch
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Toole, Henry & Co.

Members { *New York Stock Exchange. / New York Cotton Exchange.*

EQUITABLE BUILDING, NEW YORK

NOTICE.

The Third National Bank, located at Buffalo, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs.

All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

GEORGE A. DRUMMER, Cashier.
Dated Jan'y 16th, 1917.

J. R. Bridgeford & Co.

111 Broadway, New York — Telephone Rector 2841

We Know

by the lists they bring in that some of our new customers have failed to keep in touch with conditions affecting their holdings.

We are at your service to correct such oversight.

Very respectfully yours,

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Jersey City, N. J.

SHORT TERM NOTES FOR BANK FUNDS

Bankers Commercial Corporation

(Inc. under N. Y. State Banking Law)

Bankers Trust Co. Bldg. — New York

Ussing, Poole & Simmons

INCORPORATED

BONDS

5 Nassau St., New York
Westminster Bldg., Chicago

Western Maryland Railway Company

February 19, 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a new consolidated corporation known as WESTERN MARYLAND RAILWAY COMPANY has been organized under the laws of the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and has acquired all of the railroads and property of The Western Maryland Railway Company and certain of its subsidiary companies.

Stockholders of The Western Maryland Railway Company have become and are stockholders of WESTERN MARYLAND RAILWAY COMPANY, and upon surrender of their present certificates of stock at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, on and after March 15, 1917, will receive certificates of stock of the new consolidated corporation as follows:

For each share of preferred stock of The Western Maryland Railway Company, one share of Second Preferred Non-cumulative Four Per Cent. Stock of the new consolidated corporation.

For each share of common stock of The Western Maryland Railway Company, one share of common stock of the new consolidated corporation.

By arrangement with the Western Maryland Noteholders' Committee, stockholders of The Western Maryland Railway Company may make the following subscription or purchase at the time of exchanging their present certificates on and after MARCH 15, 1917, BUT NOT LATER THAN MARCH 24, 1917:

For each $100 par value of stock (either preferred or common) of The Western Maryland Railway Company, subscription may be made at par for $30 par value of First Preferred Seven Per Cent. Stock of Western Maryland Railway Company (the new consolidated corporation).

For each $30 of subscription paid the subscribers will be entitled to receive:

First Preferred Stock of the new consolidated corporation $30 par value.
Stock of The Davis Coal and Coke Company, $6.60 par value.
Stock of Monongalia Coal Lands Company, $7.50 par value.

Scrip will be delivered for fractions of shares.

Copies of the form of warrant upon which subscriptions must be made may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, New York City.

WESTERN MARYLAND RAILWAY COMPANY,
By CARL R. GRAY, President.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

Securities.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Mar. 3, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	90	95
Anac. & Pot. R., '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	98	100
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	88	92½
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	98
Auburn & Syr. Elec. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	88	92
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	65	70
Balt. County Water & Elec., '46	5	May & Nov.	92	95½
B. Rouge El. 1st., '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	93½
Binghamton R. 1st, '31	5	May & Nov.	94½	97½
Birm. Ry., L. & P. gen., '54	4½	Apr. & Oct.	89	90½
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	101½	..
Do 1st & ref., '39	5	Jan. & July	100	101
Buf. Ry. cons., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	103	104
Buf. & Niag. F. El. L. & Pwr. 1st, '42	5	Feb. & Aug.	96½	..
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	101	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	97	..
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	92	94
Buffalo Trac. 1st, '48	5	June & Dec.	102¼	103
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	89	93
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	105½	106
Cent. Me. Pwr. 1st, '39	5	May & Nov.	98	100
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	95	100
Charleston Ry. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	102	104
Cit. Lt., H. & P., '25	5	Jan. & July	99	101½
City & Sub. 1st, '22	5	June & Dec.	102	..
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	93	96
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	99
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	100	103
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	100	103
Cons. Gas, (Balt.) '39	5	Jan. & July	105	107
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	94½	95½
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	93	93½
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	102	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	96	98
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	102½	102¾
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	90	96
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	100	103
Consumers Pr. (Mich.) 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	107	100
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	102½	103¼
Dallas Elec. 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	99	100½
Dayton Gas 1st, '30	5	Mar. & Sep.	98	100
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	92	95
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.	98	101
Eliz. & Trenton 1st, '62	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	..
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	97½	100
Fed. Lt. & Tr. 1st, '42	5	Mar. & Sep.	85	88
Do deb., '22	6	Mar. & Sep.	89	93
Frontier Tel. (Buffalo) 1st, '22	5	Jan. & July	..	60
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	89	94
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	90	94
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	102	103½
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	75	80
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	87¾	88¼
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	102	..
Hob. Ferry cons., '46	5	May & Nov.	101	..
Houston Gas 1st, '20	5	Mar. & Sep.	99	100
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	99	100
Hudson Co. Gas., '49	5	May & Nov.	102	103¼
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan. & July	59	60
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	77	77¾
Joplin & Pitts. 1st, '30	5	Mar. & Sep.	94	97
Kan. City Gas 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	88¼	90
Kan. City Home Tel. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	95	96
Kan. C. L. & P. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	97½	99
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	96	97
Kan. City Rys. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	96½	98
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	96	97
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan. & July	84	86
Kings Co. Lighting, '54, tax exempt	5	Jan. & July	..	95
Knoxv. Trac. 1st, '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	104	106
Little Rock Ry. & El. 1st, '33	5	Apr. & Oct.	103½	..
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20	5	Jan. & July	96	..
Los Angeles G. & Elec. 1st, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	97½	100
Met. Ry. (D.C.) 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	103½	..
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan. & July	98¾	99
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	77	..
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	88	92
Musk. G. & El. 1st, '26	5	June & Dec.	96	98
Nash. R. & L. cons., '53	5	Jan. & July	100½	102
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	88½	90¼
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	104½	105½
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	104½	105½
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	78	79
N. Y. & Hoboken F. gen., '46	5	June & Dec.	99¼	..
N. Y. & Q. Gas 1st, '34	5	Mar. & Sep.	93	97
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	78	80
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	101	102
Do ref., '32	5	Apr. & Oct.	105½	106½
Norf. & Ports. 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	85½	86½
Norf. Ry. & L. 1st, '49	5	May & Nov.	99	100
N. Hudson Co. 1st, '28	5	Jan. & July	101	..
Do improvement, '24	5	May & Nov.	99½	..
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	83	88
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	97	97½
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	90	94
Nor. Texas Tr. 1st, '33	5	Jan. & July	99	100
Okla. Gas & Elec., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	97	99
Okla. Ry. 1st & ref., '41	5	Jan. & July	91	93½
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	95	98
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	95	98
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	92½	93
Do deb., '21	6	Jan. & July	96	97
Oregon El. Ry. 1st, '33	5	May & Nov.	..	90
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	102	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	86	90
Portland G. & C., '40	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Portland Gen. El., '35	5	Jan. & July	100½	101½
Port'd (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	88	90½
Poto. El. Pwr. 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	..	105
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	100½	101
Riverside Traction, '60	5	June & Dec.	92	..
Roch. Ry. & Lt. cons., '54 (tax exempt N.Y.)	5	Jan. & July	100¼	102
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	76	..
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37				
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '52	5	May & Nov.	98	101
Sag. Valley Trac., '20	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	92
Salt L. & Ogden 1st, '34	5	Feb. & Aug.	96½	99½
San Diego Cons. Gas & Electric 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	95	98
Do deb. 6s, '22	5	Mar. & Sep.	96	98½
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st, '23	6	June & Dec.	98	100
Scranton Electric, '37	5	Mar. & Sep.	96½	99
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Jan. & July	101½	102½
Seattle Lighting, '49	5	Feb. & Aug.	95½	97
Sierra & Santa Fe Pr. 1st, '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	95
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	91	93½
Southern Power, '30	5	Jan. & July	98	99
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	99	101
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	5	Mar. & Sep.	99	99¾
Syracuse Gas 1st, '46	4	May & Nov.	84	90
Syr. L. & P. col. tr., '54	5	Jan. & July	100	101½
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	86	90
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	100	103
Texas Traction 1st, '37	5	June & Dec.	97	101
United Electric Light	5	Jan. & July	93	..
& Power, (Balt.) '29	4½	May & Nov.	94	..
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	83½	84¾
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	83	84
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	65	65½
Utica & M. V. Ry., '41	4	June & Dec.	93	95½
Wash., Balt. & A., '41	5	Mar. & Sep.	85	87
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	105¾	106¾
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	80½	80¾
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	96	99
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	98	100¼

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

Securities.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Mar. 3, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Graphophone, '30	6	June & Dec.	101	103
Chesapeake & Pot. Tel. 1st, '29	5	Jan. & July	103	105
Kan. City (Mo.) Stock Yards deb., '20	5	Feb. & Aug.	100	102
Lima Locomotive, '32	6	May & Nov.	96	99
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	50	60
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	93	95
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	92½	..

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

Securities.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 3, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Pwr.	..	..	....	24	24½
Do pf.	..	..	....	84	85
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	a2½	Q	Jan 2, 17	139	140
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	51	52
Am. Light & Trac.	c5	Q	Feb 1, 17	357	359
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	112	113
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Mar 1, 17	84	85
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	91	92
Am. Public Utilities	¾	..	Jan 1, 16	35	40
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 17	69¼	70½
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	..	..	....	11½	12
Do 1st pf.	..	..	....	72	74
Do participating pf.	..	..	....	26	28
Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf.	3	S	J. & D.	89	92
Buffalo Gen. Electric	1¼	Q	Dec 30,16	109	111
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	91	95
Capital Traction	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 17	83	83½
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf.	1½	Q	Mar 1, 17	..	72
Charleston Cons. Ry., Gas & Electric	..	..		48	50
Cities Service	½	M	Mar 1, 17	290	291
Do pf.	½	M	Mar 1, 17	90	90¼
Colorado Power	½	Q	Jan 15,17	29½	31
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 15,16	99	101
Columbia Ry., G. & E.	..	..		45	..
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 17	75	..
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	Q	Feb 1, 17	59	60
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	81½	83
Con. Trac. of N. J.	4	S	Jan 15,17	72½	74½
Dayton Pr. & Lt. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	94½	95
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	..	Jan 2, 17	62	66
Do pf.	3	..	Jan 2, 17	89	92
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	99½	101
Elizabeth & Trenton	..	..	....	25½	..
Do pf.	..	..	....	34	..
El Paso Electric	2¼	Q	Dec 15,16	..	117
Essex & Hudson Gas	8	A	....	133	135
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	....	15	16
Do pf.	..	..	....	50	52
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	..	..	....	89	92
Hudson County Gas	4	S	J. & D.	131	133
International Traction	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	50	52
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	..	90
Do pf.	1	Q	Jan 2, 17	48	52
Kan. City Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	....	43	46
Do pf.	..	..	....	66	68
Kan. City Home Tel.	..	..	....	102	106
Kan. City Railways	..	..	....	25	27
Do pf.	..	..	....	64	66½
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	95	100
Mich. State Tel. pf.	1½	Q	Dec 30,16	93	96
Middle West Util. pf.	1½	Q	Mar 1, 17	80	82
Milw. El. Ry. & Lt. pf	1½	Q	Jan 31,17	95	100
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 15,16	90	93
Nashville Ry. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 17	71	74
Newark Con. Gas	..	..	....	95	96
Niagara Falls Power	2	Q	Jan 15,17	182	..
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.	..	..	....	14	17
Do pf.	3	S	J. & J.	56	58
No. States Power	1¾	Q	Jan 20,17	101	102
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,17	99	99½
Do warrants	..	..	....	12	14
Nor. Texas Electric	1	Q	Mar 1, 17	59	..
Nor. Texas Electric pf	3	S	Mar 1, 17	..	..
Ontario Power	..	..	....	65	68
Pacific Gas & Electric	1¼	Q	Jan 15,17	63½	64½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 15,17	93	93½
Pacific Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 17	90	98
Pug. Sd. T., L. & P. pf.	c75	Q	Jan 1, 17	72	..
Republic Ry. & Light	1	Q	Jan 15,17	41½	42
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 15,17	73½	74
Riverside Traction	..	..	....	17¼	20¼
Do pf.	..	..	....	34	..
Southern Cal. Edison	..	..	....	93	94
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 15,17	106½	108
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,17	129	131
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf.	8	A	....	97½	100
Standard Gas & Elec.	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 17	12½	13
Do pf.	..	..	....	39½	41½
Sup. W., Lt. & Power	1½	Q	Dec 15,16	50	60
Do pf.	1	Q	....	75	..
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	Feb 15,17	122	127
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	....	8	8¼
Do pf.	..	..	....	36	40
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Jan 2, 17	47½	48
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	76½	77
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	1	Q	July 1, 16	33	34
Washington Gas	6	Q	Nov 1, 16	75	76
Wash. Ry. & Electric	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 17	78	82
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 17	82	82¼
Western Power	..	..	....	17⅝	18
Do pf.	1.20	Q	Jan 15,17	65	66½
West. States Gas & E.	⅛	Q	Aug 15,16	30	35
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,17	90	93

a—2% payable in common stock. c—2½% payable in common stock.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Securities.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust	$1,250,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 17	495	500
Bankers Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 17	455	456
B'way Trust	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Feb 1, 17	155	160
Brooklyn	1,500,000	*20	Q	Jan 2, 17	600	610
Central	3,000,000	*22	Q	Jan 2, 17	777½	780
Columbia	5,000,000	3½	Q	Jan 5, 17	300	310
Commercial	500,000	*4	..	Jan, 1916	115	130
Empire	1,500,000	‡4½	Q	Dec 30,16	293	296
Equitable rts	..				180	184
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	4	Q	Feb 28,17	340	345
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)	1,000,000	d3.12½	Q	Feb 1,17	472	479
Fidelity	1,000,000	‡4	Q	Jan 2, 17	205	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30,16	250	252
Fulton	500,000	†7	S	Jan 2, 17	275	280
Guaranty	20,000,000	b17½	Q	Dec 30,16	444	445
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Feb 1, 17	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3½	S	Jan 2, 17	145	155
Kings Co.	500,000	6	Q	Feb 1, 17	640	650
Law, T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 2, 17	126	132
Lincoln	1,000,000	1	Q	Sep 30,07	102	108
Manufact're	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	145	155
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 30,16	395	405
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Dec 30,16	600	605
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 11,16	965	977
People's Tr.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Dec 30,16	290	305
Q. Co. Jama.	600,000	..	..	....	80	100
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec 30,16	355	365
Transatlantic	700,000	3	S	Jan 1, 17	145	155
Union	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 1, 17	420	..
United States	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	1000	1020
U.S. M. & T.	2,000,000	c11	Q	Dec 30,16	450	455

*Incl. 15% extra. †Incl. 16% extra. ‡Incl. 2% extra. a—Incl. 6% extra. b—Incl. spec. div. of 12½%. c—Incl. 5% extra. d—New stock.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Securities.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety	$5,000,000	*2½	Q	Dec 30,16	135	145
Bd. & Mtg. G.	5,000,000	4	Q	Feb 15,17	270	280
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	..	July 1, 15	100	110
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	J. & J.	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	1.50	..	Jan 4, 17	$54	$56
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	12½	S	J. & J.	550	..
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	J. & J.	368	375
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	260	290
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	570	580
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	360	370
Globe & Rut.	700,000	8	Q	Jan, 1917	600	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 17	165	172
Home Fire	6,000,000	12½	S	J. & J.	490	505
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30,16	152	156
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 30,16	100	108
Nat. Surety	4,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 17	219	222
N. Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	90	96
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	360	380
No. River ($25)	500,000	5	S	A. & O.	150	165
Pacific	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	150	165
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	95	100
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	3	..	Jan 1, 17	90	110
Westc'r ($10)	500,000	10	Q	Feb 1, 17	600	650

BANKS.

Securities.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 3, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 17	565	570
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 16	240	245
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 17	180	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*4	S	Jan 2, 17	150	..
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	Feb 1, 17	400	430
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 17	160	170
B'w'y Cent'l.	100,000	..	..	....	..	145
Bronx Boro.	150,000	..	..	....	160	170
Bryant Park	200,000	..	..	....	150	160
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	..	..	....	90	100
Chase Nat'l.	10,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 17	348	355
Ch.-P. Nat.	3,500,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 17	250	255
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	..	Oct 1, 16	..	125
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Mar 1, 17	390	395
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 17	195	197
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 16	490	495
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 17	200	205
Colonial	400,000	a6	Q	Dec 30,16	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 17	325	..
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	b4	Q	Jan 2, 17	180	182
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 17	342	346
E.R.Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	S	J. & J.	68	75
Europe	150,000	..	..	....	110	130
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 1, 16	150	160
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Jan 2, 17	4300	..
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 17	250	300
First Nat.	10,000,000	†27	Q	Jan 2, 17	1010	1030
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30,16	182	190
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	e4	S	Feb 1, 17	137	142
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 17	385	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov 1, 16	..	500
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 17	220	..
Greenwich	500,000	a6	Q	Dec 23,16	320	335
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	6	Q	Jan 2, 17	700	705
Harriman N.	1,000,000	..	..	....	330	340
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 17	510	525
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 17	218	223
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	c17½	Q	Jan 2, 17	975	1005
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 1, 17	325	332
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	$4	S	Jan 2, 17	330	335
M. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 17	252	255
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	4	Q	Feb 13,17	317	318
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	$2	S	Jan 2, 17	250	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 17	..	295
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 17	182	188
Mutual	200,000	d13	..	Jan 2, 17	375	..
N. Netherl'd	200,000	4	S	Oct 1, 16	210	225
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	b10	S	Jan 2, 17	405	600
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	10	S	Jan 1, 17	..	750
N.Y. Prod. Ex	1,000,000	5	S	A. & O.	195	200
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 17	250	..
Public	750,000	2½	Q	Dec 30,16	230	250
Park Nat.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jan 1, 17	540	548
People's ($25)	200,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 17	220	235
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	c13	Q	Jan 2, 17	435	..
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 17	450	..
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	....	125	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 17	100	107
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 17	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 17	156	165
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Dec 31,16	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan 2, 17	..	375
Yorkville	100,000	6	Q	Dec 31,16	600	..

*Incl. 1% extra. †Incl. 20% extra and 8% of First Security Co. a—Incl. 3% extra. b—Incl. 2% extra. c—Incl. 10% extra. d—Incl. 6% extra. e—Incl. 1% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Securities.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	23
Do 1st 4s, '50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	80
B'way & 7th Av	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan 15,17	155	170
B'l'n C.R. ($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Jan 15,17	190	195
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	115	125
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J,A,J,O	275	325
42d St & G.St	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	225	260
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 17	185	150
2d Av. Ry. 1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	‡	Feb 1, 08	2	7
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F,M,A,N	108	118

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Securities.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	*1½	Q	Feb 15,17	307	310
American Chicle	1½	..	Jan 20,16	58	59
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	76	80
Amer. Graphophone	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	141	146
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 15,17	140	141
Amer. Typefounders	1	Q	Jan 15,17	38	42
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,17	90	92
Atlas Powder	d10	Q	Dec 11,16	167	..
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	99½	100½
Automatic Elec.	4	A	....	49	51
Babcock & Wilcox	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 17	117½	118½
Barn. Bros. & S. 1st pf	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 17	88½	91
Borden's Cond. Milk	4	S	Feb 15,17	109	110
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 15,16	105	106
Bucyrus	..	..	....	14	16½
By Products Coke	8	A	....	159	163
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	4	..	Jan 5, 17	92	96
Card.-Am. Sugar pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	80	90
Celluloid	‡4	Q	Dec 30,16	180	185
Central Aguirre Sugar	2½	..	Jan 2, 17	162	166
Central Coal & Coke	..	..	....	57½	60½
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Jan 15,17	75½	77
Chi. Lumber & Coal	..	..	....	70	76
Do 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 17	100	..
Childs	b1½	Q	Dec 11,16	77	80
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 11,16	97	99½
Crocker-Wheeler	2	Q	Jan 15,17	96	98
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,17	101½	103
Del., Lack. & W. Coal	1.25	Q	Jan 15,17	165	170
Du Pont de Nem. pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	102	104
Empire Steel & I. pf.	3	..	Jan 1, 17	73	76
Fajardo Sugar	2½	Q	Feb 1, 17	133	138
General Baking pf.	1	Q	Jan 1, 17	41	45
Goodyear Tire & Rub.	3	Q	Mar 1, 17	264	269
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	106½	107½
Great Lakes D. & D.	8	A	....	90	95
Hercules Powder	2	Q	Dec 23,16	275	285
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 17	115	117
Holland-St. L. Sugar	..	..	....	12	13
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 16	9	10¼
Holly Sugar	..	..	....	40	42
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 17	96	97
Ingersoll-Rand	3	..	Jan 2, 17	250	255
Inland Steel	5	Q	Mar 1, 17	426	431
International Salt	a2	Q	Dec 30,16	58	59
Int. Silver	..	..	....	70	..
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 17	107	109
Kan. City S. Y. (Me.)	1¼	..	May 1,16	86	90
Do pf.	1¼	..	May 1, 16	78	79
Kellogg Switch. & S.	f2	Q	Jan 27,17	266	272
Lanston Monotype	1½	Q	Feb 28,17	70	..
Manati Sugar	2½	..	Dec 1, 16	100	125
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	96	99
Mergenthaler Linotype	c5	Q	Dec 30,16	166	167¼
Michigan Sugar	8	A	....	94	95
Do pf.	6	..	....	98	100
Midwest Refining	$1	Q	Feb 1, 17	96	98
Nat. Sugar Refining	1½	Q	Jan 1, 17	96½	98
New Jersey Zinc	‡14	Q	Feb 10,16	332	338
Niles-Bement-Pond	2½	Q	Dec 20,16	174	177
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 20,17	..	..
Northwestern Yeast	12	A	....	309	312
Otis Elevator	1¼	Q	Jan 15,17	59	62
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 15,17	87	91
Prestolite	..	..	....	118	122
Remington Typewriter	..	..	....	17	17½
Do 1st pf.	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	80	81
Do 2d pf.	2	..	Oct 1, 14	46	48
Royal Baking Powder	‡4	Q	Dec 30,16	150	154
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 30,16	102¼	103
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	2	Q	Dec 23,16	96	99
Singer Sew. Machine	2½	Q	Jan 2, 17	232	235
Shredded Wheat	..	..	....	135	139
Do pf.	..	..	....	95½	97
Tidewater Oil	e10	..	....	204	209
Union Ferry	2	S	J. & J.	37	39
U. S. Gypsum	..	..	....	40	43
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 31,16	99	100
Wappler Electric, Inc.	..	..	....	42	..
Do 7% pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	95	99

*And 11% extra. †Incl. 5% extra. ‡Incl. 10% extra. a—Incl. 1% extra. b—Incl. ½% extra. c—Incl. 2½% extra. d—Incl. 8% extra. f—And 33 1-3% payable in common stock. e—Payable in stock.

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Remington Typewriter Stocks
Semet Solvay Stock & Rts.

For Sale
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Bucyrus Common
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INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY
30 Broad Street
New York

To the Holders of Bonds and Preferred and Common Stock:

The International Paper Company hereby gives notice that it has prepared a *plan for the consolidation of its bonded debt under one mortgage*, and offers bondholders the right to exchange present bonds for new First and Refunding Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds, as set forth in a circular letter, dated January 31, 1917, addressed to the Company's bondholders.

The Directors of the Company have also unanimously voted to offer to Preferred Stockholders, in full settlement of all deferred dividends—

7½ per cent. of the face value of their holdings of Preferred Stock in cash,

14 per cent. in Six Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock,

12 per cent. in Common Stock,

provided, however, that the holders of such an amount of Preferred Stock as the Company and the Committee representing the Preferred Stockholders shall deem sufficient, shall accept said offer by depositing their stock with Bankers Trust Company, Depositary, 16 Wall Street, New York, subject to a Deposit Agreement bearing even date herewith. Copies of this Deposit Agreement, including circular letter to Stockholders, outlining in detail the plan of adjustment, and copies of letter to the bondholders, may be obtained upon application to Bankers Trust Company, Depositary, or from the International Paper Company, whose officers will be glad to answer any inquiries or give any further information that may be desired.

Copies of letters and Deposit Agreement are being mailed to Stockholders of Record and to Bondholders whose names are known to the Company.

Dated January 31, 1917.

PHILIP T. DODGE, *President.*

To Holders of Certificates for Shares of Preferred Stock of the International Paper Company:

At the request of the International Paper Company and of holders of a substantial amount of its preferred stock, who have already approved of and assented to the plan for the payment and refunding of the bonded debt of the Company, and the adjustment of the deferred dividends upon its preferred stock referred to in the foregoing notice, and subject to the terms of the deposit agreement therein mentioned, we have consented to act as a Committee to represent the holders of such preferred stock in the execution of the said plan.

We recommend the proposed plan and the acceptance of the offer made by the Company to adjust the said dividends, and trust that prompt co-operation of the stockholders will be received.

Holders of preferred stock are urged to immediately deposit their certificates, duly endorsed for transfer in blank or accompanied by proper instruments of transfer, with the **Bankers Trust Company, Depositary**, 16 Wall Street, New York City. Such deposit will impose no expense upon the stockholder, and without further act on the part of the stockholders depositing, will constitute their assent to and approval of the financial plan and the proposed adjustment of the deferred dividends, and all the terms of the deposit agreement.

Negotiable certificates of deposit will be issued by the depositary, and application will be made to have such certificates listed upon the New York Stock Exchange.

Unless the Committee and the Company shall hereafter extend the time, no deposits will be received after MARCH 10, 1917.

The Secretary of the Committee will be glad to answer any inquiries or give any further information desired by any stockholders in regard to the foregoing.

Dated January 31, 1917.

Counsel:
STETSON, JENNINGS & RUSSELL,
New York City.
Secretary to Committee:
OWEN SHEPHERD,
30 Broad Street, New York City.
Depositary:
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
16 Wall Street, New York City.
Registrar of Certificates of Deposit:
CHASE NATIONAL BANK,
57 Broadway, New York City.
Agents of Depositary:
THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON,
THE NORTHERN NEW YORK TRUST CO.,
Watertown, N. Y.

F. N. B. CLOSE, Chairman,
GATES W. McGARRAH,
SAMUEL McROBERTS,
OGDEN MILLS,
RUDOLF PAGENSTECHER,
E. V. R. THAYER,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
Committee.

$595,410.62
CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA
SPECIAL STREET IMPROVEMENT BONDS

Sealed bids will be received by the Committee on Ways and Means of the City Council of the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, at the office of the undersigned, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1917, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., for $595,410.62 Special Street Improvement Bonds, dated March 1, 1917, to become due and payable one-twentieth each year thereafter, the last one being payable March 1, 1937, and no bid will be entertained for said bonds for a sum less than the par value of the bonds bid for and accrued interest to date of delivery, and the rate of interest must be bid by the purchaser and must not be in excess of 5 per cent. per annum, payable annually or semi-annually, and may be in denomination of $50.00 or any multiple thereof, at the option of the purchaser.

The right to reject any or all bids is hereby reserved.

A certified check for Two Per Cent. of the par value of the bonds bid for, made to C. A. Bloomquist, City Treasurer, must accompany each bid.

Circular containing full particulars will be mailed upon application.

DAN C. BROWN,
CITY COMPTROLLER,
Minneapolis, Minn.

To Holders of Empire Gas and Fuel Company First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, dated May 1, 1916:

Proposals are invited to be made to BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, 16 Wall Street, New York City, as Trustee under the Indenture between EMPIRE GAS AND FUEL COMPANY and said Trustee, securing the above bonds, for the sale to the Trustee, for account of the Sinking Fund provided for in said Indenture, of bonds of said issue at prices not to exceed 102% of the principal of such bonds, plus accrued interest thereon to May 1st, 1917. On or before May 1st, 1917, this Company will deposit with the Trustee sufficient funds to retire on that date, at a premium of 2% of the principal thereof, with accrued interest to said date, bonds equal in aggregate face value to $400,000, and it is the intention of said Trustee, pursuant to the provisions of such indenture, to apply the fund so to be received to the purchase or redemption of bonds of said issue, at not to exceed the price above mentioned. All proposals should be securely sealed and marked "Proposal for Sale of Bonds to Sinking Fund under Indenture of Empire Gas and Fuel Company, dated May 1, 1916," must be for all or any part of the bonds offered, and must be received by said Trustee at or prior to 3:00 o'clock P. M. on March 26th, 1917.

Advices as to bonds accepted will be mailed on or before March 27th, 1917, by Bankers Trust Company, Trustee.

Federal Income Tax Ownership Certificates covering accrued interest should accompany all accepted bonds.

Dated, March 5th, 1917.

EMPIRE GAS AND FUEL COMPANY,
By Frank W. Frueauff,
Vice-President.

THE TOTOKETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the terms of the First Mortgage, dated March 15th, 1909, made by the Totokett Manufacturing Company to the United States Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, bonds numbered 8, 11, 100, 102, 108, 125, 144, 147, 167, 190, 193, 203, 252, 294, 309, 319, 323, 358, 381, 408, 430, 454, 465, 467, 475, 537, 581, 630, 640, 704, 717, 723, 740, 753, for $500 each, have been drawn by lot by an officer of the Trustee for redemption at par and accrued interest to March 15th, 1917, and that such bonds will be paid on presentation of the bonds and all unmatured interest coupons thereon to the Trustee at its office, No. 45 Wall Street, in the City of New York. Interest on the drawn bonds will cease to accrue on and after March 15th, 1917.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Trustee,
By WILFRED J. WORCESTER, Secretary.
Dated March 1, 1917.

UTAH COPPER COMPANY.
120 Broadway, New York, March 1st, 1917.
REGULAR DIVIDEND NO. 35.
EXTRA DIVIDEND NO. 5.

The Board of Directors of the Utah Copper Company has this day declared regular quarterly dividend No. 35, of Two dollars and fifty cents ($2.50) per share, and extra dividend No. 5, of One dollar ($1.00) per share, both payable March 31st, 1917, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., March 9th, 1917.

The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will remain open.

C. K. LIPMAN, Asst. Secretary.

BUTTE & SUPERIOR MINING CO.
25 Broad St., New York, March 1, 1917.

The Directors of the Butte & Superior Mining Co. have today declared a regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share, and in addition thereto an extra dividend of $1.25 a share, payable March 31 to stockholders of record at the close of business March 9.

C. W. PETERS, Treasurer.

RAY CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO.
25 Broad St., New York, March 1, 1917.

The Executive Committee of the Ray Consolidated Copper Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of seventy-five cents per share, together with an extra dividend of twenty-five cents per share, payable March 31st, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 9th, 1917.

E. P. SHOVE, Treasurer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
BUTTE, ANACONDA & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
First Mortgage 5% 30-Yr. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Due February 1st, 1944.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as provided in Article Five of the Indenture dated February 1st, 1914, securing the above bonds, that sealed offers will be received up to 10 o'clock A. M., on March 15th, 1917, by the undersigned, at its office, 140 Broadway, New York City, for the sale to it as Trustee, at the lowest price at which such bonds shall be offered, not exceeding 105% and accrued interest, of sufficient of the above bonds to exhaust the sum of Thirty-four thousand, six hundred and two dollars and forty-eight cents ($34,602.48). Offers should be sealed and addressed to the **TRUST DEPARTMENT.** Offerings of bonds, all or none, will not be considered, and the Trustee reserves the right to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
February 6th, 1917.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST LIEN SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF FEDERAL LIGHT & TRACTION COMPANY, DUE MARCH 1, 1942:

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of bonds of the above mentioned company under the mortgage of said company to Columbia Trust Company as Trustee, for account of the Sinking Fund to the extent of Twenty-nine thousand Four hundred and Seventy dollars and Ninety-six cents ($29,470.96) will be received at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before April 9, 1917, at 12:00 o'clock noon, in accordance with the terms of said mortgage.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all proposals.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By G. E. WARREN, Vice-President.
Dated, New York, March 1, 1917.

THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CO. invites proposals in writing, to be sent to the Metropolitan Trust Co., City of New York, on or before April 5, 1917, for the sale to it of forty (40) outstanding 6% bonds of The Colorado Fuel Co., due 1919. Such bonds to be delivered and paid for May 1, 1917, at the Metropolitan Trust Co., 49 Wall St., New York City.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 28, 1917.
J. A. WRITER, Treasurer.

MISSISSIPPI GLASS COMPANY 6% BONDS SINKING FUND.

Pursuant to Article Six of the Deed of Trust made by the Mississippi Glass Company to the undersigned Trustees, under date of May 2, 1904, the Trustees will purchase $25,000 of bonds secured by said deed of trust. Sealed proposals for sale therefor must be in the hands of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, St. Louis, Mo., on or before March 31, 1917.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST COMPANY,
JULIUS S. WALSH, Trustees.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% CONVERTIBLE GOLD BONDS OF THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COMPANY, DUE OCTOBER 1st, 1928.

Notice is hereby given that 223 bonds of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, of a par value of $1,000 each, amounting in the aggregate principal sum of $223,000, and being numbered as follows:

25	1608	3206	4568	6281	7837	10382
76	1669	3404	4674	6352	7863	10399
89	1778	3428	4675	6440	7876	10412
120	1782	3442	4703	6567	7914	10557
168	1789	3445	4741	6607	7916	10639
205	1829	3447	4770	6637	7922	10644
222	1844	3508	4853	6638	7931	10654
342	2045	3553	4855	6642	7932	10673
352	2058	3595	4883	6687	7992	10778
366	2181	3596	5021	6715	7998	10863
375	2183	3600	5025	6732	8062	11207
411	2371	3608	5210	6769	8203	11238
490	2377	3689	5242	6770	8216	11243
594	2456	3745	5334	6793	8247	11244
632	2513	3788	5480	6868	8265	11275
670	2555	3872	5594	6906	8353	11329
786	2559	3905	5684	7051	8570	11347
885	2668	3947	5740	7061	8577	11351
931	2761	3965	5758	7091	8688	11366
999	2853	3990	5816	7240	8721	11367
1027	2903	4022	5892	7248	8790	11370
1111	2920	4030	5909	7804	8958	11387
1125	2923	4231	5936	7319	9065	11453
1144	3003	4273	5971	7360	9499	11464
1150	3065	4276	5972	7361	9733	11478
1274	3074	4351	6057	7381	9737	11635
1332	3100	4361	6097	7388	9821	11812
1346	3118	4377	6098	7417	9828	11817
1378	3122	4386	6141	7629	9844	11818
1451	3133	4398	6145	7770	9926	11827
1484	3174	4451	6198	7783	10110	11984
1485	3189	4528	6255	7817	10377	

have been drawn by lot for redemption on April 1st, 1917, and will be paid for at the rate of 103% and accrued interest at the office of the undersigned, 60 Broadway, New York City, after which date said bonds will cease to bear interest.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By George E. Warren, Vice President.
New York, February 28, 1917.

To the Holders of AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES FIRST MORTGAGE 6%
Ten-Thirty-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

In accordance with the terms of the Mortgage of American Steel Foundries to Colonial Trust Company, now The Equitable Trust Company of New York, Trustee, dated September 1st, 1905, the following numbered bonds were drawn for redemption, out of moneys now held by the said Trustee in the Sinking Fund:

$1,000 BONDS.

8	441	853	1315	1646	2196	2477	2778
34	470	859	1410	1662	2218	2496	2829
45	479	878	1448	1683	2221	2519	2841
81	505	915	1449	1734	2255	2523	2900
113	534	971	1460	1763	2296	2550	2980
117	563	974	1476	1793	2306	2570	3004
169	639	978	1519	1797	2333	2572	3049
170	656	1006	1521	1827	2388	2628	3053
196	702	1046	1579	1981	2393	2637	3061
255	721	1191	1585	1937	2410	2653	3066
266	773	1243	1596	2132	2418	2658	3274
291	828	1249	1623	2141	2421	2741	3448
435	847	1282	1626	2159	2475	2755	X-3492

$100 BONDS.

A-77	C-2219	D-3470	H-3479	F-3485	H-3489
B-77	F-2522	H-3472	J-3479	G-3485	A-3490
C-77	H-3463	B-3473	D-3480	D-3486	B-3490
D-488	D-3464	C-3473	D-3482	G-3486	I-3490
B-1116	H-3465	F-3473	B-3484	J-3486	E-3495
I-1116	J-3467	A-3476	D-3484	B-3487	H-3495
B-2219	D-3468	G-3479	E-3485		

On and after April 1st, 1917, the above numbered bonds will be redeemed and paid upon surrender thereof at the office of the undersigned, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at par and accrued interest to that date. Interest on all the above-numbered bonds will cease on April 1st, 1917.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.
Dated New York, N. Y., March 5th, 1917.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.
Notice of Dividends on Preferred and Common Stock.

The ten per cent. dividend upon the common stock and the first installment of 1¾% of the seven per cent. dividend upon the preferred stock of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, which were declared on January 23, 1917, will be payable on April 2, 1917, to the stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. on March 15, 1917; the second installment of the dividend upon the preferred stock will be payable on July 2, 1917, to the preferred stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. on June 15, 1917; the third installment on October 1, 1917, to the preferred stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. on September 15, 1917; and the fourth installment on January 2, 1918, to the preferred stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. on December 15, 1917.

Checks will be mailed.

Dated March 1, 1917.

B. H. JONES, Secretary.

UNITED DYEWOOD CORPORATION.
New York, March 5, 1917.
Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 2.
Common Capital Stock Dividend No. 1.

A dividend of $1.75 per share (from a sum set aside for the payment of $7.00 per share for the year 1917) on the Preferred Stock, and $1.50 per share on the Common Stock of this Corporation, has been declared payable April 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business Wednesday, March 14, 1917.

The transfer books will not be closed.

Checks will be mailed by The New York Trust Co. of New York.

DE WITT CLINTON JONES, Treasurer.

UNITED DRUG COMPANY
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND No. 1

The Directors of United Drug Co. have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼% on the common stock of United Drug Co., payable April 2, 1917, to stockholders of record March 17th, 1917.

JAMES C. McCORMICK, Treasurer.
Boston, March 3, 1917.

STROMBERG CARBURETOR COMPANY OF AMERICA, INC.

37 Wall Street, New York, Feb. 28, 1917.

A dividend of 75 cents per share has been declared on the capital stock of this company, payable April 2, 1917, to stockholders who appear of record as such at the close of business on March 15, 1917.

GEORGE H. SAYLOR, Treasurer.

CHINO COPPER COMPANY.
25 Broad St., New York, March 1, 1917.

The Executive Committee of the Chino Copper Company has this day declared a regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share and an extra dividend of $1.00 per share, payable March 31st, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 9th, 1917.

C. W. PETERS, Treasurer.

COPPER RANGE COMPANY

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share, being Dividend No. 37, and an extra dividend of $1 per share, being Dividend No. 38, will be paid on March 15th, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on February 24th, 1917.

F. W. PAINE, Treasurer.
Boston, February 16th, 1917.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY

Condensed Statement Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 1916.

EARNINGS

Net Earnings from Operations, after deducting Cost of Manufacture and Expenses of Selling and Administration		$4,845,070.83
Dividends Received		2,250,000.00
Net Income for the Year		$7,095,070.83
Current Additions to Surplus:		
From Acquirement of Stock in Other Companies	$22,140,400.00	
Miscellaneous	234,117.12	
		$22,374,517.12
Increase in Surplus—Current Year		$29,469,587.95

BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS.

FIXED:			
Real Estate, Plant and Equipment		$5,380,006.93	
Less Reserve for Depreciation		279,837.95	
			$5,100,168.98
MISCELLANEOUS INVESTMENT:			
Chevrolet Motor Co. of Cal		$250,000.00	
Chevrolet Motor Co. of Texas		350,000.00	
			600,000.00
CURRENT AND WORKING:			
Cash		$3,981,784.13	
Drafts Outstanding against B/L		338,357.68	
Notes and Acc. Rec.	$1,694,040.36		
Less Res. for Dep.	52,247.98	1,641,792.38	
Accounts with Affiliated Companies		974,855.42	
Inventories	$7,109,516.11		
Less Res. for Dep.	254,896.51	6,854,619.60	
*Investment in Stock of Other Corporations, at Market Value		65,643,300.00	
Total Current and Working Assets			79,434,709.21
Deferred Charges			181,735.24
Contracts with Affiliated Companies, Patents, Trade Marks and Good Will			11,958,100.26
			$97,274,713.69

LIABILITIES.

CURRENT:		
Accounts Payable—Not due	$1,344,591.28	
Dealers' and Customers' Deposits	327,068.67	
Accrued Items—Not due	161,481.43	
Total Current Liabilities		$1,833,141.38
CAPITAL STOCK AND SURPLUS.		
Capital Stock Issued	$64,250,000.00	
(Authorized $80,000,000.00)		
Less in Treasury	245,200.00	
Total Outstanding		$64,004,800.00
SURPLUS:		
Balance—December 31, 1915	$1,653,686.53	
Current Additions	22,374,517.12	
Net Profit—Current Year	7,095,070.83	
Balance, December 31, 1916		$31,123,274.48
Reserves—Income Tax and Contingencies		313,497.83
		$97,274,713.69

* Includes 450,000 shares of the common capital stock of The General Motors Corporation.

March 5, 1917

R. E. BRIGGS,
Comptroller.

$32,214,724 PROFIT FOR MIDVALE STEEL

Net Profits for 1916 Equals 32.21 Per Cent. on Capital Stock.

PREPARING FOR THE FUTURE

Properties Kept in Highest State of Efficiency, Says President William E. Corey.

The net profits of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company and subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31, after all deductions, including special reserves, amounted to $32,214,724, which is equal to 32.21 per cent. on the $100,000,000 outstanding capital stock. These figures are presented in the first annual report just issued by William E. Corey, the President. At the opening of the current year, the Midvale Company had working assets totaling $78,268,938 and current liabilities of $17,603,304, leaving a net working balance of $60,665,634. The surplus account showed a total of $33,656,610, from which there was deducted $15,000,000 for special depreciation charged off property and plant account, leaving a final profit and loss balance of $18,656,610.

"The conditions which may confront manufacturing interests in this country on the return of peace in Europe," says Mr. Corey, "are the subject of much discussion among business men generally. The problem which confronts us is so complex that it is only ordinary prudence to prepare for adverse trade conditions. The Board of Directors and officers of your company are fully alive to this possible contingency, and are preparing for it by placing and keeping all properties in the highest state of efficiency and by conserving the financial resources of the company.

"Owing to ownership of raw materials, efficiency of mill operations and the adherence to a policy of fair dealing, high quality of product and service to customers our companies will no doubt be able to obtain a reasonable share of domestic and export business under any conditions which may arise."

President Corey refers in his report to the contracts with the British Government by the Remington Arms Company of Delaware to manufacture 2,000,000 Lee-Enfield rifles. At the time these contracts were entered into normal business conditions prevailed and very large profits promised therefrom. Subsequent to that time, however, Mr. Corey points out, conditions changed materially, which rendered it necessary to somewhat modify the terms of these contracts. In this connection Mr. Corey says:

"As a result the contracts were modified so as to provide that all manufacturing losses should be made good to the Remington Arms Company of Delaware; and on behalf of the latter company it was arranged that it should continue to manufacture rifles up to an aggregate, including those already finished, of 1,176,471, at the British Government's expense. The modified contracts further provide that any additional rifles that may be called for by the British Government shall be manufactured at cost plus a profit to the company."

Included in the report is a detailed statement of inventories, which on Dec. 31 last totaled $33,422,685. Cash on hand amounted to $11,828,916; customers' accounts $14,531,893, and bills and loans receivable were $8,987,384, these being the four principal items included in the current assets. Property and plant account is carried at $135,768,933, and among the liabilities appear the item of $11,113,668 reserves, of which $8,054,068 is for depreciation and mine exhaustion and $3,059,599 for contingencies and miscellaneous.

The report shows that capital expenditures for the fifteen months ended Dec. 31, 1916, were $14,879,048 out of an authorized appropriation for the purpose of $27,105,673, leaving an unexpended balance on this account of $12,226,625. All of the money so expended has been taken from earnings of the company, indicating an especially strong position in this respect, particularly in the face of the large profit and loss balance at the close of 1916. The disbursement for capital purposes has materially increased the capacity of plants, details of the improvements and additions effected being set forth at considerable length in the annual report. This has resulted in an increase in the ingot capacity of the company's plants of about 25 per cent. since the taking over of the Cambria Steel Company.

FOR A NEW APPORTIONMENT.

Wagner Draws an Amendment to Aid New York City.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 4.—Robert F. Wagner, minority leader of the Senate, tomorrow night will have a concurrent resolution introduced in the Senate providing for a constitutional amendment which would eliminate the clause under which at present no one county in the State can have more than one-third of all the Senators and two adjoining counties more than one-half. It would repeal the clause under which every county, no matter how small its population, is entitled to one Assemblyman, and would provide that the ratio for representation in the Assembly shall be reached by dividing the total population of the State by 150—the total number of Assemblymen. The method would involve crossing county lines in creating Assembly districts, a method prohibited by the Constitution as it now stands.

"My amendment," said Senator Wagner, "removes from the Constitution the limitations which prevent New York City from having a fair legislative representation. Under the present provisions a fair representation is impossible. Although the metropolitan district has a population amounting to nearly 60 per cent. of the entire population of the State, and although it pays about 73 per cent. of the expenses of running the State Government, it has only about 44 per cent. of the total membership of the Legislature. Even if its population would increase indefinitely it would be limited to that proportion under the present provisions of the organic law.

"The unfairness of the present apportionment is no longer a mooted question. It has been established to the satisfaction of all that are fair minded. No one doubts that New York City is a sufferer from discrimination in favor of the rest of the State. My amendment will rectify matters and wipe out this great injustice embodied in our fundamental law."

In the absence of Senator Wagner, who is in Washington for the inaugural, the resolution will be presented on his behalf by one of the Democratic members.

BUSINESS LEAGUE PLANS.

Will Open Headquarters and Hopes to Defeat Mitchel.

General headquarters of the Business Men's League, working to nominate a business man for Mayor, will open today on the fifth floor of 50 East Forty-second Street, according to announcement made yesterday by Joseph Yeska, Chairman. Branches in other boroughs will open soon.

"There is no mystery about this movement," said Mr. Yeska yesterday. "Our purpose is to sound public sentiment to discover if our belief is correct that the rank and file of the business community want a business man for Mayor big enough and experienced enough to straighten out the congestion reflected in the increasing tax rate.

"None of us is a politician. We are merely grappling with a problem of big business in a businesslike way. We are going ahead in all the boroughs getting signatures, and I expect that within a month we shall have 20,000. Meanwhile the Executive Committee is working out details of organization."

Five men have asked to be dropped from the committee, Chairman Yeska said. They are James McHugh of Manhattan, John W. Brown and George F. Yost of the Bronx, John Adikes and Samuel B. Serena of Queens. They will be replaced by five other business men, it was announced.

New Fish Culturist Named.

ALBANY, March 4.—The appointment of John W. Titcomb as Fish Culturist, to fill the place occupied by Dr. Tarleton H. Bean, who died last December, was announced today by the State Conservation Commission. Mr. Titcomb from 1902 to 1909 was chief of the Division of Fish Culture of the United States Bureau of Fisheries. Later he became Fish and Game Commissioner of the State of Vermont, a position which he held until he resigned to become Fish Culturist in New York. Mr. Titcomb has been President of the American Fisheries Society and President of the North American Fish and Game Protective Association.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.
Feb. 26	4.75⅝	4.75⅝	4.75⅝
Feb. 27	4.75⅝	4.75⅝	4.75⅝
Feb. 28	4.75⅝	4.75⅛	4.75⅛
March 1	4.75⅛	4.75	4.75
March 2	4.75 3/16	4.75	4.75 3/16
March 3	4.75 3/16	4.75 3/16	4.75 3/16

	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
Feb. 26	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Feb. 27	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Feb. 28	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
March 1	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
March 2	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
March 3	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	4.75⅝	4.76 7/16
Low	4.75	4.76 7/16
Same week last year—		
High	4.76 3/16	4.77 1/16
Low	4.76 5/16	4.76¾
Year to date—		
High	4.7585	4.7647½
Low	4.75	4.7641¼
Same period last year—		
High	4.78	4.78⅞
Low	4.73 3/16	4.74⅛

PARIS.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
Feb. 26	5.85⅝	5.85⅝	5.85⅝	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	5.84⅛
Feb. 27	5.85½	5.85½	5.85½	5.84¼	5.84¼	5.84¼
Feb. 28	5.85½	5.85½	5.85½	5.84¼	5.84¼	5.84¼
Mar. 1	5.85½	5.85⅝	5.85⅝	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	5.84⅛
Mar. 2	5.85½	5.85½	5.85½	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	5.84⅛
Mar. 3	5.85½	5.85½	5.85½	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	5.84⅛

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	5.85⅝	5.84⅛
Low	5.85⅝	5.84¼
Same week last year—		
High	5.87⅝	5.86⅞
Low	5.88¾	5.88⅛
Year to date—		
High	5.84¼	5.83¼
Low	5.85⅝	5.84⅝
Same period last year—		
High	5.82¾	5.82
Low	5.94	5.93

BERLIN.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.
Feb. 26	68.00	68.00	68.00
Feb. 27	67.75	67.75	67.75
Feb. 28	68.00	68.00	68.00
Mar. 1	68.50	68.12½	68.50
Mar. 2	68.12½	68.12½	68.12½
Mar. 3	68.12½	68.12½	68.12½

	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
Feb. 26	68.12½	68.12	68.12½
Feb. 27	67.87½	67.87½	67.87½
Feb. 28	68.12½	68.12½	68.12½
Mar. 1	68.62½	68.25	68.62½
Mar. 2	68.25	68.25	68.25
Mar. 3	68.25	68.25	68.25

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	68.50	68.62½
Low	67.75	67.87½
Same week last year—		
High	73.50	73.56¼
Low	73.25	73.31¼
Year to date—		
High	73.00	73.12½
Low	66.25	66.37½
Same period last year—		
High	77.50	77.62½
Low	72.87½	73.00

	Switzerland. Dem.	Switzerland. Cables.	Holland. Dem.	Holland. Cables.	Italy. Dem.	Italy. Cables.
Feb. 26	5.02¼	5.01	40.37½	40.43¾	7.47	7.46
Feb. 27	5.02	5.00¾	40.37½	40.43¾	7.54	7.53
Feb. 28	5.02¼	5.00⅞	40.31¼	40.37½	7.65	7.64
Mar. 1	5.02¼	5.00¾	40.31¼	40.43¾	7.72	7.71
Mar. 2	5.02¼	5.01	40.31¼	40.37½	7.77	7.76¼
Mar. 3	5.02¼	5.01	40.31¼	40.37½	7.77	7.76¼
Week's range—						
High	5.02	5.00¾	40.37½	40.43¾	7.47	7.46
Low	5.02¼	5.01	40.31¼	40.37½	7.77	7.76¼
Same week last year—						
High	5.28½	5.22¾	42.56¼	42.75	6.69¾	6.69
Low	5.24½	5.23¾	42.43¾	42.56¼	6.71¾	6.71
Year to date—						
High	5.00½	4.99	40.81¼	40.87½	6.88¾	6.87¾
Low	5.06	5.03	40.31¼	40.37½	7.77	7.76¼
Same period last year—						
High	5.15	5.14	45.18¾	45.31¼	6.59½	6.58½
Low	5.26	5.25	41.57½	41.93¾	6.79	6.78

	Austria. Dem.	Austria. Cab's.	Greece. Dem.	Greece. Cab's.	Russia. Dem.	Russia. Cab's.
Feb. 26	11.05	11.08	20.00	20.05	28.35	28.45
Feb. 27	11.03	11.06	20.00	20.05	28.35	28.40
Feb. 28	11.03	11.05	20.00	20.05	28.25	28.35
Mar. 1	11.12	11.15	20.00	20.05	28.15	28.20
Mar. 2	11.12	11.14	20.00	20.05	28.15	28.20
Mar. 3	11.12	11.14	20.00	20.05	28.15	28.20
Weeks range—						
High	11.12	11.15	20.00	20.05	28.35	28.45
Low	11.03	11.05	20.00	20.05	28.15	28.20
Year to date—						
High	11.80	11.82	20.00	20.05	29.90	29.95
Low	10.60	10.62	19.70	19.75	28.15	28.20

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Copenhagen. Cab's.	Stockholm. Dem.	Stockholm. Cab's.	Christiania. Dem.	Christiania. Cab's.
Feb. 26	27.40	27.50	29.45	29.55	28.00	28.10
Feb. 27	27.45	27.53	29.45	29.53	28.00	28.08
Feb. 28	27.45	27.55	29.45	29.55	28.00	28.10
Mar. 1	27.45	27.55	29.45	29.55	28.05	28.15
Mar. 2	27.60	27.70	29.60	29.70	28.20	28.30
Mar. 3	27.60	27.70	29.60	29.70	28.20	28.30
Week's range—						
High	27.60	27.70	29.60	29.70	28.20	28.30
Low	27.40	27.50	29.45	29.53	28.00	28.08
Year to date—						
High	27.60	27.70	29.60	29.72	28.20	28.30
Low	27.05	27.12	29.35	29.45	27.80	27.90

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem.	Hongkong. Cab's.	Peking. Dem.	Peking. Cab's.	Shanghai. Dem.	Shanghai. Cab's.
Week's range—						
High	56.55	56.65	91.75	91.87	86.75	86.87
Low	55.75	55.85	89.25	89.37½	84.25	84.37½
Year to date—						
High	58.00	58.10	94.00	94.12½	89.00	89.12½
Low	55.00	55.10	88.00	88.12½	83.00	83.62½

	INDIA. Bombay. Dem.	INDIA. Bombay. Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem.	Calcutta. Cab's.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Dem.	Manila. Cables.
Week's range—						
High	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25
Year to date—						
High	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25

	SPAIN. Dem.	SPAIN. Cab's.	JAPAN. Kobe. Dem.	Kobe. Cab's.	Yokohama. Dem.	Yokohama. Cables.
Week's range—						
High	21.18	21.25	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Low	21.10	21.15	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Year to date—						
High	21.30	21.45	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Low	21.05	21.15	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires. Demand.	Buenos Aires. Cables.	Rio. Demand.	Rio. Cables.
Week's range—				
High	44.62½	44.75	23.62½	23.75
Low	44.37½	44.50	23.62½	23.75
Year to date—				
High	44.62½	44.87½	23.75	23.87½
Low	44.00	44.12½	23.50	23.60

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..6:24|Sun sets..5:32|Moon sets..4:40

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:16	5:44	11:45	11:54
Governors Island	6:02	6:27	12:00	12:22
Hell Gate	8:08	8:34	2:08	2:33

Arrived—Sunday, March 4.

SS Ultonia, London, Feb. 10.
SS Montanan, Rio Janeiro, Feb. 8.
SS Calypso, London, Jan. 27.
SS Maracaibo, San Juan, Feb. 24.
SS El Dia, Galveston, Feb. 26.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, March 2.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah, March 1.
SS Melford Hall, Manchester, Feb. 18.
SS Taormina, Genoa, Feb. 8.
SS Dictator, Manzanillo, Feb. 22.
SS Inca, Macoris, Feb. 16.
SS Michigan, London, Feb. 16.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
Spencer	Santos	Jan. 21
Borgium	Buenos Aires	Feb. 3
Cacique	Bordeaux	Feb. 15
Herman Frasch	Sabine	Feb. 22
Parthenon	Gibraltar	Feb. 12
Mexico	Havana	Mar. 1
Esperanza	Nassau	Mar. 1
Suruga	Havre	Feb. 15
Tenadores	Havana	Mar. 2
Danube	Kingston	Feb. 27
Antonio Lopez	Havana	Mar. 2
Coamo	San Juan	Feb. 28
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Mar. 3
Momus	New Orleans	Feb. 28
DUE TOMORROW.		
*Baltic	Liverpool	Feb. 25
*Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Feb. 25
Bergensfjord	Bergen	Feb. 24
Sama	Kingston	Mar. 2
Colon	Colon	Feb. 28
Saratoga	Havana	Mar. 3
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Mar. 3
El Paso	Galveston	Feb. 28
DUE WEDNESDAY.		
Annette	Tanamo	Mar. 2
D. N. Luckenbach	Trinidad	Feb. 27
Lenape	Jacksonville	Mar. 4
Commewijne	Haiti	Mar. 2
El Sol	Galveston	Mar. 1
DUE THURSDAY.		
*Carmania	Liverpool	Feb. 27
Santa Marta	Kingston	Mar. 3
Bayamo	Matanzas	Feb. 28
Comanche	Jacksonville	Mar. 5
Proteus	New Orleans	Mar. 3
El Rio	Galveston	Mar. 2
DUE FRIDAY.		
*Adriatic	Liverpool	Mar. 1
Ausable	Santos	Feb. 22
Hudson	Cherbourg	Feb. 22
Romney	Plymouth	Feb. 25
Satsuma	San Felin	Feb. 26
El Cid	Galveston	Mar. 2
DUE SATURDAY.		
Hammershus	Rio Janeiro	Feb. 25
Thor	Santos	Feb. 23
Zulia	San Juan	Mar. 3
Apache	Jacksonville	Mar. 7
Minas Geraes	Para	Feb. 26
Mar Mediterraneo	Marseilles	Feb. 18
DUE SUNDAY.		
Kristianiafjord	Bergen	Feb. 28
Belita	Cristobal	Mar. 2
Sixaola	Santiago	Mar. 6
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Mar. 8

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
Tola, Para	3:00 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Paloma, Nuevitas	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oranje Nassau, Haiti	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Rio de Janeiro, Rio Janeiro	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Allianca, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Esperanza, Havana	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Antonio Lopez, Cadiz	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Mexico II., Salina Cruz	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Sagua, Rio Janeiro	7:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Sama, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Patris, Piraeus	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Montanan, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Tyr, Santos	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Turks Island	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Danube, Cristobal	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
San Marcos, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Dia, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
SAIL MONDAY.		
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

Transatlantic Mails.

Spain and Portugal, via Cadiz, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,)—Antonio Lopez .... Mar. 8
Greece, via Piraeus, at 12 M.—Patris. Mar. 10

South and Central America Mails.

Jamaica and Colombia, except Cauca and Narino Departments, (Canal Zone and Panama must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Kingston, Cristobal, Cartagena, Savanilla, and Santa Marta, at 8 A. M.—Carrillo .... Mar. 7
Bermuda, via Hamilton, at 9 A. M.—Bermudian .... Mar. 7
Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venezuela, via San Juan, Curacao, La Guayra, and Puerto Cabello, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.,)—Philadelphia .... Mar. 7
North Brazil, Iquitos, Pernambuco, Parahyba, Natal, Bahia, and Sergipe, (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 10 A. M.—Rio de Janeiro.... Mar. 7
Haiti, (Curacao must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M.—Oranje Nassau.. Mar. 7
Cuba, Yucatan, and Campeche, (other parts of Mexico must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Havana, Progreso, Vera Cruz, and Tampico, at 9 A. M.—Esperanza .... Mar. 8
Bahamas (including Inagua and Fortune Islands) and Cuba, via Nassau and Havana, at 10 A. M.—Mexico.. Mar. 8
Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Cristobal, at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,)—Allianca .... Mar. 8
Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran in Honduras, (other parts of Honduras, Panama, Canal Zone, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Cristobal, Punta Arenas, San Juan del Sur, Corinto, Amapala, La Union, La Libertad, Acajutla, San Salvador, San Jose, Champerico, Ocas, and Salina Cruz, at 8:30 A. M.—Mexico II. .... Mar. 9
Barbados, St. Lucia, and South Brazil, (except State of Rio Grande do Sul,) via Barbados, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 6 A. M.—Saga ...... Mar. 10
Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 7 A. M.—Montanan ...... Mar. 10
Cuba, (specially addressed only,) via Havana, at 8 A. M.—Saratoga ...... Mar. 10
Porto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Croix, La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris, and Santo Domingo City, via San Juan, at 8:30 A. M.—Coamo .... Mar. 10
Jamaica and Colombia, except Cauca, Narino, and Magdalena Departments, (Cuba, Canal Zone, and Panama must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Havana, Kingston, Colon, Savanilla, and Cartagena, at 8:30 A. M.—Danube .... Mar. 10
Cabedello, (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Cabedello, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 9 A. M.—Tyr .... Mar. 10
Jamaica, via Kingston, at 9:30 A. M.—Sama .... Mar. 10
Turks Island and Dominican Republic, at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12 M.,)—Iroquois .... Mar. 10
Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, Bocas del Toro, and Costa Rica, (Cuba, other parts of Honduras, and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Havana, Cristobal, Bocas del Toro, and Port Limon, at 12 M.—Tenadores .... Mar. 10

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain, Ireland, France, Gibraltar, and Italy—Sailings uncertain.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway—No sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 11 A. M. March 10, SS Patris.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., MARCH 4.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 235 miles S. at noon.
SS Minnesota, San Francisco to New York, was 1,030 miles S. at noon.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 447 miles S. at noon.
SS Comet, Tampico to New York, was 40 miles N. of Hatteras at noon.
SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 384 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 20 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 174 miles S. at noon.
SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 125 miles S. at noon.
SS Alabama, Sabine to New York, was 188 miles S. at noon.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 196 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 210 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS D. N. Luckenbach, Rio Janeiro to New York, was 850 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Iroquois, Turks Island to New York, was 890 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Perfection, Sabine to New York, was 250 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Gulflight, Sabine to New York, was 306 miles S. W. of Hatteras at noon.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 239 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Chicago, at Bordeaux, March 3.
SS Tenadores, at Havana, March 2.

Sailed.

SS Mexico, from Havana, March 1.
SS Santa Marta, from Kingston, March 3.
SS Zulia, from San Juan, March 3.
SS Comewijne, from Haiti, March 2.
SS Saratoga, from Havana, March 3.
SS Antonio Lopez, from Havana, March 2.
SS Esperanza, from Nassau, March 1.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China, (via San Francisco)—Colombia..... Mar. 5
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China, (via San Francisco)—China........ Mar. 7
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Ventura .... Mar. 8
Shanghai City, (also specially addressed mail for China, Japan, and Korea,) (via Seattle)—Sado Maru... Mar. 8
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Makura .... Mar. 9
Shanghai City, (also specially addressed mail for other parts of China, Japan, and Korea,) (via Seattle)—Ixion .... Mar. 10

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Feb. 6; Shanghai, Feb. 8; Kobe, Feb. 12, and Yokohama, Feb. 13—which arrived per steamers Sado and Ixion, were dispatched east from Seattle on March 1, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, March 6.

WARD LINE New York to HAVANA AND POINTS IN CUBA
Sailings Thursdays and Saturdays.
MEXICO Regular Sailings to Progreso, Vera Cruz and Tampico.
NASSAU—Weekly sailings from New York to Nassau and Havana.
Fleet of large steamers built in America and sailing under the American Flag.
Special tours including any or all of the above points and rail-water circle tours going or returning via New Orleans may be arranged.
Easter Holiday Tours, including hotel expenses at Havana, at special reduced rates. Reservation books are now open.
Excellent service, spacious passenger quarters. Booklets, rates and schedules promptly supplied on application.
NEW YORK and CUBA MAIL S. S. CO.
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Foreign Freight Contractors
EXPORT IMPORT INSURANCE BANKING
Detailed information regarding rates, sailings, etc., furnished upon request.
Telephone—Broad 7180.
Branches: Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

COMMERCIAL
SOUTH AMERICAN LINE
SS. "SAGA." Swedish (Neutral) Flag.
Rio de Janeiro & Santos (Brazil) via BARBADOS
Sailing Mar. 10, 9 A. M., from N. Y.
FRANK TOURIST CO., Gen. Pass. Agts., 398 Broadway, New York.
Moore & McCormack Co., Inc., Gen. Ft. Agts., 29 Broadway, New York.

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White Star Line
New York—Liverpool.
Inquire for Sailings, etc.
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

ANCHOR LINE
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW
For further information apply
Company's Office, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

FABRE LINES
N. Y.—Azores—Lisbon—Oran—Naples.
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

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Washington—Everywhere. Surprisingly Low Rates. Booklets. Tel. Bryant 7170.
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Restful and Healthful.
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BOSTON $2.65
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.60
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3.
Week days and Sundays at 5 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $3.00
Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily, at 5 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., ex. Sun., 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6 P. M.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Broadway Trust Company

at the close of business on the 28th day of February, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:			
Public securities, (book value, $2,762,245.39,) market value.		$2,762,245.39	
Private securities, (book value, $1,530,583.83,) market value.		1,530,583.83	
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank, New York		67,500.00	
Real estate owned		107,350.00	
Mortgages owned		944,900.00	
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		248,986.45	
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		6,158,939.84	
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		11,278,738.31	
Overdrafts		2,549.16	
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$3,691,861.34		
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	950,327.22		
		4,642,188.56	
Specie		2,298,294.77	
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		333,160.00	
Federal Reserve notes		60,410.00	
Cash items, viz.:			
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$1,029,224.02		
Other cash items	152,385.89		
		1,181,609.91	
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities per contra)		719,061.65	
Other assets, viz.:			
Vaults	$30,000.00		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	109,223.88		
		109,223.88	
Liability of banks and trust companies for acceptances bought and sold		674,856.02	
Total		$33,150,547.27	

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,500,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$750,000.00	
Undivided profits	300,621.74	
		1,050,621.74
Surplus on book values, $1,070,621.74		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$1,290,120.02	
Due New York State Savings and Loan Associations and Credit Unions	55,718.64	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary	110,790.20	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	863,378.31	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	22,714,317.50	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	526,274.78	
Demand certificates of deposit	428,215.29	
Other certificates of deposit	66,125.84	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of passbooks	872,954.78	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	588,283.80	
Certified checks	305,188.91	
Unpaid dividends	503.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	1,221,789.65	
Extend total deposits		29,043,605.67
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		771,985.60
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	$15,359.85	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	74,118.39	
Estimated unearned discounts	20,000.00	
		109,478.24
Contingent liability as endorser on acceptances of banks and trust companies bought and sold		674,856.02
Total		$33,150,547.27

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of TIETIG-WOOTEN, INC., will be held at the office of said corporation, Nos. 48-56 West 38th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of March, 1917, at four o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that said corporation be forthwith dissolved, and for such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated, New York, February 16, 1917.
JOHANNA TIETIG, Secretary.

REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL COMPANY.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, will be held at the office of the Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Wednesday, April 18th, 1917, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the transaction of any and all business that may properly come before the meeting.
RICHARD JONES, JR., Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MAURY, ROGERS & AUCHINCLOSS. CERTIFICATE OF FORMATION OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned, being desirous of forming a limited partnership under and pursuant to the Laws of the State of New York, do hereby make the following certificate:

First. The name under which this partnership is to be conducted is MAURY, ROGERS & AUCHINCLOSS, and the county wherein the principal place of business is to be located is the County of New York.

Second. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the business of brokers and dealers in stocks, bonds and other securities.

Third. The names of all the general and special partners interested therein, each of whom is of full age, and their respective places of residence, are as follows:

HENRY T. MAURY, general partner, 47 West 43rd Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

H. PENDLETON ROGERS, general partner, Tuxedo Park, New York.

C. RUSSELL AUCHINCLOSS, general partner, 27 West 53rd Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LYMAN B. KENDALL, special partner, Bar Harbor, Me.

Fourth. The amount of capital which the special partner has contributed to the common stock is One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000.)

Fifth. The time at which the partnership is to begin business is the 1st day of March, 1917, and the time at which it is to end is the 1st day of March, 1919.

Dated the 28th day of February, 1917.
HENRY T. MAURY,
H. PENDLETON ROGERS,
C. RUSSELL AUCHINCLOSS,
LYMAN B. KENDALL.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
On this 28th day of February, 1917, before me personally appeared HENRY T. MAURY and C. RUSSELL AUCHINCLOSS to me personally known and known to me to be two of the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.
WM. H. BRUDER,
[Seal.] Notary Public, Bronx County, No. 35. Certificate filed in New York County, No. 45.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
On this 28th day of February, 1917, before me personally appeared H. PENDLETON ROGERS to me personally known and known to me to be one of the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and he acknowledged to me that he executed the same.
WM. H. BRUDER,
[Seal.] Notary Public, Bronx County, No. 35. Certificate filed in New York County, No. 45.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
On this 28th day of February, 1917, before me personally appeared LYMAN B. KENDALL to me personally known and known to me to be one of the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and he acknowledged to me that he executed the same.
THOMAS A. O'CONNOR,
[Seal.] Notary Public, Queens Co., No. 1749. Certificate filed in New York County. County Clerk, No. 80. Register No. 8061. Commission expires March 30th, 1918.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
HENRY T. MAURY and C. RUSSELL AUCHINCLOSS, being severally duly sworn, each for himself, deposes and says that he is one of the general partners named in the foregoing certificate of the limited partnership of MAURY, ROGERS & AUCHINCLOSS; that the sum specified in the said certificate to have been contributed to the common stock by the special partner, LYMAN B. KENDALL, viz.: One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000) has been actually and in good faith paid in cash.
HENRY T. MAURY.
C. RUSSELL AUCHINCLOSS.
Sworn to before me this 28th day of February, 1917.
WM. H. BRUDER,
[Seal.] Notary Public, Bronx County, No. 35. Certificate filed in New York County, No. 45.

13 Gold Street, New York.
MR. SAMUEL G. McCOTTER retires from our firm. The business will be continued under same name by SAMUEL G. McCOTTER, Jr., and HERBERT McCOTTER.
SAMUEL G. McCOTTER & COMPANY.
March 1st, 1917.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE HIRE OF launches for use of wire-drag parties on the New England Coast, during the Spring, Summer, and Fall of 1917, will be received by the Superintendent, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C., up to 2 P. M. on March 21, 1917, and then opened. Six launches from 28 to 60 feet long and equipped with four cycle gasoline engines of from twelve to fifty horse power will be required. Forms of proposals and information can be had on application at the above address.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE OPENED by the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., at 3 o'clock P. M., March 20, 1917, for triangular sectors (glass) for 375 mm. buoy lenses. Information upon application to the above office.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—UNITED NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION, Plaintiff, against THE SUPERIOR PRINTING COMPANY, Defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Trial desired in the County of New York.

Dated February 24th, 1917.
GOULD & WILKIE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, The Superior Printing Co.: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph E. Newburger, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of February, 1917, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 24th day of February, 1917.
Dated New York, February 24th, 1917.
GOULD & WILKIE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
NOTICE OF MEETING.
165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at the office of this Company in Anchorage, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, April 4, 1917, at twelve o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To elect fifteen Directors.
2. To transact all such other business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, March 17, 1917, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, April 5, 1917.
By order of the Board of Directors.
HUGH NEILL, Secretary.
Dated, January 2, 1917.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY. NOTICE.
Parsons, Kansas, March 1, 1917.

The regular annual meeting of stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors, in conformity with Chapter 197, Laws of Kansas, 1895, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, including the ratification of such action at any time taken or authorized by the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee, or the executive officers of the Company as may be submitted to the meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company in the City of Parsons, Kansas, on Thursday, the 5th day of April, 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stock transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. March 6, 1917, until 10 A. M. April 6, 1917.
C. E. SCHAFF, President.
E. F. BROOMHALL, Secretary.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF RAW SILK TRADING COMPANY.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Raw Silk Trading Company will be held at the office of the Company at No. 354 Fourth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of March, 1917, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase the capital stock from $100,000, consisting of 1,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $250,000, consisting of 2,500 shares of the par value of $100 each.
Dated, New York, March 2nd, 1917.
PAOLINO GERLI, President.
EDMONDO GERLI, Secretary.

Niagara Fire Insurance Company.
New York, February 19, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may come properly before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 123 William Street, New York City, on Wednesday, March 7th, 1917. Polls open from 10:45 to 11:45 A. M.
CHAS. A. LUNG, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Brush Electric Illuminating Company of New York, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, 130 East 15th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, March 12th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon.
FRANK W. SMITH, Secretary.
New York, February 26, 1917.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the BUTLER, WARD COMPANY will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 34 Hubert Street, New York City, on Monday, March 12th, 1917, at 3 P. M., for the election of officers and Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of all other business that may come before said meeting.
C. L. STARBUCK, Secretary.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section IV., Par. G, Subsection 1, Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold 12 lottery tickets; 7 lottery tickets; 12 obscene pictures; 6 packages lottery tickets; 6 parts lottery tickets; 1 obscene photo; 1 book obscene pictures; 1 illegal article; 1 pkg. Spanish Fly; 57 obscene pictures; 2 prohibited lithos; 4½ lbs. prohibited lithos; 1 pkg. illegal art; 20 obscene pictures; 68 obscene pictures; 12 lottery tickets; 4 obscene cards; 73 obscene cards; 1 lottery ticket; 1 pkg. illegal articles; 1 lottery ticket; 1 pkg. obscene cards; 9 lottery tickets; 10 obscene cards; 1 obscene book; 25 obscene cards; 22 illegal articles; 15 obscene cards; 7 lottery tickets; 16 lottery tickets; 8 obscene photos; 60 lottery tickets; 3 obscene books; 10 obscene cards; 1 obscene booklet; 30 obscene cards. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 12, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated February 21, 1917.
THOS. D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold six five-gallon cans of scallops.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 19, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated February 28, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on February 16, 1917, SUGAR PRODUCTS CO. and SUGAR PRODUCTS SHIPPING COMPANY, INC., filed their petition praying limitation of liability as owners of the steam tug "C. W. MORSE," for any loss, damage or injury arising out of or connected with the loss of the said tug "C. W. MORSE" and of the lives on board for the reasons mentioned in said petition; that the petitioners have stipulated to pay into this court the value of their interest in said tug and pending freight as appraised, viz.: Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000), with interest from June 23, 1916; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said loss are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before MAX ROCKMORE, Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before May 28, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Puro Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold three five-gallon cans of scallops.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 19, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated February 28, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold one box containing thirty-five one-gallon cans of scallops.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 19, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated March 2, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.
Notice is hereby given that on December 13, 1916, Elias C. Benedict filed his petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the gasoline launch "ONEIDA," for damage or injury arising on April 23, 1914, through the grounding of the barge "SPEEDWAY" while in tow of the launch "ONEIDA"; that the petitioner has transferred his interest in the said launch to Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., as Trustee; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Commissioner, at his office in the Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on or before April 2, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will then be defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold four five-gallon cans of scallops. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 19, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated February 28, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold four five-gallon cans of scallops.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 19, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated February 28, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold one five-gallon can of scallops. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 19, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated February 28, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold three five-gallon cans of scallops. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 19, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated February 28, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff, vs. CONSTANTIN TSOUCHLOS, Defendant.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA to CONSTANTIN TSOUCHLOS, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded that you personally appear before the Judge of the District Court of the United States of America, for the Southern District of New York, in the Second Circuit in Equity, within sixty days after service hereof, wheresoever the said Court shall then be, to answer a bill of complaint exhibited against you in the said Court by The United States of America, and to do further and receive what the said Court shall have considered in that behalf. And this you are not to omit under the penalty on you of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS.

Witness, Honorable LEARNED HAND, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, at the City of New York, on the 8th day of February, in the year one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-first.
[Seal]
ALEX GILCHRIST, JR., Clerk.

The defendant is required to enter appearance in the above cause in the Clerk's office of this Court, within sixty days after service hereof, or the bill will be taken pro confesso against you.
ALEX GILCHRIST, JR., Clerk.

To Constantin Tsouchlos the defendant above named:

The foregoing Writ of Subpoena is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Martin T. Manton, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated the 9th day of February, 1917, and on February 10, 1917, filed with the Writ of Subpoena and Bill in Equity herein, in the office of the Clerk of the said United States District Court, Southern District of New York, at the United States Court House and Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.
Dated February 15, 1917.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, ATTORNEY FOR PLAINTIFF, Office and Post Office Address, United States Court House and Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS — Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—Room 433, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Actiesciskolut Neptun<NY & Ber Co.
Orvig<same.
Re Vanotcope Co (2.)
Inventions Co<Hobbs.
Re Transfer No 21 (2)
Brown<Stand Oil Co.
Elliott<Rota.
Heggins<The Eras.
Ketterer<Armour & Co
General calendar:
Ryan<Ohmer.
Marconi<De Forest Co
Singer<Am Drug Synd

Barker<CNY.
Ropner<Inter-Am SS.
Eclipse Ltge, &c, Co<Cornell Stmboat Co.
Good<Osborne.
Ball Eng'ing Co<J G White Co.
Herman<Compag Gen Transatlantique.
S E Hendricks Co<Thomas Pub Co.
Shoninger Bros<Donner Bros Co.

DISTRICT COURT — Mayer, J. — Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. —Equity calendar.
Case on—Kintner<Atlantic Communicat'n Co.
No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy calendar.

Discharges:
Nathan I Nathan,
Max Pollakoff,
Abraham Lapin,
Louis W Lapidus,
Fox & Wolfgang,
Georgia W Clarke,
Horwitz & Rosenberg,
Chas Hasbrouck,
Bernard B Kadetsky,
Herbert R Samborn,
Ida Marks,
James Sampson,
Solomon H Goldberg,
Salvatore Virgilio,
Casper Furman,
James A Coughlin,
H & P Cohen,
Rebecca Achitt,
Casimir E Wodzicka.
Under objection:
Wm H Dickerson,
Philip Hyams,
Louis Joseph,
Morris Schechter,
Henry H Paradise,
Robert T Kent,
Jacob Singer,
Winfred T McDonald,
Kate F Vannamann.
Adjourned cases:
Adolph J Fechter,

Henry L Herbert,
Agnes Schano,
Louis Danin,
Hendelman & Lippman.
Motions:
Coots & Fehr.
Elliott Kahn.
The Manhattan Co.
Black & White Stamp.
Ziner Bros.
Irving Pearl.
George M Fishel.
Isaac Vegdoicheck.
Miedle & Lempel.
Q L Cushman & Co.
Slavin Bros.
Brook Feat Film Co.
Finkelstein & Pinefsky.
Joseph Lemport.
S Dessau's Sons.
Scarsdale Co.
Fiton Marine Const.
Beneck & Wilson.
Wm F McClelland.
Pressed Asbestos Prod.
Ohio Copper Min Co.
The F & D Co.
Violet V Farone.
Riverside Garage Co.

DISTRICT COURT — Learned Hand, J. — Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 2 P. M.—Admiralty calendar.
NY & Porto Rico SS<Jamison.
Jamison<NY & Porto Rico SS Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Case on — Lauria, admx<Du Pont de Nemours Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
Planten<Earl.
Rodgers<Kerbaugh.
Jafee<Weld.
Barrows<Fid & Cas Co
Re Ithaca Trust Co (Simpson.)
Wilson<Gillette Clipping Mach Co.
Re Gustow (Kirschner.)
Re Coughlin.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department—For hearing of appeals from Orders and Judgments of City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Hamilton H Salmon & Co, Inc<Blackstone Mfg Co.
Re Gustavius Const.
Re Rulison.
Prince<Behal.
Curnen<Otten, (2.)
Aarons<Gutzman.
Robinson<Kieval.
Re Donzelli.
Gaines<Kramer.
Schatzberg<Chemical Co of America.
Foster<Schey.
Eich<Levy.
CNY<General Pattern & Model Co.
Jenick<Cross.
Silverberg Import Co<Samstag & Hilder.
Sheehan<CNY.
Langer<same.
Herman<Grossman.
Burdick<Burdick.
Jacobs<Un-Cigar Stores Co.
Rockfellow<Rockfellow.
Zunser<Zunser.
CNY<Dr Pratt Co.
Wallace<Wallace.
Re U S Fidelity & Guar Co.
Beebe<Beebe.
Harap<Nassau Beekman Inv Co.
Flack<Flack.
Wickersham<Murray.
Shikes<Melville.
Racopoulos<Booras.
Runde<Runde.
Carolyn Laundry<Mais.
Re Marmor & Boral Bros, Inc.
Otis<Otis.
Ax<Meyer & Lange.
O'Malley<Manhattan & Queens Traction.
Hunter<Colonial Motion Picture Co.
Ongley<Marcin.
Rosenberg<Gingold Realty Co.
Becker<Beaver.
D'Angelo<Beaver.
Judge<Lowden.
Bergman<Bergman.
Jacob Hyman Co<A G Hyde & Sons.
Prescott<O'Donohue.
Goetzel<Clausen-Flanagan Brewery.
Wortmann<Edwards Leasehold, Inc.
Re Zinberg<W & Z Cord Co, Inc.
Macy<East Side Bldg Ass'n, (2.)
Glorioss<Miller.
1,520 B'way, Inc<N Y Theatre Co.
Sheffield<Tucker.

Kass<Goldberg.
Prescott<O'Donohue.
Re Von Polheim.
Anderson<Young.
Townes<CNY.
Wagner<Trusch.
Herschberg<Third Av Ry.
Reisenwebers, Inc<Zinweil Co.
Hendrick<Cobb.
Kaplan<Kaplan.
Kratch<Kratch.
Goepel<Bonnite Insulator Co.
Re Riello (Magnet St)
Jeffrey<Selwyn.
Geissenhainer<Epstein
Young<Palladium Realty Co.
Carmody<Berardini.
Van Patten<Van Patten.
McGuire<A A Volk Co, Inc.
Pfaff<Brisk.
Buckley<Rosenbluth.
Friedman<Schindel.
Re Siegel.
Re Pleasant Av.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bk<Goldberg.
Higgins<Perlman.
CNY<Palmer.
Feinberg<South Jersey Land Co.
CNY<Loughran.
Plate<Axtell.
Brazilian Mercantile Co<Royal Card & Paper Co.
Bancus<Weatherall.
Marsh<Kaufman.
Anderson<Young.
Kappes<Lyons.
Kinney<Newark Federal League Ball Club.
Brown<Natl Cold Storage Co.
Re De Leon.
Gale Nat Rty Co<Jones.
Grossman<Glenmore Milford Co.
Lovell<Grohman.
Rubin<Kaufman.
Falletta<60 Wall St.
Cohen<Ross.
CNY<Gen Pattern & Model Co.
Ritchey<Murphy, (2.)
Re Weber.
Brennan<Phila & Reading Coal & I.
Davidson<Fiske Coal.
Bowne<Colt.
Re Rachman.
Call<Call.
Re Linter.
Perlmutter<Byrne, (2)
Smith<Kahrs.

PART II.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Cox<Cox.
Re Sisson.
Re Dexter.
Garshells<Garshells.
City R E<Hoytreis Const Co, Inc.
Re Dexter.
Del Mar<Tallmadge.
Clark<Bankers Trust.
Wells<Wells.
Moses<Moses.
Molsa<Molsa.
Coleman<Stein.
Knox Hat Co, Inc<Kernochan.
White<White.
Guar Mtg<Strauss.
Penny<CNY.
Camp<Mathewson.
Wood<Cleland Rlty Co
Same<Davidson Av Realty Co.
Kirkman<Parker.
Kempner<Campbell.
Campi<Campi.
Mulman<Mulman.
Re Creston Av.
Cuthel<Cuthel.
Demurrers:
Eckert<Pathe Freres.
Cummaro<Met Baptist Church.
Crombie<Ill Surety Co.
Preferred causes:
Valenti<NY Theat Co.
Sands<Waldo.
Int R T<Marks.
CNY<Port Rich & Ber Point Ferry Co.

Radda<Radda.
Moltz<Sterling Motor Truck Co.
General calendar:
Pechter<Pechter.
Zalla<Holmes.
Reid<Reid.
Neuman<Hayde.
Buhl<Cowan.
Met News Co<Malavsky.
Bellman<Tarnower.
Doctor<Levinsky.
Hall's Safe Co<Houghtaling.
Kane<Kane (4.)
Wenzel<Wenzel.
Hall<McCully.
Blackburne<Tarler.
Danko<Danko.
Wagner<Wagner.
Howard<Howard.
Hartstein<Hartstein.
Yose<Ansco Co.
Automatic Switch Co<Richard.
Lightfoot<Kane.
Dreyfuss<Dreyfuss.
Samuels<State Rlty Co
Welter<Welter.
Houle<Houle.
Lindemann<Schuessler
Maloy<Maloy.
Heller<Jogert Rlty Co.
Cuba Distilling<Rice.
Trufanoff<Met Magaz.
Mott<Mott.
Clear.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.
PART V.—Recess.
PART VI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases.

Mechanics & Metals Nat Bank<Purdy (2.)
Postal Tel Cable<State Bd of Tax Comm'rs.
M L Imp Co<Purdy.
Est of I Townsend Burden<same.
Huntington<same (3.)
Hunnewell<same.
Clear.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.

Urban Concrete Co<Totten.
Edw Mauer Co<Keystone Tire, &c, Co.
Mackay<Tide Water Oil Co.
Behre<White & Co.
Berman<Axtell.
Goldberg<Popular Pictures Corp'n.
Simons<Terhune.
M Cowen & Co<New Eng Equit Ins Co.
Brady-Murray Motors Corp<Goosman.
Samson<Erb.
Friedman<Assoc Buying Corp'n.
Internat Battery Co<Westreich.

Peck<Toole.
Embalmers' Supply Co<Quinn.
Solomon<Lowenstein.
Kouri<Bannerman.
Knauth<Emp Gypsum.
Edelman<Hardman Tire, &c, Co.
Kriser<C W Prichard Co, Inc.
McGregor<Assets Realization Co.
Garth Estates<Pell.
Wetmore<Wetmore.
Bridges<Monarch Refillable Fuse Co.
Bridges<Kaiser.
Coleman<Stein.
Clear.

PART III.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.
All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached.

Donnelly<R Gordon & Sons.
Kelly<42d St &c RR.
Marks<Neuschal.
Marshall<5th AvCoach
Ackerman<same, (2.)
Marcuson<Herman.
Kammen<B, Q Co & Sub RR.

Yalumkowitch<IntRT.
Crutchfield<3d Av Ry.
Wolters<Strompf.
Bellinger<Rome Mfg.
Winter<Everett.
Schapiro<Seal.
Arscott<NY Con RR.
Group<Newman.
Herman<Slifka.

Kirton<Remy Elec Co.
Godfried<Horowitz.
Cahill<UnionRy of NY
Strizenkow<NY Rys.
Jackson<Am Silk Label Mfg Co.
Meier<NY Rys.
Rudolph<Carleton.
Terrace Rest Co.
Oppenheimer<Harrisette Holding Co.
Murphy<Roubitscheck.
Flamand<CNY.
Greenberg<Lawrence Holding Co.
Dash<Witkin Trucking Co, Inc.
Haber<Bloom.
J F Curry<Woelfle.
J V Curry<same.
Carley<Midland Beach Co.
Tscheiko<NY Rys.
Rubin<Int R T.
Rubino<Ackerman.
Rosenbusch<Ambrosia Milk Corp.
Kuntz<Myers.
Anella<Todd.
Conrad<Lyons AtlasCo
Leo<Weisglass.
F Turock<Trattner.
J Turock<same.
Ostrofsky<Liebowitz.
V Carrano<Silberman.
E Carrano<same.
Ginver<Korn.
Kleinow<Int R T.
Scheintoub<NY Rys.
Solovei<Gardner.
Hill<Chester Ct Corp.
A Carlucci<C RR,N J.
Duncan<Int R T.
Angelina Calucci<same.
Novegrodsky<Fremont Rty Corp.
Meegan<Rice.
R S Popper<C I & B RR.

A S Popper<same.
Martin<Martin.
Stern<5th Av Coach.
Hermanson<Hamburg-Am Co.
Rubel<C RR of N J.
Keenan<NY Rys.
Barnes<Hilton.
Bisulca<Weill.
Miller<CNY.
Goldberg<Egloff.
Lowy<Brighton Recreation Co, Inc.
Judelowitz<Terry & Tench Co.
Penn<Tribune Ass'n.
Davis<Belt Line Ry.
Shattuck<NY Edison.
Marquisee<Auto Wear Mfg Co.
Nadler<Fischman.
Tremmel<Ruhl.
Metz<Florida East Coast Ry.
Fogg<Winston.
Gellman<Wolfinger.
Clark<Bowery Bk of N Y.
Kaplan<Thomas Mulligan Const Co.
Mohr<Turner.
Fearon<Aldhous.
Brewcinska<NY Cent.
Healy<Hallenbeck-Hungerford Rty Co, (2.)
Wald<Am Dock Co.
Harasmock<Farmers Feed Co.
Healy<N Y Rys.
Romano<Abraham.
Dearie<Third Av RR.
Sarro<Denney.
Yeo<Neuhaus.
Graham<NY Rys.
Buckowski<Hexamer.
Hart<Cons Gas Co.
Reith<Kaiser.
Clear.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case on—Harty<Lauppe.
Lukasek<Kraut.
Kuryan<Bolton.

PART V.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.
Jaffee<Plotz, (3.)

PART VI.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.
Levy<Lichtenstein.
Healy<NY Ophthalmic Hospital.

PART VII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Lopez<Beaver.
McNamar<Hinckle.
Wolf<Linch.
Cawley<Ronan.
J Buller<Linch.
H Buller<same.

PART VII.—(Feb. Term Cont'd.)—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term Part IV.—Case on—Kahn<Schulman.

PART VIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.
Mount<Schmidt.
Warsham<I Richmond
Harvard<Cent Brew.

PART VIII.—(Feb. Term Cont'd.)—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term Part VI.—Case on—Weiler<Bloomingdale.

PART IX.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.
Erbeck<NY Edison Co
Serio<Hirsch.

PART X.—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M.
E Lichtenstein<Tansy
I Lichtenstein<same.
Seidman<Day Pub Co, Inc.

PART X.—(Feb. Term Cont'd.)—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term Part XII.
Case on—Brinberg<Oliver Typewriter Co.

PART XI.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.
Miller<Nealon-Sullivan Realty Co.
Silverstein<CNY.

PART XII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.
Jones<Emery.

PART XIII.—No day calendar.

PART XIV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.
Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.

Blauner<Cramer.
Internat Sprinkler Co<Rosendorf.
Nevelson<Aetna Explosives Co.
Estate of E A Hoffman, Inc<N E Casualty Co.
Levy<Kurzman.
Kagut<Glovinsky.
Esskay Waist Co<Hirsch.
Valentine<Hilderbrand.
Lydig<White.
Gross<Browning.
Arbib<Weil Feather.
Geo Batten Co<Pompeian Co.
Whilden & Hancock<Schneider.
Schlanger<Heyman.
Gidden<Hill.
Lustig<Cohn.
Cumberland Glass Mfg Co<Cascadian Spring Water Co.
Cook<Vitagraph Co of Am.
Sisson<310 E 86th St.
Richards<London & Lancashire G & A.
Marone<CNY.
Diamond<Becker.
Loikert, Jr<Met Trust Co of CNY.

Milbury Atlantic Mfg Co<Schachewitz.
Acken<Brown.
Offenbach<Waring.
Smith<Geoffrey.
Moore<Kraus.
S T Walkup & Bros, Inc<Walkup.
Lancing Liquidation Corp<Heinze, (12.)
Conklin<Daniel, Jr.
Nelligan<McCord & Mace, Inc.
Rothschild & Co., Inc<Williams.
Same<Young.
Harwood-Barley Mfg Co<Wiggins.
Harman Co<Am Credit Indemnity Co of N Y.
Archibald<Brown.
Plock<Emmer.
Same<Balsam.
Upper Hudson Stone Co<Donovan.
Sherman<Eaton.
Hahn<Baum.
Evans<Colonial Motion Picture Corp.
Alexander Hamilton Inst<Allen.
McCormick<Internat Shoe Supplies Co.
Clear.

PART XV.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M.
Wheeler-McDowell E Co<Cent Op House.
Kamber<Walker.

PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.
Green<Camman.

PART XVII.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Cases sent from Part XIV. for trial.
Browning, King & Co<Almy.

PART XVII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M., (Feb. Term Cont.)—Held in Trial Term, Part V.
Hall<Kenny.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Michael Farrell,
John A Church,
John E Simons,
Mary S Fuller,
Henry Bendheim,
Joseph Hughes,
George W Van Allen,
Henry D Borup,
William L Becker,
Sarah Silverman,
Katherine B Wolf,
Mary Sullivan,
George Hoehm,
Fredericka Buhler,
John H Cook,
John A Church.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Steinberg<A Russakow.
Strompf<McKee.
Neumeyer & Dimond<Deboves.
Joseph P McHugh & Son<Reaves.
Charles<Dalberg.
Valentine<Cooper.
Schwartz<Leichtman.
Angley<Mahan.
Mandel<Feuchtwanger
Marschall<Strauss & Adler.
Peerless Silk Mfg<Shadow Silk Co.
Francamuna<Sage.
Bolsochelo<Purcell & Gilfeather.
Butterworth<Rodrian.
A H Andrews Co<Harstn.
Zellman<Koch.

Scientific Heater Co<Kidde.
Isserman<Bossak.
Kelly<Wash.
Law Studios<Ratkowsky.
Cahn<Jacobs.
Prensky<Seelig.
Schachter<Bacon.
Schwartz<Cahill.
The Ansonia<Berry.
Rutchik<Rubenstein & Polonsky.
Morley<Singer Sewing Machine Co.
Meyer Goldberg & Sons<R M Bleakie.
Rose<Mendelsohn.
Schweitzer<Solomon.
Rich<Hyman.
Gerber<Kaplitz.
Brukenfeld<Fristachi.
Larrere<Morse Dry D & Repair Co.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Rand<Borden's C M.
Smith<T Hogan & Sons, Inc.
Mayer<Parkenson.
Rogers<T Hogan & Sons, Inc.
Landwehr<3d Av RR. (2.)
Perlman<Labowitz.
Horowitz<Greenberg.
Asher<Kabat.
Burns<Fischel.
Mayleas<Zulinski (3).
Sturn<Blaumer.
Szodzinski<Rytwinski.
Arisano<Cons Gas.
Zeiselman<Finkelstein
Kaulbach<Arthur Walker & Co.
Gerber<Kaplitz.
Levering & G Co<Century Holding Co.
Rapetti<Peugeot Auto
Kellogg<Giles.
Prentice<Kaufman.
Hirschwokitz<Union Ry.
Kaplan<Ruppert.
Umbach<Int R T Co.
Parker<Foote.
Johnson<Desmond.
Clausen Flanagan Brewery<Luther.
Steinkritz<Morgenstern.
Charnofsky<NY Rys.

Schunzinger<Int R T
Victor<N Y Rys (2).
Garrett<Locke Regulator Co.
Hellinger<Burns.
Brounstein<Marcus.
Koslofsky<Solomowitz
Am Appraisal Co<Standard Ship Corp.
Dibola<Glimartin.
May<H H Steffens Trucking Co.
Van Cortland<Narcorth Realty Co.
Loft<Frederick L Cranford, Inc.
Greenbaum<Steiner.
Pulvino<Sheffield F-S-D. Co.
Krause<Jarkow.
O'Shea<Reba Realty.
Steinberg<3d Av RR.
Bonitz<City & Suburban Homes Co.
Cohen<Deutsch.
Finkel<Anna G Larkin, Inc.
Levine<Simiansky.
Belzer<Geller.
Finfer<Dachs.
Marks<Namur.
Silverman<Leybuck.
Goldman<Ray.
Giordano<Ring.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Leibowitz<Hackett.
Silverstein<House of Morrison.
Gwirtzman<Mendelsohn Jewelry.
Policastro<Riley.
Joyce<Hudson Nav.
Clear.

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—Schmuck, J.—Commercial calendar at 10 A. M.
Zaile<C T Silver, Inc.
H Harris Fur Dyeing Co<Freedman.
Same<Grossman.
Gabel House Carton Co<Lionel Mfg Co.
Turner<Calhoun.
Rutchick<Polonsky.
Kelly<S B C Holding
Ellas<Fodor.
Schachter<Altmark.
Meyers<Von Madler.
Matthies<Zimmerman.
Bellows<1,067 5th Av.
Borak<Moyses.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART V.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VI.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VIII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Baum<Morse—A. Perry Osborn.
SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Becker<Block—Abraham Stern.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Kate M. Ladd<Harry Berman—J. Romain Brown Co. Bond & Mtg. Guar Co.<Mary M. Le Vien—J. Romain Brown Co.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.
Van Wagenen<Fisher
Morland Mtg Co<same
Re Ernest Piano Co.
Re Bronx Pky. Com.
City of N Y<Baker
Schach<Dilorio.
Goodman<same.
Katz<Farrelly.
City Real Est Co<Irving (3.)
Brill<Tully Const Co.
Rogers<Greenberg.
Rand<Taurone.
Fish<Wick Realty Co.
Burden Jr.<Martin.
Greenberg<Harkness Hld Co.
Siebert<Gold.
Dodge<Havens.
Title G & T Co<Wick Realty Co.
DuBarry<DuBarry.
City Kalemein Co<Webster Av Rlty Co.
Whitehead<Whitehead.
Gorman<Gorman.
Levine<McReynolds.
Lester<same.
Jones<Inter R T Co.
Schlarp<Jackson.
Newman<Newman.
Re Mundi.
Morland Mtg Co<Fisher.
VanWagenen<same.
Kahn<Saperstein.
Wentz<Westmont Const Co.
Paul<Weil.
Koscherak<Koscherak
Graconcourse Co<Lowe.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.
Packard<Sun Ins Office.
Christie<Christie.
Miller<Mezzacapo.
Selmon<Ryan.
Phelan<Phelan.
Fetermann<Petermann.
Dressel<Hanser.
Levy<Kerr.
Ebling Brew Co<Hearty.
Ill. Surety Co<Fetzer.
Pendleton<City of NY.
Stevenson<Barck.
Re City of N Y (Radcliff Av.)
Universal Hldg & Leasing Co<Rosenthal (3.)
D'Aniello<Bruno.
Harrison<De Hart.
Truelson<Seddon Rlty Co.
Re City of N Y (Jennings St.)
Drennan<Fordham Realty Co.
Neill<Dood.
State & City Realty Co<Goodwin.
Mun Lein Co<Glover.
Rubin<Cohn.
Trotta<Peerless Am Prod Co.
Sullivan<Purety.
Rotman<Rosen.
Schaller<Kronstein.
Manda<Hawes.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Guy, J.
Hough<Rosenheimer.
Leonard<Trepton Co.
Becker<Noonan.
Bassel<Union Ry.
Furlong & Furlong<Carvel Co.
Hofstedter<Union Ry.
Putger<Sittig.
Goodstein<Greenberg.
Ritter<Inter R T.
Levi<Adler.
McKegney<Van Buren & N Y Bill Post Co.
Harding<CNY.
Bucola<Brunsfels Browning Co.
Shapiro<Benenson.
Borowsky<Holl & Co.
Glasgow<Koerner.
Donnelly<Weber, (2.)
Schlarp<Jackson.
Olswanger<Tobins.
Schwartz<Schumer, (2)
Rorke<CNY.
Leibowitz<Kossow.
Gold<Hickey.
Landan<same.
Rosenfield<Fine.
Neergaard<Hammer.
Evans<Lynch.
Donnelly<Feldin.
Pascione<Minderman.
Belby<Kelly.
Muller<Con Gas Co.
Steinfeld<Shatzkin, (2)
Koenig<Dornges.
Carroll<Stephens, (2.)
Bunschrow<Un Gas (3)
Marsh<Jersey.
Sommerfield<City Cab.
Vogel<Benenson Rlty
Sommer<Archer Piano
Johnson<Inter R T.
Seiz<Bergfield.
Silverman<Goldyer.
Ruhl<Lenox Av Church.
Berman<Union Ry.
Marcus<Taylor.
Turvak<Inter R T.
Fochi<North Sand Co.
Hughes<De Menna Const Co.
O'Hara<Murran.
O'Neill<Starr Co.
Yatkowsky<Epstein.
Burke<Burke.
Rothberg<Hellman.
Stellman<Lerner Rlty
Katz<Goldstein, (2.)
Bauchstein<N Y Int R T
DeGaetno<Witridge.
Freiberger<Simmons Auto Co.
D Mayer Brew Co<Scumaci.

Koppe<Carmen.
Regan<Carberry.
Clug<McAvoy & Keoster Const Co.
Oppenheimer<Mt Sinai Hosp.
Levine<Strathman.
Hughes<Bickmore.
Elser<Davin.
Chambers<Hogan.
Lutz<Hogan.
Kielon<Barsky.
Bonavia<Robson.
Lowenherz<Packard Tran & Rep Co.
Maldinsky<Simonowitz.
North Side R & C Co.<CNY.
Bernstein<Hutkoff.
Katz<CNY.
Fried<same.
Hirsch<same.
Kogan<same.
Nickel<Franceilni, (2)
Schaeffer<Horowitz.
Brown<Sauter.
O'Connor<Wagner.
Poti<Gilman.
Kielon<Barsky.
Godinsky<Cohen.
McGrady<Bentley, (2.)
D'Alise<Fleischman.
Smith<Inter R T.
Chadwick<Buchholz.
Weinberg<CNY.
Lang<Vil of White Plains.
Lempke<same.
Kunkel<Howley.
Darroch<Santini.
Walsh<Rodgers & H.
Berowitz<Kaplan.
Kalatchionis<Carvel Co.
Herbst<Heitman.
Sussman<Menke.
Elliott<R. Carvel Co.
Evans<Goerlitz.
Kelly<O J Stephens Inc.
Walsh<Eldert.
Tedesco<Stand Plumb Sup Co.
Taubman<Inter R T.
Kenney<Nicholson.
Hanard<CNY.
Kleinfelder<Bronx T & C Co.
Armey<Union Ry.
Koch<Standard Ice Cream Co.
Polansky<N Y S & W R R.
Brisach<Inter RT Co.
DeBaun<Friedlander.
Lynch<Union Ry Co.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Part I.
PART III.—Erlanger, J.—Cases to be sent from Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Motions:
Mollie Goldberg.
Wills for probate:
Emma Eifert,
Mary Henne,
Margaret M Daly.
Edward Deverberg,
Richard Henry Clarke,
Daniel J Conway.
Guardianship:
Lillian Goldberg.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested will—Charlotte Geicke.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. O'Hara<Chitterton.
TRIAL TERM—Russell, J.—No day calendar.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Pauline Levy<Filomena D'Auria—William Peters.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Stapleton, Mills, Rich, Blackmar, JJ.—Motio ncalendar at 1 P. M.

Re A S Sanborn.
Re Bklyn Bar, (3.)
Treator<Morey, &c.
People, &c<Hoppe.
Same<Upson.
Gugel and ano<Hiscox et al.
Witschief, as exr<Whitney.
Nauyoks<Otis Elev Co
Re M Driscoll, decd.
Robinson Amus Co<Brighton Bch Casino
Reilly<Reilly.
Brislin<Hillside Bank.
Edelson<Sellers.
Re R Sayre, decd.
Remik<Amer Sug Ref.
Raymond<Ferguson.
People, &c<Schloer.
Lynch<Gallagher.
Beitler<R Rioron Corp
Brower<Bd of Supervisors et al.
Baylis, &c<same.
Re D Tietelbaum.
Hanford<Vil of Mamaroneck.
Cooper Co<Naumburg.
Lester<Lester.
Cole<Harris.
Drake Bros<Reid.
Baker<Roddy.
Gussenhoven<Riccardio.
Scally<Trad.

Neustadt<Jamaica Estates et al.
Duvall<Dep Assets As Briganti, as admr<Szemko et al, (2.)
Bebell et al<Ehrlich et al.
Title G Tr Co<Queens Land & Title Co, &c
Sussfield<Lion P Wks.
Cornell<Bonsall.
Davis<Nass El RR.
Hottenroth<Mickey et al.
Schnibbe<Hauck Mfg.
Tibbits<Cohen.
Logan<NY Sug Ref.
Amerman, as recr<Goodman et al.
Re J A Maxwell, decd
People, &c<Blumenthal
Hottenroth<Mickey et al.
Re K W Lunanahloss and Engelbrecht, decd.
Peters<Elite Co.
Dunamure<Hotel Shelburne.
Murphy<Yonkers Nat Bank.
Ahrens<Lefstein & R and Morris Lefstein.
Blakeslee<Int L Mot.
Nickerson<Electro Silicon Co.

NON-ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR, at 1 P. M.
Re Saratoga Av.
Westch L Co<Fuchs.
First Nat Bk<Stutz.
Re Juniper Av.
Dowling<Winchester.
Kinnear<Kinnear.
Nolan<Mitchell.
Re Hedges.
Siegel<Siegel.
Hunt<Heath.
Re Bayley.
Baumann<Baumann.
Harwood, &c<Purdy.
Shiverick<Bonsall.
Maschmeyer<Duval.
Epstein<Patten.
Doerdler<Pottberg.
Hottenroth<Mickey.

Rampso Co<Palisades Park, (2.)
Triangle Co<Jackson.
Re Wells.
Lewis<Conners.
Same<Municipal RR.
Zimit<Chaitman.
Ponte<Catholic Prot.
Bklyn Bank<Met Tr.
Smith<Clear.
Same<Eichorn.
Macri<Carlucci, (2.)
Axelrod<Levine.
Howell<Weill.
Schaeffer<De Laman.
Re Equit Trust Co.
Berenstein<Mendelevitz.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Clark, Benedict, Callaghan, JJ.—Motion calendar.
Shickler et al<Frost.
Hauer<Edelstein.
McComb<Bklyn Term Garage & Mach Co.
Marks<McComb.
Kleeman<Lapori et al
Kapitofsky<Kahn et al.
Hughes<Hughes.
Deutsch<Van Siclen Rty Co.
Krabbe<Neal.
Savage<B H RR.
Drucker<Shetter.
Clinton Garage<Allen.

DAY CALENDAR—At 1 P. M.
Schwartz et al, &c<Seldin et al.
Colonial Co<Mugnano.
Rossano<Delaurentis.
Duffy<Quinn.
Wanner<Reifschneider
Kronstein<Perlman.
Blaesi<Nass El RR.
Stienen<Wener, Inc.
Livingston Radiator & Mfg<Schildkraut.
Dames<Aldridge et al.
Bennett<Ayling.
Kotlicke<Jamaica Paragon Plaster Co.
Citizens & Southn Bk<Keshin-Blitstein.
Imbesi Bldg<Homecrest Bldg (2.)
Wegenaar<Babcock Co
Blitzer<Blidden.

Vega<NY Cons RR.
Cohen<Newman (2.)
Murphy<Gesudaldi.
Di Clemente, &c<Mutual Help & A Soc.
Haramis<Argus Rlty.
Cohen<Pullman Co.
Langan<Martarello.
Marx & R<Press Pub.
Levine<Cohen.
Sprague<Shults Bread.
Tellerman<Borden's Condensed Milk.
Weir<Holland.
Reis<Ketcham & Reis.
Middleton<B H RR.
Howard<Bernstein.
Lunkiewicz<Zawieski.
Carlomagno<Cook et al
Chapple<Int R T.
Salant<Gralla.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.
Waller<Waller.
Di Filippo<NY Cons RR (2.)
Wrightson<Hallahan.
Harlemann<Harlemann.
Dunbar<Dunbar.
Wilson<Empire Case Goods Co.
Wood<N E RR.
Trundy<McNulty.
Blank<Blank.
Phillips<Bon Ton Const.
Serota<Goldman.
Quilty<O'Connor.
Morris<Fiedler.
Lee<Lee.
Davis<Olena.
Honko<Cashopheco Transporters, Inc.
Ralston<Jackson.
Hollinger<Surus.
Danahare<Hayes.
NY Life Ins<Fultonada Realty (2.)
Childs<Helfhat.
Everart<Everart.
Marcus<Brinkman.
Re Gerstenschlager.
Kraussman<Smith.
Re O'Dea, (Clausen.)
Re McGunnigle.
Bernhardt<Firestone Tire & Rubber (2.)
Kartin<Buchsbaum.
Szaletray<Kollar.

Bklyn Trust<J Oldhams & Sons.
Kosinski<Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Restana<Rubin.
Donohue<Donohue.
Hendrick<Opperman Brew Co.
Close<Gussinkio.
Rosenberg<Bernstein.
Cardone<Cardone Chemical Co (2.)
Theyken<Fountain & Choate.
Coward<Luyster.
Selah<Selah.
Gerson<Berberich.
McNulty<Myers.
Kurtz<Kurtz.
Sternecker<Bond.
Re Stern.
Bauer<Bauer.
Bartow<Bartow.
Doyle<Imperial Laundry.
Morris<Simmons.
Re Kings Co Mtg Co
Winton Co<Larsen.
Straub<Harbor Lighterage Co.
Davies<Hernstadt (3.)
Ryan<same.
Hetrick<same.
Kerr<City (2.)
Link<Hoops.
Wyckoff<Sudlow.

PART II.—Kapper, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.
Issue of law:
Pearson<J H Monteath Co.
Issues of fact:
Schroeter<Schroeter.
Silver Bathing Co<Woodbury, Atty Gen
Flint<Flint.
Houlberg<Va Bldg Co.
Foster<Jay St Connecting RR.
Kassel<Empire Tinware Co.
Stewart<Ketcham.
Schwab<Schwab (9.)
Wolfman<Wolfman.
Coleman<Coleman.
L & B Waller & P, Inc<Walls.
Soloway<Soloway.
Landau<Landau.
Boerum<Boerum.
Hamilton<Muncie.
Hellthaler<Hellthaler.
Municipal Coal Co<Emp City Lumb Co.

Tonkin<B U E RR Co
W G Cornell Co<Graber.
Blumenfeld<Bernstein.
Bena<Bena.
Travis<Travis.
Fay<Fay.
Avrach<Greenberg.
Lanza<Man Cong Ch.
Gayer<Gayer.
Stone<Stone.
Weinmuller<Mahland.
Sinsabaugh<Sinsabaugh.
Cohen<Cohen.
Mathison<C T Silver Motor Co.
Lengvon<Freedman.
Schreiber<Schreiber.
Aprel<Aprel.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call:
Re Louisiana Av.
Re Cedar Place.
Re Williams Av.
Re Parade Place.
Marx & Son, Inc<Allborough Realty Co.
Lee<Lee.
Kellogg<Kellogg.
Clark<Clark.
McAugh<Schultz.
Edmonds<Edmonds.
Morris<Fiedler.
Schneider<Crean.
Julian<Bremen.
Hunn<Hunn.
Willen<Willen.

Altobelli<Abruzzi Citra Gab Ros Soc.
Moresco<Moresco.
Shau<Botzorg.
Woodbury<same.
Lawyers Title & T Co<Tuthill.
Monohan<Monahan.
Buxbaum<Hirsh.
Blood<Blood.
Ackerman<Ackerman.
Badenoch<Badenoch.
Zimmerman<Zimmerman.
Mahoney<Buckley.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 3936.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part II., Cropsey, J.; Part IV., Van Siclen, J.; Part V., Kelby, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Garretson, J.
Sweeney<Miner.
Taylor<Mooney.
Loeffler<NY Cons RR.
Walker<NY Cent RR.
Manufacturers Trust<Bedford Co.
Resech<Columbia Machine Co et al.
Lewis<NY Mtg & Sec
O'Mara<Nassau RR.
Barber<Cundari.
Bernstein<Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins.
Brisk<Mapp.
Johnson<Nassau RR.
O'Donnell<Sangen.
Becker<Reid.
Stanley<O'Hara Co.
Kuhling<Armour Pack Co et al.
Tromba<Gregnano.
Conwell<3d Av Ry.
Kramer<B H RR.
Feldman<Devlin Const Co et al.
Albert<Standard Mail Order Co.
McDonald<Levy.
CNY<Nunez et al.
Briscese<Stevenson Co
Frankel<Wolper.

Shirk<Casey.
Shenbaum<Schneider.
Weinfeld<NY Con RR
Benon<Jennings.
Balsam<Watson Con.
Lorden<Nassau RR.
Goonan<CNY.
Drescher<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Howell<O'Brien.
Kaiser<Scudder.
Gerard<Third Av Ry.
Muhlgrum<B H RR & Vatter.
Ecker<Brooklyn Daily Eagle.
Moore<Scanlin.
Dale<Phinney.
Hynes<Lee et al.
Catalano<N Y Cons RR.
Werbelovsky<Bremer.
Thompson<Anderson Electric Car Co.
Ferry<Dancik.
Winberg<Reynolds.
Himmelmann<C I & B RR.
Phillips<Nassau RR.
Lott<NY Con RR.
Callen<Dowling et al.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.
No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.
Pugliese<Kasper et al.
Rogers<Corsini et al.
Jones<Atlantic Basin Iron Works.
Leibson<NY Cons RR.
Lundgren<Flatbush Av Taxicab Co.
Sullivan<Stern.
Matusewich<Caraluzzi
Natalie<Drysdale.
Fleischman<Rappaport
McNulty<Nyers.
Aleshcuk<Union Stables et al.
Frothingham<Nas RR
La Barbara<B H RR.
Bullock<same.
Hasenfratz<Reed et al
Carlson<Estates of Long Beach et al.
Wachtinsky<Katz et al.
NY Cons RR<Hanf et al.
Podell et al<Harris.
Stillman<Press.
Stark<Merritt.
Streickhausen<Martin et al.
Ridgewood Nat Bank<same.
Maier<Reid.
Eisenbeigler<Eisenbeigler.
Scher<Illinois Surety.
Sisson, Comr, &c<Condon, (413 Kent Av.)
Di Rezzo<Eckstein.
Coyle<NY Cons RR.

Cohen<Hotel Shelburne
Gradzinsky<Marks.
Simmons<Traitel Marble Co.
Galati<McGuire Co.
Porter<Schaefer.
Levy<Blossom.
Chernay<Rudolph.
Lewis<CNY.
Hachtmann & Co<Hamburg-Am Line.
Madden<Underhill.
McNeeley<Jones.
Stubbmann<CNY.
Schultze<Rosenblum et al.
Van Houten<Earl.
Moroney<Mannell.
Nelson<B H RR.
Warsdale<Int R T.
Loos et al<Kuhn.
Riesenberger<Frooks.
Merkin<NY Cons RR.
Kastrinsky<Treiber.
Ness<Shieber.
Matonti<Bottaro.
Milne et al<Cruikshank et al.
Conrad<Lutz.
Mutz<Gorny.
Qualey<Pines Rubber.
Schaefer<Oppenheimer
Waters<Herwitz.
Murphy & Schmidt<Hammesfahr.
Huott<Wood.
Hyland<Nass RR.
Honko<Cashopheco Transporters.

Highest number reached on regular call, 8703.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Herman H Meyer,
Werner Loehner,
Josiah Bertine,
Charlotte Van Beschoten,
Wilhelmina Bahnmuller,
William Smith.
Accounting of:
Joseph Eppig,
Catharine Balmer,
Gaspari Clementi,
Ewald Cunningham.
Estates of:
Roberto Giovanette,
Mary F Farnham,
Wilhelmina Zepplins,
Adolph Daus.

CONTESTED CALENDAR.
Mary Powers,
Julie Curtis,
Eliza H Venus,
Lizzie Reiler,
Albert Berry,
Sarah W Lyon,
Ellen Singer,
Roberto Giovannette,
Robert Given,
Henry Howell.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V., Fawcett, J.
Inq—Holt<Peterson.
Arnold<Healy.
Caragol<Nass El RR.
Greene<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Packtman<B H RR.
Rakow<Nass El RR.
O'Donnell<B H RR.
Kemp<C I & B RR.
Ryan<B H RR.
La Greca<same.
Lichtenberg<Levy.
Malasky<Itzkowitz.
Giolito<Olanger.
Oginsky<Goldman.
Eisenberg<Krinsky.
Lennen<Burns.
Hartje<Duncan.

Highest number reached on the regular calendar, 5532; on the call calendar, 5660.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Jaycox, J.—At 10 A. M.
Calgano<B, Q Co & Sub RR Co.
Bluhm<B H RR Co.
Gasoline Distrib Co<Lenox Garage Co.
Neuhaus, as admr<Steel Erectors, Inc.
Baginski<Arnold.
Michel, as admx<Lehnhoff.
Nat Bk of Far Rockaway<Freund et al.
Brown<B, Q Co & Sub RR Co et al.
Gallagher<NY Consol RR Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:
Feder<Hearn Const Co
Wolelanowicz<P & R Coal & Iron Co.
Casmus, an inf<Conway.
Krouse<Barge.
Miklasz<Penn RR Co.
Whiteside, an inf<Frank.
Schmukler<Krout.
Bichovsky<Home Title Ins Co of NY.
Metz<Woodward-Brown Realty Co.
Skezawski<L I RR Co
Kepko<NY Rys Co.
Ragot<42d St, Manh & St Nich Av Ry Co.
Sparando, an inf<CNY
Lang<42d St, Manh & St Nich Av Ry Co.
Pulz<same.
Haeberle<L I RR Co.
Brunner<Hallenbeck-Hungerford Rlty Cor

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1545.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Freund<Schwaner.
Cocrullo<B, Q Co & Sub Ry Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:
Novick<Posner.
Lunenfeld<B, Q Co & Sub Ry Co.
Strang, an inf<Lloyd.
Karowski<Lukowska.
Chmielewski<Korpanti
Lunkiewicz<Jurkowski
Henne<Ocean Elec Ry
Garramboni<Baumann
Volz<Bierck.

Equity Causes.—The following causes will be called to set a date for trial only:
Donnenfeld<Leahy et al.
Donellan<Battiany et al.
Seglin<C & C Rlty Co, Inc, et al.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Platt, J.—At 10 A. M.
Mahlstedt Lumber & Coal Co<MacDonald.
Smith<O'Beirne.
In re Mamie Naughton.
Hepburn<Long.
Neville<McGuire.
Johnson<Parodi.
United Gas Imp Co<Tri-County Cons Co.
Earle<Earle.
Interlaken Realty Co<Wiseman.
Leary<Jenkins.
Goldsborough<Staab.
Polito Cons Co<Stewart.
Walsh<Van Amringe.
Manursing Island B Corp<Sackett.
Haffer Brewing Co<City of Yonkers.

Highest number reached on call, 341.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Young, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Karukas<N Y & Stamford Ry Co.
Kearney<Foman Catholic Orphan Asylum.
Bianchi<Harrison.
Buckhout<Miller Tire Sales Co.
Eskotter<Sens.
Wegert<Wet El RR.
Lemberger<Barone.
Seacord<Patton.
Sorgeanc<same.
Engelbreckt<Marmaro.
Koch<Berardelli.
Levine<City N Roch.
Fay<Star Co.
Rykszynski<Makacy.
Fischer<Mauser Mfg.
Fusce<NY, NH & H.
Czoppi<Phila & R C & I Co.
Evancitch<same.
Gregonis<same.
Reilly<Pelham Sun.
Tisdale<Dravo Con.
Fried<NY NH & H.
McAllister<McBride(2)
Kirik<Fed Sugar Ref.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Doern<Olcott.
Ehrenberg<Miller.
Niehaus<Niehaus.
Lichovicz<Yonkers RR
Kuerguski<same.
Roberts<Socini.
Buynofsky<Lehigh Valley RR Co.
Romard<Cahill.
Pechulis<Phila & Reading Coal Co.
Gaira<Transit Dev Co
Nuvakosky<Taylor.
Youngerman<Gruber.
Bossert<McAllister SS
Stover<NY Cent RR.
Seigel<March.
Taylor<N Y & Stamford Ry Co.
Quaretz<Yonkers RR.
Parker<Dezell.
O'Connor<Webber (2).
Parks<N Y Ry Co.
Condit<NY NH & H.
Dufft<City of Mt V.
Cudney<Harwood.
Williams<Bauman.
Thill<Moore.
Alexander<Chase.
Shaw<NY, NH & H.
Roberts<same.
Molinari<City of New Rochelle.

Highest number reached on call, 477.

Direct to Wholesalers.

Goods can be replaced speedily by a brief advertisement. Send a prepaid day lettergram to The New York Times stating requirements. It will appear in The Times the following morning in the Buyers' Wants column on the Business Page. If desired, The Times will designate a box number to which the answers may be sent. The charge for this service is 50 cents per agate line—six words to a line.—Advt.

BIG INCREASE IN BUILDING MATERIAL

Estimates for New Projects Show an Advance of 10 to 100 Per Cent.

CEMENT STILL ADVANCING

Contractors Making Allowances for Still Higher Levels When Spring Building Season Opens.

Construction costs at the opening of the 1917 building season will be still higher than the lists heretofore prevailing, says the Dow Service Daily Building Reports today. Evidence of this upward fluctuation was apparent in the building material market at the close of the week, when the trade heard of sharp advances contemplated in common brick, Portland cement, hydrated lime, plate and window glass on manufacturers' lists. Tank plates also showed an advance, as did No. 2 X Phila., No. 2 Valley Furnace, No. 2 Southern Cincinnati, and No. 2 Birmingham, Ala., pig iron. Advances were also reported in iron bars, Phila., and lead N. Y. maple, yellow pine, hydrated lime, and glass.

Common brick at $12 a thousand was reported as having been sold by an important company. There were only 1,500,000 common brick left in the wholesale brick market on Saturday morning, with no indication of navigation reopening to Haverstraw in the near future. Portland cement manufacturers have been on the verge of advancing their price 15 cents a barrel.

This advance had not become effective as far as could be learned on Saturday morning, but there seemed to be little doubt in the trade that the upward shift was merely a matter of brief postponement.

Some dealers are reported to have made quotations based on $2.50 yard. Manufacturing conditions are daily becoming more aggravated and the contention is that conditions warrant higher prices right now.

Manufacturers of window glass advanced prices to new discounts. The new lists aggregate a 10 to 15 per cent. advance. Practically one-half of the glass manufacturers of the country have closed down their plants because of inability to obtain fuel.

While these are manufacturer advances, no change has taken effect so far in jobbers' lists, but a corresponding movement is expected within a short time. It is understood that there is still common brick available in this market at $10, although it is decidedly a seller's market.

Architects estimating new projects for owners find the difference in cost of basic materials between 10 and 100 per cent. above what they were one year ago. Some leading price shifts have been as follows:

	March, '16.	March, '17
Asphaltum—		
Tank cars	15.00	21.00
Brick—		
Hudson per M	8.75	10.00
Raritan per M	9.00	10.00
Second-hand, 1,500 load	3.75	5.00
Cement—		
Portland	1.67	1.97
Rosendale	1.00	1.00
Glass—		
Window; discounts off jobbers' lists	.90—10%	.84—3%
Plate, up to 5 feet	.90	.85
Plate, over 5 feet	.90	.85—20%
Gravel—		
1½ inches per cubic yard	.85	1.00
¾-inch per cubic yard	.80	1.25
Hollow Tile—		
Exterior, 4x12x12	0.0625	0.0825
Interior, 2x12x12	0.042	0.064
Iron, (Pig)—		
No. 2 X, Philadelphia	20.00	33.00
Basic, Valley Furnace	17.75	30.00
Bars, Philadelphia	2.409c	3.409c
Tank plates, New York	3.169c	5.169c
Lime—		
Finishing	1.55 to 1.60	1.85
Common	1.15 to 1.37½	1.60
Hydrated	8.50	11.00
Lumber—		
Flooring oak	84.00	84.00
No. 1 pine, 13-16x2½	25.00	27.50
Maple clear, 2-inch face	44.00	51.00
Maple factory	24.00	33.00
L. L. Y. pine	52.00	54.50
Shingles, No. cypress,6x18	8.75	8.75
Shingles, Cedar Perfection	4.32	4.82
Siding, N. C. pine bevel, No. 1	17.25	20.00
Lath, East. spruce,1½-in. slab	3.75	4.25
Oil—		
Linseed Am. raw, city	.78	.97
Plaster—		
Mason's finishing, per ton	9.50	15.00
Blocks, 2-in. solid sq. ft.	.06	.0625
Boards, solid sq. yd	.16	.165
Sand—		
Screened Cow Bay	.40	.50
Slate—		
Bangor, ribbon	4.10	4.50
Vermont sea green	3.00	4.90
Steel—		
Beams & Channels up to 15 inches	2.419c	4.10c
Bars, New York	2.669c	3.419c
W. nails, Pittsburgh	2.30c	8.00c
C. nails, Pittsburgh	2.30c	3.70c
Stone—		
Crushed blue, 1½-inch	.90	1.10
Crushed blue, ¾-inch	1.00	1.20
Traprock—		
1½-inch	.95	1.15
¾-inch	.85	1.25

More than 90 per cent. of the items given are on the verge of advance at the present time, and contractors, figuring same, are advised to make due allowance for still higher levels.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DIST. COURT, SOUTHern Dist. of New York.—In the matter of GREATER NEW YORK FURNITURE CO., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of sale of property.

Take notice that the property, assets, and effects of the Greater New York Furniture Co., bankrupt, located at 1,351 3d Av., also basement 1,353 3d Av., and 245 East 77th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, will be offered for sale as a going concern on March 8th, 2:30 P. M., 1917, at the office of William H. Willis, Referee in Bankruptcy, 82 Beaver St., New York, at which time and place all offers and bids are to be submitted, accompanied by a deposit of cash or certified check of 25 per cent. of the bid. Also take notice that Harris Levine has filed an offer for said property, which offer can be seen at the office of either of the undersigned. The outstanding accounts can be inspected at the office of Julius H. Reiter, Esq., attorney for receiver. The other assets can be inspected at the premises of bankrupt any day, between 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. For further particulars apply at office of receiver or his attorney.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy, 82 Beaver Street, New York City.
JAMES A. FOLEY, Receiver, 66 Broadway, New York City.
JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Receiver, 277 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SWEIG BROTHERS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, March 5, 1917, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 12 West 32nd Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furs, fur skins, fur garments, fur machines, tables, boards, office furniture and fixtures, safe, typewriter, show cases, partitions, etc.

J. HEINZ BLEISTEIN, Receiver.
ROSENTHAL & HEERMANCE, Attorneys for Receiver, 2 Rector Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BESSIE FRANKENSTYNE, trading as "THE CHARLOTTE," Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Mar. 5, 1917, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 3,895 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of high-grade infants' wear, laces, embroideries, fixtures, &c.

ARTHUR OFNER, Receiver.
H. & J. J. LESSER, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on November 21, 1916, the Newtown Creek Towing Co. filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the tug "Rambler" for damage or injury arising on November 20, 1916, from an explosion of the boiler of said tug; that the petitioner transferred its interest in said tug to James A. Fechtig, Jr., as Trustee, under an order entered November 21, 1916; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required to prove their claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Jr., Commissioner, at his office, U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on or before March 5th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., and that all persons having claims against said tug other than claims for damages caused by the explosion aforesaid appear before said Court at said time and place and make their allegations in that behalf; and that persons not so proving claims or making allegations will then be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CHINCHILLAS.—Open for quantity gray, navy, brown, and red. L. Greenberg & Bro., 114 East 23d St.

COATS.—Girls' and infants' coats; prominent manufacturer looking at Fall lines; 2-6, 6-14; address for appointment. S 266 Times Downtown.

COATS.—Highest cash prices paid for jobs ladies' and children's coats, suits, dresses, skirts. Eastern, 448 Broadway. Spring 358.

COATS.—Ladies' cheap and moderate priced pile fabric and thibet; will look Monday, 9 to 12. Ely & Walker, 395 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber open for ladies' snappy cloth and silk coats and suits. Call all week. C. G., 10 West 32d St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at ladies' silk and cloth coats and suits. 12 West 27th St., 17th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at samples. 22 West 26th, 6th floor.

COATS AND SILK SUITS.—Jobber looking at. Room 804, 27 West 24th St.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Good three-thread, flesh; cash. Paradise, 24 West 30th.

DRESSES.—Contractor on silk dresses. Call with samples, Room 19, 1,181 Broadway.

JOBS.—All kinds of women's, misses' and children's wearing apparel; cash prices. S. H. Kress & Co., 109 Leonard St., Tuesday morning.

SERGES and fancies wanted; will pay cash. Phone Stuyvesant 2676.

SILKS.—We are open to buy large quantities of 3-thread and 4-thread crepe de chine in white, flesh, maize, and gold, for spot cash; quantity no object. Kayanee Waist Co., 536 Broadway.

SILKS, striped, plaid, taffetas; any quantity; cash. Room 1,106, 44 East 23d.

SILK WAISTS.—Contractors wanted on popular price silk waists; bring own samples; can supply steady work; those with big factory need only apply. Kayanee Waist Co., 536 Broadway.

WASH SKIRTS.—Contractors, who can furnish their own styles for wash skirts. 30 West 32d, 4th floor.

WASH DRESSES.—Contractors, submit samples. S. Simon & Co., 137 West 27th.

WOOLENS.—Export house interested buying Juilliard's 3504 serge, 4050 satin; Lawrence's S. G. D. cloth; Lorraine's 1671-3665 serge. Bennett, Rector 6114.

Offerings to Buyers

BOLIVIAS.—F. & H. 7490, all shades. Phone Madison Sq. 6205.

BROADCLOTH, white, all wool, 56 inches, for immediate delivery. Stuyvesant 4542.

COATS.—All wool F. & M. cloth in the best leading shades at $3.50. Call and see this wonder besides others. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS, SUITS.—American woolen poplin coats, $4.75; suits, $7.75; immediate delivery. Talbot, 114 West 27th St.

COATS.—We are ready to show plush coats, fur trimmed, to jobbers; preference to resident buyers. Metropolitan Coat Co., 40 W.27th.

COATS.—We are ready to show, jobbers only, silk plush coats, trimmed bottom, $8.75 up. Metropolitan Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS, Suits.—500 all kinds of Spring coats to close out, also 300 suits. Gilbert & Rosenblatt, 11 East 31st.

COATS.—Big demand for silk coats, wonderful styles, $7.75 up. I. Novick & Co., 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Last lot plush coats, $10.50; sport coats, $1.90. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Silks and cloths, not over $15. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

CORDUROY, white, 32-inch, narrow wale, 25c. The M. Seynman Co., 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—We have on hand 300 French serge dresses at a price. Tip Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

DRESSES.—75 high-class crepe de chine afternoon and evening dresses to close out. Greeley Dress Co. Phone Mad. Sq. 5766.

DRESSES.—500 serges and silks, to close; good bargain. Queen, 149 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—400 French serges to close out. Schlang & Co., 151 West 26th St.

GABARDINES and WHIPCORDS.—Copen., tan, gray, green, navy. Levensohn & Satz, 1,170 Broadway.

GABERDINES.—Garfield 4666, navy, black, and copen; very reasonable. Farragut 2362.

GUNNI-BURL.—F. & H., all colors, $1.60 to $1.70 net. Farragut 2074.

HOSIERY by case, New York warehouse, ready for delivery. Lester, 233 5th Av.

JERSEYS for dresses in all colors; silk poplins, serges, U. S. 235, in navies, blacks, men's and French serges at the right price. Madison Square 448.

JERSEY CLOTH, (Direct from Mill.)—Best quality worsteds; all shades; immediate delivery; cheap. Loquitur Co., Phone Spring 4442.

JERSEY CLOTH.—For sale, all colors; lightweight. Greely 4007.

JERSEY FABRICS.—Velours, worsted checks; prompt delivery. Chas. G. Davis, 19 Madison Av. Tel. Madison Square 4362.

LACES and Trimmings.—Small lots to close out. K. O. 241 Times Downtown.

POIRET TWILLS, navy, tan, American tweed 21302, Fisher Kennedy 1600. Madison 448.

POPLINS.—Walworth's gold and tan, Bahnsen's poiret twills, Fisher Kennedy tweeds, jersey, all shades; immediate delivery; reasonable prices. Madison Square 7457.

POPLIN.—All wool, 37, 56 inches, high shades; immediate delivery. Stuyvesant 4542.

SATEEN.—Apple green and mustard shade sateen; immediate delivery, 19c. per yard. Spring 6311.

SERGES.—All colors, at opening mill prices. Greeley 2236.

SERGES.—Botany 780, navy, to close out. R. C., 264 Times Downtown.

SERGES.—Juilliards, 54221 and 54249; botany, 11433. Farragut 3816.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—20,000 yards, black and white cotton shepherd checks; very cheap. Alex. Furst, 1,170 Broadway.

SILK DRESSES.—Novelties; known in market as best line; $7.50 to $16.50; on racks for delivery. Gordon, 39 West 32d.

SILK SUITS.—Wonderful numbers in taffetas, satin Duchess, shantungs, &c., $12.50 to $17.50. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Imported finish, finest quality; largest output; all sizes; immediate deliveries; extraordinary inducements for large quantities. Snap Fastener Manufacturing Co., 1,328 Broadway, Suite, 635-637. Phone Greeley 2682.

SUITS.—1,000 F. & H. cloth, all wool, with flowered lining, all leading shades, at $6; see this wonder; best in town. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

SUITS AND COATS.—Spring; latest Spring styles. 127 West 17th, 5th floor.

SWEATERS, Shetlands, to close out; sacrifice price. Room 505, 377 Broadway.

TAFFETA.—Plaid and stripe for sale. Novelty, 116 West 29th. Farragut 3194.

VELOUR.—Steven's check, style 2745, at $1.37½; also velours in all colors, $1.75, and Forstman & Huffman velours, all colors, $1.85. Madison Square 3940.

VELOUR.—American 0359, all colors. 'Phone Madison Square 9269.

VELOUR, botany, navy, $1.50 net. Tel. 2795 Gramercy.

WASH GOODS.—Will sell all or part of 300 cases first quality Borden's American Standard calico; equal assortment of light shirtings, grays, cadets; and navy, in case, at 7c; all or part of 20 cases of Vietor's runabout denim, blue, at 11¼c; all or part of 150 cases Vietor's Norwich dress gingham at 6½c; all or part of 12 cases Clarion robe print at 7c; 10 cases of Paisley or Trouville, 25 inch Challies, 6⅝c; 10 cases Vietor's equity gingham, 7¼c. Immediate delivery. Telephone Franklin 2277.

WOOLENS.—Open to buy and sell jobs woolens and cloaking. Gram. 6647.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24,238.—In Bankruptcy.—BENJAMIN WURMBRAND and PHILIP SEIFERT, individually and as copartners trading as B. WURMBRAND & CO., Bankrupt. Creditors of said Benjamin Wurmbrand and Philip Seifert, individually and as copartners trading as B. Wurmbrand & Co., are hereby given notice that on February 23d, 1917, they were duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, March 15th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 23,099.—In Bankruptcy.—CHARLES BLANK, Bankrupt. Creditors of said Charles Blank are hereby given notice that on April 27th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, March 15th, 1917, at 3:15 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23869.—Notice is given that HARRY H. HARRIS, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 9th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney & Co.; H. L. Bartlett, silks; 41 Union Square; Breslin.
ALTOONA, Penn.—Kline Bros.; J. Scheeline, clothing; 23 E. 26th.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—Andrews Bros. Co.; G. W. Andrews, domestics, notions; Gregorian.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—S. H. Kress & Co.; E. G. Parks, ready-to-wear; 109 Leonard.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurn. goods; 354 4th Av.
BINGHAMPTON, N. Y.—Sisson Bros., Welden Co.; A. H. Germond, dress goods; Breslin.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; E. H. Bell, upholstery goods; Mr. Powers, rep.; 432 4th Av.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—S. H. Kress & Co.; E. G. Parks, children's ready-to-wear; 109 Leonard.
CHICAGO—The Fair; H. A. Miller, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; J. Godfrey, men's, boys' clothing; Miss Gordon, Mrs. Mackie, millinery; Mr. Cohn, boys' clothing; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; F. O. Stevens, carpets; J. V. Hinske, carpets; Miss A. Garrity, Miss M. Ryan, women's cloaks; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; S. Palay, domestics, linens, flannels, white, wash goods; Miss M. Perkins, art goods; W. Smith, gloves, umbrellas; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; Miss L. Griffin, waists; 470 4th Av.; Gregorian.
CINCINNATI—McAlpin Co.; L. Liberman, ready-to-wear; 23 East 26th.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Miss Fisher, dresses; Miss Moscovics, suts; 72 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Hirsch Co.; Miss E. Cohen, sport skirts; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; Mrs. Emanuel, children's garments; 116 W. 32d.
DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; Miss Bohlender, ribbons; W. Rike, dress goods, silks; 220 5th Av.
DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; C. G. Sheffield, coats, suits; Miss Mahoney, misses' ready-to-wear; W. B. Warner, merchandise manager, ready-to-wear; Miss O'Connor, wash waists; Miss Arnold, silk waists; 354 4th Av.
DETROIT, Mich.—The Emporium; F. E. Convery, carpets; R. H. Deseierres, housefurnishing goods, draperies; 116 W. 32d.
DETROIT—Crowley Bros.; F. C. Feckensher, hosiery, underwear, shirts; 43 Leonard.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; W. E. Sittlington, silks, dress goods; 354 4th Av.
EASTON, Penn. — Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, fancies, feathers; 621 B'way.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—Fowler & Co.; Miss Banks, silks, dress goods; G. R. Bright, clothing, underwear; Latham.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—H. Stern, ready-to-wear; Collingwood.
HERKIMER, N. Y.—H. G. Munger Co.; H. G. Munger, dry goods; Murray Hill; E. L. Jackson, upholstery goods; Park Avenue.
HOLYOKE, Mass.—A. Steiger & Co.; P. C. Steiger, cloaks, suits, millinery; 404 4th Av.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Broadway Dept. Store; C. D. Field, white goods, silks, linens, basement; 95 Madison Av.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—H. Straus & Sons Co.; A. Straus, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.
LOUISVILLE—Abe C. Levi Co.; H. Drautman, domestics; 200 5th Av.
MARION, Ind.—Style Store; C. Fehr, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.
MILWAUKEE—Blumenfeld-Locher Co.; F. Hoehle, flowers; 640 B'way; Breslin.
NASHVILLE—Herman Bros. & Lindauer Co.; J. Lindauer, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; A. B. Koehler, flannels; Broadway and 32d.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—L. Jonas & Co.; S. Jonas, Fall coats; 581 Broadway.
NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; Mrs. R. Sherwood, cloaks, waists; Miss Cronan, millinery; 19 East 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, women's hats; 621 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—Paris Cloak & Suit Co.; B. Moskovitz, suits; 1,269 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; C. W. Schwartz, toys, skates; J. Abravanel, fur linings, skins; W. Mahaffey, toys, housefurnishing goods; 1,140 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Mrs. L. Mac Aron, dressmaking; Grand.
READING, Penn.—Crawford Co.; E. Isaacs, cloaks, suits; Miss E. Wills, waists, dresses; 39 W. 32d.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Burke, FitzSimons, Hone & Co.; G. E. Creeron, millinery; 220 5th Av.; Prince George.
SAN FRANCISCO—Owl Drug Co. H. L. Hogan, drug sundries, fancy goods; 230 W. 17th.
SAN FRANCISCO—Marguette Cloak Co.; H. J. Harzfeld, coats, suits; 39 W. 32d.
SAVANNAH, Ga.—S. H. Kress & Co.; E. G. Parks, waists, house dresses; 109 Leonard.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—J. B. Hogerdorn, furn. goods; Breslin.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; E. R. Ganz, Fall coats; J. G. Cohen, Spring skirts, dresses; 377 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Famous & Barr Co.; T. D. Page, jobs coats, suits, dresses, basement; 37 W. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Miss J. Bishop, ribbons, neckwear; 37 W. 26th.
TOLEDO—Lasalle & Koch Co.; S. A. Lasalle, dry goods; 1,170 Broadway.
TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, millinery; 621 B'way.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; J. M. Goldenberg, coats, suits, dresses; 1,140 Broadway.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Greve, Bissett & Holland; J. F. Furlong, furn. goods; Hermitage.
WILKES-BARRE — Clarke Bros.; George Clarke, cloaks, suits, waists; 404 4th Av.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,245.—In Bankruptcy.—THE FREILE MERCANTILE AGENCY, INC., Bankrupt. The Freile Mercantile Agency, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 26th, 1917, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on March 16th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated, March 1st, 1917.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—23,936.
Notice is given that BARNET BARNETT and SAMUEL KROHN, individually and trading as BARNETT & KROHN, Bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 9th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24,252.—In Bankruptcy.—WINKLER IRON COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt. Creditors of said Winkler Iron Company, Inc., are hereby given notice that on February 27th, 1917, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, March 15th, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24,256.—In Bankruptcy.—PATRICK D. DONNELLY, Bankrupt. Creditors of said Patrick D. Donnelly are hereby given notice that on February 28th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, March 15th, 1917, at 12 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24257.—In Bankruptcy.—ELEANORE COCHRAN, Bankrupt.
Eleanore Cochran was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 28, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on March 15, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24251.—In Bankruptcy.—KATHERINE GEFFEN, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Katherine Geffen are hereby given notice that on February 27th, 1917, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, March 15th, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24080.—Notice is given that GEORGE OKEU, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 9th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23933.—Notice is given that SOLOMON LITTER, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 9th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

ACCOUNTS FINANCED
LEO L. DOBLIN CO.
Commission Merchants
404-410 FOURTH AVE.
Tel. Madison Square 7707.

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Liberal Trading Co., 51 Chambers St.

The Big Show
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OVER 200 MANUFACTURERS' LINES
5-10-25-50c-$1.00
MERCHANDISE
Broadway Central Hotel
Last Three Days.
You can't afford to miss it.

—1200—
SUITS
ON THE RACK
for the Next Ten Days
SERGES POPLINS GABARDINES $8.75
FRANK & FRANK 141-143 W. 28th St.

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For Delivery
SILK and SERGES 6.00 up
Tip Top Waist and Dress Co.
134-142 W. 37th St.

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New Ideas—Quick Sellers
Ladies' Tennis Suits $27 doz. up
Kiddies' Middy Dresses $18 doz.
The American Lady Waist Co.,
Showrooms—2 West 33 St., N.Y.

BROADWAY BRAND RIBBONS
SATINS—GEORGETTES—CREPES
Dainty—Unique—Exquisite
MAX FEIST, Greeley 4346
52-54 West 38th St.

Crowley Neckwear for Women
That Something New
Gives Youthfulness, Dash and Style.
Nationally Advertised.
TIMOTHY F. CROWLEY, INC.
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House & Porch DRESSES
A. B. & A. Franklin
151 West 26th Street
75c to $3

BRIGHTON CARLSBAD SLEEPING WEAR
Albertson, Beckhard & Allen,
38-40 West 32d Street.

ALL WOOL SERGE SUIT, $6.75
BOX PLEATED
POPLIN SUIT PEAU DE CYGNE LINED $6.75
BENJAMIN MARTIN, 22 W. 27th St.

SILK From $2.75 to $4.50
DRESSES
Messalines, Poplins, Taffetas.
IPP & KWINT,
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All Latest Models

SILK DRESSES at $6.75.
MAJESTIC DRESS CO. 129-133 W 29th ST

LININGS
America's foremost specialty linings distributing and converting house.
J. W. Goddard & Sons, Incorporated,
America's Linings Leaders
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BANKRUPT STOCK of Bernard Lowenstein, 12 West 32d St., cloak and suit manufacturer, also manufacturing plant and office fixtures, for sale.

Simon Ginsburg & Bro. Showing Complete Spring Line of Suits, Coats & Separate Skirts
116-18 West 22d Street.

Sport & Silk Dresses—Popular Price
Booth, Bregman & Sumberg, 120 W. 27th St.

SILK SHIRTS, worn, repaired like new, 75c.; no worn parts detected. N. Y. Shirt Repairing Exchange, 170 5th Av.

COATS Spring Serge, $3.75 up.
KLEPPER BROS., 48 W. 21st.

Silk Dresses $6.75 15.00 Annetta Waist & Dress Co., 109-111 West 27th St.

WASH DRESSES $1.50 $5.00 ROSEBUD MFG. CO. 37-43 W. 26th St.

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COATS, SUITS IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. M. B. KAUFMAN, 6 W. 32d

Coats and Suits H. B. RUBIN 36-54 WEST 25th ST.

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LIBERAL PRICES for Cloaks, Suits & Miscellaneous Merchandise. H. PERLMUTTER, 326 Canal St.

Coats & Suits, new Spring models now ready. Joseph Schwartz, 152 W. 25th St.

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Merchandise guaranteed as represented or returnable within ten days.
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Every Tuesday and Friday
General Merchandise,
Wearing Apparel for
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Every Wednesday
Clothing for
Men, Youths & Children.
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CIGAR PAR EXCELLENCE
Marie Antoinette
TRY ONE
Sold Wherever Quality is in demand
10¢ and UP
Made By E. KLEINER & CO.—N.Y.

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PARTITIONS
At Rock Bottom Prices.
HARRIS KATZ & SON,
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Outstanding Accounts
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AUCTIONEERS TO THE TRADE.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.,
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SAMUEL MARX WOOLWORTH BUILDING. Tel. 6911-12 Barclay.
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Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way,
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures.
Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St. Spring 2348.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

REAL ESTATE

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Owner will sacrifice valuable property on 182d St., near subway, if taken right away; $2,200 required. For particulars address J 102 Times.

Lessees.—Owner retiring, will lease for long term magnificent property showing wonderful profits. Edward Browning, 110 West 40th.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY for gentleman desiring permanently the conveniences of new, modern apartment; small family offers one room, with private bath, shower, and lavatory, furnished to suit; exclusive section of Flatbush; Church Av. Station, Brighton Line; first-class references essential. K 284 Times Downtown.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

For sale or rent, fine home in best residential section of Jamaica; large grounds, unsurpassed view; house contining ten large rooms, tile baths, every convenience; can be secured furnished or unfurnished; garage, electric lights, steam heat, gas tank; possession any time; can be purchased. E., Box 187 Jamaica, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—Fine home in best residential section of Jamaica, opposite small, beautiful park; large grounds, unsurpassed view; house contains 13 large rooms, spacious hall, two baths, every convenience; can be secured furnished or unfurnished; garage accommodates two cars; possession any time; can be purchased. Address X., Box 15, Jamaica, N. Y.

$200 cash, $6 monthly, buys six-room cottage, 27 min. to city, near station; trolley to N. Y. within ½ block; plot big enough to raise chickens; price $1,650; good title. Call, write, Russell, 562 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let

Beautiful restricted bungalow sites by the sea; charming, convenient location; private bathing beach; fruit trees, forest; boating, fishing; low prices; easy terms; title guaranteed; particulars mailed. Great Kills Beach Corporation, Southfield Boulevard, Great Kills, S. I.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

OCEAN FRONT HOTEL FOR RENT.
In select Sea Gate, the westerly end of Coney Island, New York Harbor; 28 bedrooms, 17 baths, steam heated, fully furnished and equipped; great chance for the right man to operate a high-class hotel in this well-known Summer residence resort. Apply to William P. Rae Company, 180 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

$950 for small house near large towns; plenty of ground for chickens and farming; needs fixing up and will make a good year-round home; $100 down and $10 monthly. Call or write for information and tickets, B., Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

6-room cottage at Huntington, fronting on trolley, near railroad station; improvements, &c.; good neighborhood; owner must sell quick on easy terms; large ground. Barshad, Box 273 Times Downtown.

Long Beach, five lots, 100x100; corner Riverside Boulevard; offered at sacrifice; $4,500; part cash, balance easy terms. F 483 Times Annex.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

REAL BARGAIN.—$6,000, very easy terms; delightful country home, grounds 234 feet frontage, with fine shade trees; high, in healthful mountains; nine rooms, two baths, very large living room with open fireplace, walls paneled in hardwood; four bedrooms, tiled bath on second floor; two bedrooms and bath on third floor; huge verandas and open gallery; superb view of lake, golf, country club; near station, 49 minutes to city; express trains, Lackawanna Railroad; all city conveniences, parquet floors, electric lights; near country club, schools; select neighborhood. Address Owner, 460 Times Downtown.

$2,700 to $3,300 for my modern homes and bungalows; six rooms, bath, steam, gas, electricity; half hour out on Erie; near station and trolley; small payment down, balance like rent. W. Butscher, 21 Park Row.

AN OPPORTUNITY.—House, 7 rooms, bath, all improvements; plot 60x120; park approach; price, $5,200; terms to suit. Call, write, or phone. Munson D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

55 acres, suitable for country estate or development; 650 feet river frontage; 12-room, house and outbuildings; 1 mile from Hackensack Station; $28,000. Rademann, 360 State St., Hackensack.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

DUTCHESS COUNTY ESTATE FOR SALE.
On line of N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., (Harlem Div.,) about 75 miles from New York; on State road; direct route to Berkshires; exceptional building site; running spring water; beautiful view up and down valley; land fertile and adapted to all crops, and can be worked with a tractor; only a small barn, (28x48,) and chicken house on premises; river runs through the farm, also trout brook. Fine, picturesque roads across country in all directions; 262 acres; no waste land. An ideal farmer's farm or gentleman's estate. Excellent neighborhood; 2 miles from village and railroad station. Address Country Estate, Box Y 303 Times Annex.

Florida—For Sale or to Let.

Manavista Hotel, Bradentown, Fla., largest and best in famous Manatee County, town of 5,000; tourist centre; boating, fishing, golf, motoring and tennis; hard-surfaced roads; first-class train service; hotel building of concrete block, fronting on Manatee River; 76 rooms, completely furnished, in excellent condition; to close an estate, offered at a sacrifice on satisfactory terms to responsible buyer. For full particulars, address Jay E. Bigham & Co., Tampa, Fla.

REAL ESTATE

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Offices to Sublet.—Two good-sized, light desirable rooms in Fifth Avenue Building, facing street; immediate occupancy; exceptional opportunity. Uptegrove & Beckwith, 1,031 10th Av., Long Island City.

Corner office; wonderful light two sides; magnificent fireproof office building; rent $25; continuous service. 110 West 40th St.

Loft, one flight, suitable for sculptors, architects, engravers, art glass dealers, distribution station, etc. 148 East 57th St.

Loft, one flight, for light manufacturing, suitable for tailors, millinery, electrician, etc. 148 East 57th St.

Large front parlor, suitable rehearsing purposes; hour or day; piano, parquet floor; all conveniences. 250 Lexington Av.

Desk and office spaces, $8 to $40 monthly; mailing privileges, $2; telephone, typewriting. 309 Broadway. Suite 807.

Small office to rent; best building and location in city; also desk room. K 282 Times Downtown.

Handsomely furnished private office, with service. Suite 307, 51 East 42d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—East Side.

61ST ST., 100 EAST.—Five rooms; steam heat; $38.

Unfurnished—West Side.

87TH ST., 302 WEST.—Four large rooms, light and airy; rent $75. Apartment 1A.

181ST AND FORT WASHINGTON AV., (The Hazelhurst.)—Eight-room apartment to sublet. Apply on premises, or to C. S. Kohler, 1,428 St. Nicholas Av.

APARTMENTS, choice locations; long, short leases. King Realty, 109 West 57th. Columbus 2354.

BROADWAY, 3,319.—Five, six, seven large, light rooms; latest improvements; electric light, telephone; facing Hudson; $32 to $40.

FOUR and five rooms and bath. New fireproof Apartment. 124 West 72d St. See Agent on premises. Telephone 2440 Columbus.

RESIDENTIAL SUITES OF MARKED INDIVIDUALITY at 116 Riverside Drive, south corner of 84th St.; 10 and 11 rooms and 3 baths; $1,800 to $3,200; concessions will be made to desirable tenants.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Sublet sunny 7-room elevator apartment. 82 Washington Place. Appointment.

Furnished—East Side.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished apartment, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; 1 block from subway; $12.50 weekly up. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

APARTMENTS, Attractively Furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4383.

Furnished—West Side.

12TH, 31 WEST.—To sublet, 7-room apartment, furnishing excellent, $200; highly satisfactory reference required. Communicate Y 375 Times Annex.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Drawing room, first floor, private house; completely furnished; Steinway Grand; bath connecting; bachelors; call evenings; A1 references required.

58TH ST., 49 WEST.—Entire top floor; private house; completely furnished; bath, kitchenette, electric light; best references essential.

82D, 139 WEST.—Elegantly furnished 8-room apartment; will lease immediately reasonable; all improvements. Mme. Juliette.

84TH and RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Eight-room, completely furnished apartment; piano, china, &c., to Oct. 1; reference. Burch, 120 Riverside Drive.

101ST., 205 WEST, (The Joseph Hotel.)—3 doors from Broadway; strictly high class; newly furnished; 5, 6, 7 large, sunny rooms and kitchen; all night elevator, telephone and maid service; $25 to $45 weekly; $90 to $150 monthly. Telephone 9575 Riverside.

104TH, 250 WEST.—Five-room apartment, fully furnished, southern exposure, $150. Apartment 74.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
East, West Side, $100 to $1,000 Monthly.
Choice localities; long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 East 42d St. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

LIST of furnished apartments mailed on request, 2 to 11 rooms for rent, 3 months, or to Oct. 1. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St., and 461 5th Av.

NORECE HALL, 114 WEST 79TH.—Two large rooms; private bath; electricity, steam, telephone.

SEVENTIES.—Beautifullyfurnished 8 rooms, 2 bath apartment; immediate possession; $150 month, Octoberd. Telephone Clark Realty, Vanderbilt 1450.

SUBLET—Five-room apartment, large rooms; 2 baths, attractively furnished, at Hotel Marie Antoinette, B'way and 67th St. Inquire at office.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

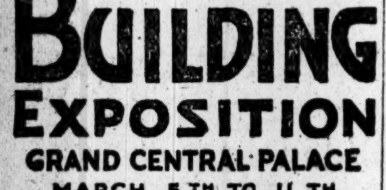
Unfurnished.

ATTENTION.
UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED from 32d to 96th St., east or west side, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, bath and kitchenette; $50 to $150 per month. Central Realty, 109 West 57th. Phone 2354.

Compare this Property with Any $10,000 House Near New York.

Magnificent situation, overlooking water; conveniently situated for commuting; Ex. Service; select neighbors; every city convenience, unusual country advantages. House is new, has steam heat; parquet floors, electric light, panelled walls, open fireplaces; near golf, country club, school, churches. Send for floor plans.
F. B. WELLS,
170 B'way, N. Y.
Tel. 1521—Cort.

PRICE $6,000



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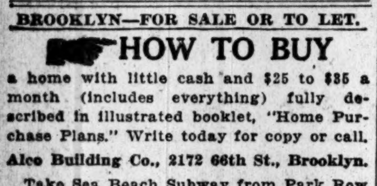

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HOW TO BUY

a home with little cash and $25 to $35 a month (includes everything) fully described in illustrated booklet, "Home Purchase Plans." Write today for copy or call. Alco Building Co., 2172 66th St., Brooklyn.

Take Sea Beach Subway from Park Row to 22nd Ave. Office opposite station.

GARAGE SITE.

We offer Corner Plot, 100x100, in thickly populated Prospect Park and Flatbush section; will sell Plot or build to sell or rent. LEVY BROTHERS, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

4 ROOM COTTAGE $1650

complete, with large plot, fruit trees, berries, and vegetable patch, grape arbor, chicken run, &c.; near trolley and bay; $100 down and $12 monthly to quick, reliable party. Welch, Box 270 Times Downtown.

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MORRISTOWN, N. J.
FARMS, ESTATES, DWELLINGS
BOOKLET SENT ON REQUEST.
EUGENE V. WELSH 133 Morris St., Morristown, N. J.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Owner's Loss Your Profit

Cozy 5-room bungalow, well built; full cellar; poultry house, outbuildings; 70,000 square feet; shaded property; few minutes to station and trolley and beautiful harbor; must be sold within ten days; will take $250 cash first payment, balance $15 per month; perfect title. B. Jones, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Country Homes, Farms, Estates

White Plains, Scarsdale, Pleasantville, Katonah, Bedford, Mt. Kisco Sections at prices below their cost and present worth. FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED RENTALS.
REED, CLARK & LEE CO.,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Tel. 1516.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Wanted — Apartment Property

I wish to buy equity in large apartment block on monthly payment plan. Advise price, mortgage, rents. Z 212 Times Annex.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

SEE THESE STORES.

Spacious, Modern, with Fireproof Basements. In a new apartment house in a busy hustling section.

ANY One Can Make Money Here

A butcher, a baker, and especially a delicatessen store.

A Tailor or neighborhood dry goods store, or there is a BIG chance for a stationer, sporting goods and a confectioner, because these stores are across the way from the great big

COLLEGE of the City of N. Y.
on Amsterdam Av., southwest cor. 140th St.

RHODE ISLAND.

FOR LEASE

To a Tenant who will Rent for a Term of Years.

Will Erect a building of Two or More Stories.

Dimensions 59x181 Ft.

Approximately 10,600 Sq. Ft. of Space to a Floor.

At the Corner of Westminster, Snow and Chapel Streets.

In the heart of the Retail Business Section of Providence, Rhode Island.

If application is not made promptly, the building will be divided into a number of stores.

G. L. & H. J. GROSS,
Managers of Estates
170 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CHALMERS limousine, master six, 1915 model; original price $3,250; will sell for $750. Lozier Motor Co., Broadway, at 61st.

FORD AGENCY.
Pleasure, Commercials, Trucks.
New Double Tariff Ford Taxis.
Time Payments. Immediate deliveries.
Used Fords and others, $100 up. 415 East 91st. New Cars Salesrooms. Lexington Av., corner 88th. Open evenings. Telephone Lenox 4983. We send salesman.

FORD 1915 Touring; extra good bargain to quick buyer. Henahan, 2,002 Broadway.

OVERLAND
USED CARS.
'16 Willys-Knight Touring.
'15 Packard 3-38 Phaeton.
'16 Overland 7-Pass. Touring.
'16 Willys-Knight Limousine.
'16 Oldsmobile Touring.
'16 Overland Roadster.
Mercier Special Raceabout.
'15 Paige Touring Car.
'16 Overland with Winter top.
'16 Studebaker Touring.
The only advantage one has in buying a used car from this department is in coming early. There is only one price for each car—and that's the right one. And the honest value of each car is marked plainly. That is Willys-Overland policy.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
USED CAR DEPT.,
Broadway at 50th St.
Phone Circle 1300.

PACKARD Twin Six, long chassis, custom built limousine landaulet, like new; will sacrifice; Packard Co. guarantee. S 99 Times.

MERCER 22-72.
Convertible two-season limousine, practically brand new and very luxurious limousine fittings throughout; price $3,150. Address Z 230 Times Annex.

SCRIPPS BOOTH runabout, used 5 months; condition throughout like new; guaranteed. F. D. Hart, care of 150 West 55th St.

SIMPLEX, 38 HORSE POWER,
1914 MODEL.
Seven passenger touring. George Wallace Copley, 665 5th Av. Plaza 4837.

SIMPLEX, 1915, roadster; elegant condition. Burrelle, 1,704 Broadway, corner 54th St.

STUTZ, 1917, 1916, Bulldogs and Roadsters.
MERCER 1914 RACEABOUT,
(Special job, starter, lights, wire wheels.)
Pierce "38" Touring, Starter, Lights.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
1,700 BROADWAY.

Miscellaneous.

DUFFY MOTORS CORPORATION,
1895 Broadway, N. Y.
EXCHANGE CAR DEPARTMENT.

The cars listed below are all in good mechanical condition and fully equipped. They have been taken in exchange for new cars.

MERCER.—Touring car; late model; electric lights, starter, overhauled and repainted.

CHALMERS COUPE—6-cylinder, Model B-26, in excellent condition; fully equipped; electric lights, starter.

MITCHELL 6 OF 16—7-passenger, fully equipped, electric lights, starter, demountable rims; tires practically new.

HAYNES—6-cylinder, Model 33, seven-passenger, equipped with top, windshield, demountable rims, electric lights and starter; repainted; excellent condition.

PALMER SINGER—6-cylinder, five passenger; electric lights and starter; top, windshield, demountable rims, 2 extra with tires.

Distributors for STANDARD "8" CARS.
BIG BARGAINS.

Brand-New 1917 National Highway Six-Cylinder seven-passenger, never been run, listed at $1,800 delivered, for quick sale, $1,450.

Brand-New 1917 National Highway Twelve-Cylinder seven-passenger, never been run, listed at $2,200 delivered, for quick sale, $1,875.

Brand-New Scripps-Booth Roadster four-cylinder, never been run, gray with white wheels, $725 to quick buyer.

1915 Reo, five-passenger, electric lights and starter, all good tires, paint new, guaranteed A1 condition, $475.

1915 Maxwell five-passenger, like new, self-starter, electric lights, A1 condition, to quick buyer, $375.

1913 Mitchell five-passenger, all tires like new, guaranteed A1 condition, $150 to quick buyer.

WINFIELD PROVOST, Dealer,
150 Essex St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 267.

BARGAINS.

'17 Studebaker.	'16 Olds. "8."
'16 Reo Six.	'15 Scripps.
'16 Chevrolet.	'15 Olds. Winter Tour.
'16 Mitchell.	'15 Overland.
'16 Studebaker.	'14 Abbott Roadster.
'16 Chalmers.	'13 Buick Roadster.
'16 Dodge Winter Tour.	'13 Studebaker.

LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.,
315 WEST 47TH. BRYANT 2411.

BARGAINS.

'17 Studebaker.	'16 Chandler Roadster.
'16 Reo Six.	'16 Lozier Touring.
'16 Chevrolet.	'15 Olds. Winter Tour.
'16 Mitchel.	'15 Overland.
'16 Studebaker.	'14 Abbott Roadster.
'16 Chalmers.	'13 Buick Roadster.
'16 Dodge Winter Tour.	'13 Studebaker.

LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.,
315 WEST 47TH. BRYANT 2411.

REBUILT CARS. LATE MODELS.
Cadillac 8's, Hup., Chandler, Stutz Raceabout, Cadillac 4's, Buick, Chalmers, Studebaker, Springfield Sedans, Lim. Bodies, One-Man Tops. Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, 5th floor.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCK, new, one used; big bargains. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, 5th floor.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC limousine for hire; hour, day, or month; owner drives. Harlem 3698.

CHALMERS.—Lady going South would rent beautiful 1916 Chalmers landaulet with careful chauffeur; respectable party; reasonable. Telephone 9986 Riverside.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD.—Beautiful Packard cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD limousine, latest model, beautifully upholstered, to charter; rates reasonable. Hayes, 207 West 75th. Phone 1832 Columbus; references furnished.

PACKARD. — Elegant limousine, Packard; very reasonable; monthly preferred. Koch, 212 West 89th. Telephone 6200 Riverside.

Automobile Storage.

STORAGE, Autos. — Absolutely fireproof garage on line of Broadway subway, two blocks from 238th St. Station; $8 a month and up. Ames Garage.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD Y.M.C.A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1121 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN.	Special Classes for Owners and Chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for FREE TRIAL lesson.

Private instruction by special arrangement.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50.	Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.
STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St.	Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.
Auto School. WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St.	Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920 Spec. classes for ladies.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

53D ST., 37 EAST.
Hall room; running water, electricity; references.

MADISON AV., 213.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

MADISON AV., 1,069, (near 81st.)—Large room, suitable two; bath; refined house.

West Side.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Suite of two large rooms, private bath; references.

57TH, 333 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; references.

70TH, 200 WEST, Opposite Sherman Square. —Attractive single rooms; running water; homelike; young business people; elevator; table guests. Hubbell.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable front rooms; private baths; excellent table board.

73D, 265 WEST.—Superior accommodations; high-class Jewish house; table board.

73D, 112 WEST. TABLE BOARD.
Desirable room; subway; elevator; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; private phone; steam heat; electricity.

74TH, 123 WEST.—Single room, adjoining bath; constant hot water, steam heat.

78TH, 256 WEST.—Unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; one large room; steam heat; electricity; telephone; references.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Room, private bath; southern exposure; electricity; excellent table; references; Southern family.

316 WEST 88TH.
Single and double room; table a specialty.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 25 cases of tomato pulp. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 12, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated February 23, 1917.
THOS. D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, bath adjoining; electricity; excellent table; references.

93D, 21 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny room; Park, "L"; excellent cuisine; board optional.

102D ST., 305 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Exceptionally furnished large rooms, with private family, private house; bath, telephone; references exchanged.

107TH ST., 319 WEST.—A lady, having beautifully appointed private home in city's most exclusive section, will rent, with exceptional board, large, exquisitely furnished front room, with dressing room, to two persons; fine view of Hudson River; one door from Riverside Drive; running water, electricity, gas, bath, telephone.

121ST, 157 WEST.—Large front room, dressing room; electricity; good home cooking; references.

156TH, 553 WEST.—The Lafayette Inn; desirable rooms with board; near Broadway subway station.

WEST END AV., 279, (Corner 73d, Opposite Schwab Mansion.)—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; handsome room, with private bath.

WEST END AV., 696, (94th.)—Attractive large or small room; excellent Southern home cooking; private tables; near subway express.

BOARD WANTED.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN desires room, with breakfast and supper, in private family, west side; state terms and particulars. P 80 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester.

Spend early Spring at the beautiful Heathcote Hall Club; convenient for commuters and their families; bountiful table; quiet; homelike; booklet. L. H. Lockwood, Scarsdale, N. Y.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year around. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

30TH, 122 EAST.—Well furnished room, bath, telephone; business gentleman.

43D, 16 EAST.—Comfortable room with bath; gentlemen only; references.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Furnished rooms, private bath, hot and cold water, electricity, telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 515, (Corner 48th.)—Beautiful outside room, running water, telephone; elevator apartment; $5. Paraga.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Comfortable room; convenient to bath; suitable for business people.

West Side.

50TH, 57 WEST.—Large front room, bath; gentlemen only; private house.

52D, 21 WEST.—Furnished room, with private bath; gentleman only; references.

69TH, 118 WEST,
WEST HALL.
Large front room, with private bath.

72D, 58 WEST.—Elegant front room, shower, electricity, elevator; gentlemen; reasonable. Columbus 2051.

72D, 336 WEST.—Handsome suite, 2 rooms and bath; other rooms; exclusive.

72D, 121 WEST.
Large newly furnished room, private bath.

73D, 260 WEST.—Table boarders solicited at the weekly rate of $5 and $6 per week; home cooking, kind you like; never tire of; parlor dining room; separate tables; highly recommended by present patrons; central location.

73D, 242 WEST. — Newly furnished large room to rent; references.

75TH, 137 WEST.—Just open, newly furnished house; large rooms; $8-$10; telephone.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated, parlor floor; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; will rent in suite or separately.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Large, warm rooms, private baths; southern exposure; electricity; $10-$12.

75TH, 105 WEST.—Large, sunny room; also back parlor, suitable for light housekeeping.

77TH, 118 WEST. — Large front room; running water, electricity, steam, phone; adjoins bath used other; small room; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; private bath; telephone; other rooms; gentlemen preferred.

78TH, 132 WEST. — Handsomely furnished large rooms, second floor; parquet floors throughout.

78TH, 168 WEST.—Perfectly appointed, newly furnished rooms, baths; electricity; steam heat.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable medium sized rooms; telephone; reception room; $4 to $8.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful, large, southern room, first floor; shower bath; small room.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms; private bath, steam heat, electricity; telephone; reference.

81ST, 169 WEST.—Attractive rooms, second floor apartment; references. Jacobsen.

82D, 29 WEST.—Medium room with board; gentleman preferred.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 146 WEST, (Anderson Annex.)—Single, double rooms, running water, electricity, elevator. Anderson.

82D, 139 WEST.—Handsomely furnished sunny front room; business people; telephone. Wallace.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive house; large, sunny rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; kitchenette; breakfast.

88TH, 138 WEST.—Exceptional two large rooms, with dressing rooms, bath; comfortable.

93D, 263 WEST.—Large outside room; southern exposure; every convenience. Telephone 8091 Riverside.

97TH, 145 WEST. — Attractive, well-furnished room, private bath; telephone; gentlemen; $7.

124TH ST., 541 WEST.—American family; subway; elevator; gentleman. Apt. 21. $3.

125TH (301 St. Nicholas Av.)—Front room; elevator; breakfast; two; private; reasonable. Churchill.

140TH, 600 WEST.—Suite of two large rooms, overlooking Broadway; use of kitchen; elegantly furnished; high-class elevator apartment; all modern conveniences; private family; gentlemen or couple; highest references. Apartment 12.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 355, (near 96th.)—Beautiful room overlooking park; private house.

LARGE front room, adjoining bath; private family; reasonable; every modern convenience. Telephone St. Nicholas 9722. Apt. 31.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (109th.)—Large, beautiful room, overlooking Hudson, in modern, 10th floor, private apartment; breakfast optional; gentlemen preferred. Phone Mrs. H., Academy 1509.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73, (79th St.)—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; private house.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished large front room; adjoining bath.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, desires room with sleeping porch and use of modern bathroom, meals, near railroad, and within 25 miles 42d St. O 157 Times.

Unfurnished.

Greenwich Village.—Room or attic; state price, conveniences, location, &c. T 16 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly competent; double entry; trial balance, controlling accounts; $18. R 383 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly capable, familiar general office detail; intelligent worker; $15. R 331 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, desires position as assistant with large concern. 1,928 Lexington Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, double entry, trial balance; references; typist; $16. S 161 Times.

CHAMBERWORK. — Young Finnish woman wishes chamberwork; $2 day. Box 69, 163 East 125th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND MAID WISHES POSITION; SIX YEARS' REFERENCES. Y 370 TIMES.

CLERK. — Young lady; experienced; good penman; A1 references; $10. P 51 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.
Competent on various classes of comptometer work; salary, $9; bright, clever, Christian girl, and will prove highly satisfactory. Comptometer, R 236 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER, seamstress, alteration, home or out; $2. 439 East 139th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined, respectable Swiss woman desires position to one or two adults at light housework; no washing; best references. T 17 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—Neat colored girl for housework, half or all time; take care of sick lady; masseuse. Scott, 101 West 138th St.

HOUSEWORK. — Competent colored girl for general housework; best references. Cruser, 49 West 132d St.

LADY'S MAID (Swiss) wishes position; three languages; wages $40; satisfactory references. Reply to Box 717, 1,464 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; wishes situation. Inquire for two days, O. N., 153 East 48th St., care of Flood.

MENDING AND DARNING AT HOME.—Highest references. Mlle. Chuard, 270 West 38th, will call for ladies' clothes and return them.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

NURSE.—Graduate nurse desires position to care for an invalid, child preferred; graduate New England training school; American; willing; good reader; references; terms $50-$75 month. Address Nurse, Box 34, 326 9th St., Brooklyn.

PARLOR MAID.—Waitress desires position, two years' reference. Y 391 Times Annex.

SECRETARY.—Thorough knowledge English, French, and German stenography, also law work; capable and efficient; best of references. Room 508, 189 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, age 23, Christian, knowledge bookkeeping, operate switchboard, understands filing, office details; 3 years mercantile experience; touch typist, good penmanship; absolutely reliable; highest credentials; $12. R 387 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, cultured, rapid, accurate; six years' experience; capable assuming responsibility; good executive; thorough knowledge office details; salary $20 to $25. R 307 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; refined American young lady; 8 years' legal, brokerage experience; highest references; good appearance; accurate, reliable; absolutely first-class; $20. Advertiser, 141 West 71st St.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; one year's experience; bright; excellent school record; rapid, accurate, neat, American; no agency; $12. S 261 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; understands complete office routine; neat, reliable; not afraid of hard work; references. H. Weinstein, 72 North Moore St.

STENOGRAPHER; four years' practical experience; reference former employer; $12. R 394 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent; neat appearance; downtown preferred; $10. R 291 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Assistant bookkeeper; accurate; neat; $10. Box 824, 780 B'way, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; linguist; business or private; congenial surroundings. T 14 Times.

TYPIST and office assistant, neat, accurate worker, with pleasing personality, desires a position at moderate salary. Anna Grosse, 906 Union Av., Bronx.

YOUNG WOMAN desires position assistant doctor's office, stenography, accounts, 4 years' experience surgical line; $15-$18. P 68 Times.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSE WORKERS.—Colored; neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up; corporation work, profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets; charges moderate. C. P. A., Room 761, 200 5th Av. 1611 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Financial statements prepared, books opened, modern system installed, corporation audits a specialty; personal attention given. Room 1,519, 140 Nassau St.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 35 Nassau St., Room 1,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert bookkeeper; part time arrangements; evenings, Sundays; auditing; reliable. P 248 Times Downtown.

AN OPPORTUNITY
to engage the services of a young man, age 28, capable of holding executive position; demonstrated ability as assistant to head of corporation; experienced in purchasing, accounting, and selling; highest credentials. R 274 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, understands modern accounting systems; controlling and reserve accounts, trial balances, cost work; at liberty March 15; moderate salary. S 263 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, [illegible] married, 8 years' practical experience and acquainted with all detail work, desires position with first-class firm; A1 references. 2,758 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT or clerical position desired; experienced, rapid; accurate handler of large payrolls; excellent references; age 26; salary $20. S 96 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, young man, 21, high school graduate, experienced credit work, correspondent; reliable worker; best references; moderate salary. S 265 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (19,) experienced; cashier; assistant to credit manager; high school education; reasonable salary. E. Gittinger, 177 Suffolk St.

BOOKKEEPER, accountancy student; four years' experience controlling accounts; moderate salary. S 267 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 4 years' experience, university graduate, executive ability. R 272 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (24;) double entry; 5 years' general experience; excellent references. S 205 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER; thoroughly competent in every essential; salary $30; excellent references. T 6 Times.

BOY, 16, intelligent, desires clerical position, with bookkeeping, typewriting, and stenography knowledge. Gottlieb, 385 South 4th St., Brooklyn.

BOY of intelligence for general office work in wholesale importing house; references for character required. P 17 Times.

BUTLER, VALET, Japanese, want position, first class. N 465 East 57th St.

CASHIER.—Long experience in private bank; familiar with foreign exchange, foreign currencies, French, Italian, Spanish, German, U. S. income tax. American, 442 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. A. P. Koster, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single; useful; very careful driver; do repairs; 8 years' experience; 2 years with last employer; absolutely sober, honest; city or country; best personal references. A. P. Carroll, 260 West 38th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 22, experienced, reliable, own repairs, wishes position; references. Phone Lenox 8186.

CHAUFFEUR.—22; experienced; references; sober, trustworthy; city, country; salary moderate. Philip Lucrallo, 130 West 64th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Five years last employer; Pierce-Arrow; can make own repairs. O 190 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Five years with last employer; Simplex; can make own repairs. S 183 Times.

CLERK.—Young man desires clerical position; knowledge of bookkeeping; excellent recommendations. T 13 Times.

CORRESPONDENT - SECRETARY, 22, stenographer, typist; excellent correspondent from details; A1 letter composer; two years' college, business experience; $18; references. T. S., 324 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN and Mechanical Engineer.—Graduate; 31; 7 years' experience designing and testing various machinery. R 311 Times Downtown.

DRUGGIST, registered, 20 years' experience; best of references. P 79 Times.

EXPORT;
young Spaniard; good knowledge of dry goods business and general office work; also has some experience in export shipping; best references. Box 311 Times, 2 Rector St.

MASSEUR, professional, Swedish, at gentleman's residence, or will travel. P 82 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, credit man, aged 30, past eight years with large jobbing cloak house, wishes to make change; good executive; highest credentials. Y 387 Times Annex.

OFFICE MANAGER, (27,)
A1 accountant and executive, fluent correspondent, ten years' experience, desires to change for valid reasons. Y 386 Times Annex.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, exceptionally competent stenographer, correspondent and detail worker. P 5 Times.

SALESMAN. — Aggressive, traveler; college educated, 26, single; acquainted with hardware, furniture house, furnishing stationery, jewelry, department stores' trade; Pennsylvania, Ohio; now employed, but seeking larger connection with established house; highest references; travel anywhere. O 137 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced all territories, toys and specialties, desires new connection. P 81 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced, capable, take complete charge any department, wishes connection with reliable manfuacturing concern. R 368 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, nine years' experience; excellent stenographer; accurate, neat, rapid typist; familiar with bookkeeping. S 239 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, American, executive; experienced stenographer; knowledge bookkeeping; $18. V. F., Bryant 1319.

SUPERINTENDENT, capable of handling any proposition; highest references; own tools. Schneider, 174 West 79th St. Schuyler 7280.

THERE'S A MAN
who has a good record,
technical, mechanical, executive
ability, and initiative,
clean morals and a clear head,
tireless energy, and
a constructive imagination;
brains, and can use them;
youth, honesty, and loyalty.
He desires to connect with a
manufacturing or sales organization where
executive mechanical ability is needed.
Want to meet him? T 18 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE, banking experience, (New York, Berlin, Petrograd,) in command of English, German, French, Russian, high references, desires connection with bank or concern interested in foreign trade. B. E., Times Harlem.

YOUNG Russian man, many years' business, clerical experience, wants position, ready commence anew in any line; best references. N. Holdstein, 120 West 78th St.

YOUNG MAN, (29,) general experience, (office, factory, selling,) executive ability, seeks connection mercantile concern; references. S 176 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19; three years' clerical experience; knowledge of bookkeeping; A1 references. Address Louis Katz, 1,587 Washington Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, 21, several years' experience, desires position in stock or shipping department with cloak or suit house. S 162 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, knowledge of bookkeeping, desires position. Bilinsky, 29 Pike St.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) desires permanent connection with future; willing to start bottom. A. M. Friedburg, 1,571 Lexington Av.

YOUNG MAN, 21, two years' experience clerical work, wishes position. R 294 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school education, office and shipping experience, desires position. Address Box 15, 157 East 47th St.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) knowledge of typewriting and bookkeeping; 2 years' office experience. Barney Rosen, 104 West 115th St.

YOUNG MAN, 19, capable, experienced, executive ability, desires position; credentials. O 201 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, willing, neat appearance, wishes position at anything. P 78 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSOGRAPH and Graphotype Operators.—We want the fastest operators in New York; permanent year-round positions, with vacation at good salaries; must be able to demonstrate speed and accuracy. R. W. Lockwood, 450 4th Av., 8th floor.

A LARGE PUBLISHING HOUSE wants girls, beginners, periodical subscription department; salary to start, $6 per week. Apply to Mr. Payne, 326 Hudson St., corner Vandam.

ARTISTS.

Girls for color work, experienced stencilers preferred. Apply 133 East 16th, 1st floor.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, DOUBLE ENTRY; PREFERABLY ONE WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN MILLINERY LINE; IN WRITING GIVE FULL INFORMATION AS TO PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE; EXCELLENT POSITION AND GOOD PROSPECTS FOR ADVANCEMENT. K 283 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

COMPETENT WOMEN wanted with experience in mending and repairing all kinds of damages in cloth; good salary to right person; must give references. The Rothholz Company, 121 N. Water St., Rochester, N. Y.

COOK for small family; good wages; references required. Apply 1,169 Park Av., between 92d and 93d Sts.

FILING CLERK, (girl,) the best in New York, with view to taking charge of department later on; practical experience on large card and correspondence files necessary; unusual opportunity in fast growing corporation. R. W. Lockwood, 450 4th Av., 8th floor.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER in small family; good wages; city references essential. Z 208 Times Annex.

GOVERNESS, well educated, for two children; references. 43 West 110th St., Apt. 4.

GIRLS WANTED, LARGE PUBLISHING HOUSE, TO HANDLE FILE STENCILS; THOSE WITH EXPERIENCE PREFERRED. APPLY TO MR. PAYNE, 326 HUDSON ST., CORNER VANDAM.

GIRL for permanent position to cut paper trade mark patterns; experience not required; half day off Saturdays; wages to start, $5.50. Apply 8:30 to 12, Miss Bockholdt, Kaumagraph Co., 209 West 38th St.

GIRLS, 16 to 20 years of age, to pick orders in large mail order house; clean work; good opportunities for advancement; previous experience unnecessary. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

GIRL, to do general housework; no washing; $30 per month; three in family; city references required. Call today or telephone (3502 Riverside.) Apt. 8-E, 318 West 100th St.

GIRLS for office and clerical work in large mail-order house; steady position; good opportunity for advancement; experience unnecessary. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

MODEL.—A desirable position as dress model in fitting department for a young woman with good figure, measuring 36 bust; previous experience unnecessary. Apply to E. Doughty, Butterick Bldg., Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—French or Swiss, to care for two boys, aged 9 and 5; young person with some experience preferred. J. N. Beam, Princeton, N. J.

NURSE.—Graduate; registered; floor duty; moderate sized hospital; state age, experience, salary expected. Box 78, 2,121 3d Av.

NURSE or attendant for institution work; salary, $22 a month. Address Dr. E. A. Stevenson, Stamford, Conn.

NURSE. — Registered; graduate; moderate sized hospital; night supervisor. Address Box 81, 2,121 3d Av.

PRESSER FORELADY.—Must be expert on cleansed and dyed gowns. See Mr. Cummings, American Laundry Machinery Co., 132 West 27th.

PROOFREADER, mailing stencil, wanted by large publishing house; only one who is thoroughly experienced in this line need apply; a matured woman preferred; good salary for this type of work. Address Permanent, 271 Times Downtown.

PROOFREADER.—Wanted, with knowledge of bookkeeping. J 155 Times.

STENOGRAPHER

In busy office, girl with one or two years' experience; must be neat in dress, able to take notes 100-125 and operate machine at 40-50 words per minute; high school graduate preferred; about $12 weekly to start, with unusual opportunity for advancement, in fast growing business. R. W. Lockwood, 450 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted who are touch typists; must be expert and have had at least three years' experience. Call, with handwritten application, ready to demonstrate ability, Simonson, 506 5th Av., between 42d and 43d Sts.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Large mail-order house requires several young ladies as stenographers; steady position; good opportunity for advancement. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

STENOGRAPHERS, competent, to do rapid copy work evenings from about 6:30 to 9. National Credit Office, 45 East 19th St.

TYPISTS.—Young ladies, 17 to 25 years of age, in large mail-order house; steady position; good opportunity for advancement; also beginners. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

TYPIST.—Rapid operator; state age, experience, salary; wanted at once. O 153 Times.

YOUNG GIRL, 16 years old, wanted for light office work. Apply to E. Doughty, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.

YOUNG LADIES for parcel wrapping in large mail order house; clean work, steady position, and opportunities for advancement; previous experience unnecessary. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) college graduate; knowledge accounting; four years' experience bookkeeper, assistant manager, desires a responsible position. Box 993, 780 B'way, Brooklyn.

YOUNG LADY to assist in office of apartment hotel; must understand switchboard and be good at figures. Apply 10 to 12 A. M., Schuyler Arms Hotel, 307 West 98th St.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, addressers, numerous positions; free registration. Van Lyn Agency, 1 West 34th St.

Instruction.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the UNIVERSITY of the State of New York; Individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

$10.
This week only, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. GAFFEY'S SCHOOL, 25-27 West 34th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, PERMANENT, programs; commissions. Wilson, 151 Grand, 11:30-12:30.

ASSISTANT SHOP ACCOUNTANT.

A large manufacturing concern, located near New York, requires the services of an assistant shop accountant; permanent position for the right man and very good prospects for advancement; state age, past experience, salary expected, and references; applications confidential. Address Box F 495 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER WITH EXPERIENCE; AGE NOT UNDER 23 YEARS. CALL AMERICAN DRUGGIST SYNDICATE, BORDEN AND VAN ALST AV., L. I. CITY, NEAR 34TH ST. FERRY AND QUEENS BOROUGH SUBWAY.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent for building construction; $25 per week; at once. Inquire L. E. Campbell, Room 1,213, 72 5th Av.

BOY for general work in large wholesale house; good future; $6 to start. S 241 Times Downtown.

BOY, 15, learn carpet, wall paper designing; bring drawings. Fauser, 373 4th Av.

BRAKEMEN AND FIREMEN wanted by the New Haven Railroad; experienced men only. Apply Employment Car, 133d St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

COLLEGE GRADUATE wanted for abstracting and library research; must be master of scientific Italian. R 343 Times Downtown.

DYER.—EXPERT GARMENT DYER; MUST BE GOOD SAMPLE DYER. SEE MR. CUMMINGS MONDAY MORNING, AMERICAN LAUNDRY MACHINERY CO., 132 WEST 27TH.

ELECTRICIAN wanted, competent, alternating and direct current motor generator; general mill work; good wages; no labor trouble. Piermont Paper Co., Piermont, N. Y.

ESTIMATOR wanted by building construction company; must have practical knowledge and be familiar with all lines; state experience and salary. SS., 264 Times.

FOREMAN WANTED
To take charge of wood-working department in wood heel factory; good position for man capable of producing high-grade wood heels. Apply
A. E. LITTLE & CO.,
LYNN, MASS.

LANDSCAPE MAN wanted to represent first class nursery; good proposition; salary or commission. La Pointe Nursery Co., Geneva, N. Y.

MAIL ORDER DETAIL MAN.
Assistant to manager; growing business; moderate salary to start with big opportunity; experience in buying printing, supervising folding, circularizing, collection systems and clerical work, with practical knowledge of detail essential; must be a tactful pusher with a clean record; prefer an unemployed man who has worked in large houses, but will consider applications from men at present employed in similar capacity as strictly confidential. Manager, P. O. Box 58, Station F, New York City.

MANAGER.—Thoroughly experienced man to take complete charge of high-grade stationery store; exceptional opportunity. Apply Monday, 2 P. M., cigar store, main corridor, Woolworth Building.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN WANTED, OVER 25 YEARS OF AGE, WHO CAN DETAIL FROM LAYOUTS; ELECTRICAL EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; PERMANENT POSITIONS AND EVERY CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT OFFERED TO THE RIGHT MEN. ADDRESS CHIEF CLERK ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT, WESTINGHOUSE ELEC. & MFG. CO., EAST PITTSBURGH, PA.

PIE MAN.—A first-class pie man wanted, one familiar with all branches and capable of taking full charge; only A No. 1 man need apply. Y 382 Times Annex.

POLISHERS and acid polishing man wanted on cut glass for tableware. Geo. Phillips & Co., Ltd., 585 St. Timothee St., Montreal, Canada.

PRESSER.—EXPERT GARMENT PRESSER ON CLEANSED AND DYED GOODS; MUST BE CAPABLE OF TAKING CHARGE OF DEPARTMENT. SEE MR. CUMMINGS MONDAY MORNING, AMERICAN LAUNDRY MACHINERY CO., 132 WEST 27TH.

PROGRAM SOLICITORS.
FAKIRS' BALL,
ART STUDENTS' LEAGUE.
High-class men and women; quick results; commission. Mr. Saunders, Room 1,408, 341 5th Av. Telephone Murray Hill 9070.

SALESMAN WANTED.
A corporation of many years' standing, with expanding business, must have A1 salesman for Eastern territory; will give every possible co-operation, including drawing account, but demand good character, high class appearance and genuine salesmanship ability; state age, experience; advancement assured good men. S 142 Times.

SALESMAN.
The Encyclopaedia Britannica requires a few more men of ability to call on leads; must have at least a high school education; selling experience necessary; we instruct our men; commission with drawing account. 120 West 32d St., Sixth Floor, N. Y. C.

SALESMAN—Excellent opportunity for young man; acquaintance with novelty houses or architects, builders and plumbers essential; unrestricted territory; big money; strictly commission basis. Address "X. A.," P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

SALESMEN.—To sell incinerators for homes, &c.; liberal commission; fine proposition for A1 men; call Monday if possible. Phone Murray Hill 7720. E. C. Stearns & Co., Room 3,750, Grand Central Terminal.

SALESMAN.—Live wire to cover New York City, selling electric vacuum cleaners on commission basis that are nationally advertised; to the right man, wonderful opportunity. Lord & Co., 1,269 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—High-grade man to cover New York City; salary of commission. Do not call unless you are used to earning from $50 to $75 weekly. Room 612, 1,265 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—High-grade men, accustomed to calling on retail groceries; experienced only; salary and commission; call to 11 A. M. Brown Wax Works, 4,009 3d Av., N. Y.

SALESMAN.—To carry side line fancy pillows, table covers, bags; East and Middle West; line new and unique; commission only. P 77 Times.

SALESMEN for ribbon and celluloid baby novelties; must have office in Los Angeles; commission basis only. R. H., 210 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted for medium capacity auto truck; commission nearly $200 for one sale per month. O 134 Times.

SPOTTER.—A first-class spotter wanted for dry cleansing business; one who can give good reference, willing to come to New Haven; fine opportunity and good salary to the right party; answer. The Morris Garment Cleansing Co., office 1,039 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn.

SPOTTER.—FOREMAN GARMENT SPOTTER; MUST BE EXPERT. SEE MR. CUMMINGS MONDAY MORNING, AMERICAN LAUNDRY MACHINERY CO., 132 WEST 27TH.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted, who are touch typists; must be expert and have had at least three years' experience; call with handwritten application ready to demonstrate ability. Simonson, 506 5th Av., between 42d and 43d Sts.

STENOGRAPHER AND CLERK.—Young man at Hotel Palmer, Lakewood, N. J. Salary, $30 month with room and board.

STENOGRAPHER, clerk; young man; cotton cloth broker's office; state salary. T 15 Times.

TOOL MAKERS.
MODEL MAKERS.
WE HAVE GOOD, STEADY POSITIONS OPEN, WITH CHANCES FOR ADVANCEMENT FOR EXPERIENCED MEN ON TYPEWRITER AND REGISTER WORK; NO LABOR TROUBLES, EXCELLENT WORKING CONDITIONS; HIGHEST WAGES; REFUND RAILROAD FARE.
GIVE EXPERIENCE, REFERENCE, AND RATE EXPECTED IN FIRST LETTER.
OHMER FARE REGISTER CO.,
BOX 976,
DAYTON, OHIO.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, March 3.—After a period of inactivity that lasted about four days the Gulf disturbance began to movenorth eastward during Saturday night with increasing intensity, and on Sunday morning it was central over extreme West North Carolina, and it was still central over that locality Sunday night, having made no progress whatever during the day.

In portions of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Eastern New York, and Southern New England the snowfall was heavy, while in the South the continued heavy rains have brought about in all the rivers flood conditions that bid fair to become disastrous. General flood warnings have been issued during the nights of the last two days, those of Sunday calling for very high stages.

There will be snow Monday from the Ohio Valley and south upper Lake region northeastward through New England, snow or rain in the Middle Atlantic States, and rain in the South Atlantic States, followed by generally fair weather Tuesday.

In the East Gulf States and the north upper lake region the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday. It will be much colder in the South Atlantic States by Monday night, with a cold wave as far south as North Florida, and somewhat colder Monday night in New England and the Middle Atlantic States. It will be warmer Tuesday in the upper lake and East Gulf States.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday along the North and Middle Atlantic will be strong northeast, with snow; South Atlantic, strong southwest to northwest, with rain, except moderate to fresh south and southwest off the Florida Coast, with fair weather.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Snow Monday; colder at night. Tuesday probably fair.

Northern New England—Snow Monday, Tuesday probably fair and colder, except snow in Eastern Maine.

Western New York—Snow Monday. Tuesday probably fair.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Snow north, snow or rain south portion Monday; colder at night. Tuesday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
3 A. M.	22	33	4 P. M.	26	35
6 A. M.	19	33	6 P. M.	26	35
9 A. M.	20	35	9 P. M.	23	35
12 M.	25	35	11 P. M.	21	35

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 34; for the corresponding date last year it was 23; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 34.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 35; at 8 P. M. it was 35. Maximum temperature, 36 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 32 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity, 93 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 92 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.20 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.09 inches.

Fire Record.

A. M. Loss.
12:10—37 Union Sq. West; Parker, Levy & Bernhard $5,000
12:30—210 E. 14 St.; Florence Allen... Slight
5:55—1,023 Longwood Av.; Wm. Vile... Slight
P. M.
1:25—Broadway & Fulton St.; I. R. R. Slight
3:45—303 1 Av.; Louis Goldschneider..... $200
5:00—232 E. 47 St.; Ellis Weston..... Slight
6:00—Lexington Av. & 51 St.; not given. Slight
6:10—150 E. 72 St.; Herbert McDonald. Slight
6:20—Front of 119 2 Av.; N. Y. City Ry. Co. $50
6:50—117 Division St.; N. Horwitz.... Slight
6:50—3 & 5 W. 18 St.; Freedman & Ehrlich .... Not given
8:15—47 St. & 7 Av.; (taxicab,) Thomas Cunaber $50

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Exceptional opportunity for the right man in a town of 25,000 about 60 miles from New York; 30 years established; installment and cash furniture business; $15,000 stock and $8,500 outstanding accounts; reasonable offer will be entertained. Apply or address M. Krasner, 800 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Wanted—Ambitious man to represent an old, established embroidery manufacturing concern; good opportunity to interest himself in a financial way; state experience; reply considered confidential. S 197 Times.

Lessees.—Owner retiring will lease for long term magnificent property showing wonderful profits. Edward Browning, 110 West 40th.

Cloak and suit store for sale, located in Haverstraw, N. Y.; reasonable price; cheap rent. S 135 Times.

Bargain.—Elegant restaurant and bakery, immediately; best location, Manhattan. Shields, 1,025 3d Av.

Desire to hear from party having basic patents of commercial value. X. Y. Z., Times.

Business Notices.

PATENTS, Trade-marks, Copyrights; protect your ideas, four valuable books with list inventions wanted sent free. Phone Barclay 7394. Richard B. Owen, patent lawyer, 22d floor, Woolworth Bldg., or 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MARGARET SMITH,
probably under the name of Valeria Belmont, your friend Grace urgently appeals to you to come home immediately. Another day's delay may be to your sorrow. Everything will be forgiven and forgotten.

FOR SALE

Men's Credit Tailor.—Suits, raincoats, &c., $12; $1 down, $1 weekly. Hamilton-Martin Co., 171 Broadway, (enter, 5 Cortlandt St.)

A 1915 stenotype, in good condition, for sale. A. A. Biddle, Gwynedd Valley, Penn.

HELP WANTED—Male.

STOCK SALESMEN of ability and clean records; commission only; no advance; Kentucky oil enterprise; highest merit. Suite 1,107, 1,472 Broadway.

TWO
EFFICIENCY
ACCOUNTANTS
WANTED
AS ASSISTANTS IN THE EFFICIENCY DEPARTMENT OF A LARGE PUBLIC UTILITY CORPORATION. MUST POSSESS TACT, PLEASING PERSONALITY AND RESOURCEFULNESS, BACKED BY PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN ACCOUNTING; PREFERABLY COST ANALYSIS.
GIVE FULL DETAILS OF EXPERIENCE. STATE AGE AND SALARY EXPECTED. STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. Z 213 TIMES ANNEX.

TYPIST.—$7 start; billing machine experience preferred. Weisbecker, 266-270 West 125th.

WORKING STEWARD wanted for Hotel Alvord, East Orange, N. J. Must have best of references.

YOUNG MAN wanted for stenographic work and answering telephone; wages, $5, with room and board. Apply Mrs. E. Batchelder, The Castle, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, $15-$18; stock ledger clerks, $15; mail clerk, $10; many other openings. Standard Employment Exchange, 21 Park Row.

Instruction.

MEN EARN $25 TO $75 WEEKLY.
In 3 months learn Mechanical Dentistry. The demand for Mechanical Dentists is enormous. Individual instruction any time of the day or evening; no book study; easy payments. Earn while you learn. Write for free Booklet 51. Dentists' Laboratories School, 25 West 45th.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

POST OFFICE CLERK-CARRIER "exams" at New York and Brooklyn, May 5th; $800 to $1,200 year; get prepared by former Government examiner. Booklet J-85 free. Write today. Patterson Civil Service School, Rochester, N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

DISAPPEARED?

A loss, when announced in The New York Times, often means recovery. The New York Times reprints all Lost advertisements free of charge in its Lost and Found Bulletin, which is a great aid in recovering lost articles. Telephone the Lost and Found Department of The Times, Bryant 1000, for additional information.—Advt.

NEWS PRINT PAPER PRICE IS FIXED

Federal Trade Commissioners Regard $2.50 Per 100 Pounds as Reasonable Charge.

ARBITRATION IS ACCEPTED

Manufacturers Accused in Preliminary Report of Banding to Obtain Excessive Profits.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Federal Trade Commission accepted today a proposal by news print paper manufacturers that it fix a price for their product, and named $2.50 a hundred pounds as a reasonable charge. Higher prices were set for paper in less than carload lots and for sheet paper.

Acceptance of the arbitration plan was announced by the commission in a preliminary report to Congress on its news print investigation, saying there had been no real shortage of paper, but that important manufacturers of the United States and Canada had banded together to secure unreasonable profits.

The commission's findings were outlined briefly in the following summary:

"The increases in the selling price of news print paper for the year 1917 was in most cases greater than could be justified by the increases in cost.

"There is not now and has not been a serious shortage of news print. The commission finds that there is enough news print paper to meet all the strictly necessary demands of publishers during 1917. There is, however, a close balance between supply and demand, and the commission recommends the strictest economy in the use of news print paper.

"The system of distribution of news print paper is faulty. By reason of this fact this close balance between supply and demand could easily be developed into local shortage, and this situation was taken advantage of and exaggerated by artificial means. Reports of the alleged shortage were widely circulated for the purpose of justifying high prices. Keen competition among the comparatively unorganized publishers, who, in their anxiety to assure themselves of the necessary supplies of paper, bid feverishly in the open market, helped to make the situation more acute.

"The increase in prices has been due in part to the fact that free competition has been seriously restricted in the news print paper industry. Important manufacturers in the United States and Canada were banded together to secure unreasonable profits.

"Some small publishers have already been put out of business and more are likely to suffer the same fate, and some large publishers will be financially ruined and many others will be unable to make any profits unless conditions are remedied.

"The commission directed its efforts to a discovery of the facts affecting the economic and legal sides of the question, and within limitations of its power sought to restore also competitive conditions in the industry and at the same time to bring such immediate practical relief as would prevent serious financial distress and injury while the processes of competition were being restored."

The commission makes it clear that it is not acting as an agency of the Government to fix prices, but is serving only as an arbiter. It declined to act until both publishers and paper jobbers agreed to the manufacturers' proposal and promised co-operation. Jobbers have agreed to handle and distribute paper put at their disposal by the commission at rates the commission prescribes.

The prices fixed will be in force for six months, and contracts calling for prices higher than those set will be abrogated. Besides the price of $2.50 at the mill in carload lots, the commission named these prices: Less than carload, $2.75; newsprint sheets in carload lots, $3.25; less than carload, $3.50. Jobbers will charge not more than 5 per cent. on carload lots, 12½ per cent. on less than carload lots, and 20 per cent. on less than a ton.

"In accepting the responsibility here exercised, the commission recognizes the grave difficulties involved," says the report, "it may not bring all of the relief which may be expected from it, but all publishers will be given an opportunity to participate in the plan.

"In the opinion of the commission, the most certain remedy for immediate relief of the present situation is for all the metropolitan dailies still further to reduce the size of their papers and the number of their editions, and for those who have not done so to cut out such wasteful practices as allowing full credit to news stands for the return of unsold papers."

The commission, it is declared, will continue its efforts to restore competitive conditions in news print manufacture. Small publishers are advised in the report to buy through co-operation in carload lots. Its final report, the commission asserts, will recommend to Congress remedial legislation suggested by facts disclosed by the inquiry.

Conditions in the newspaper publishing industry are serious, the commission sets forth.

"Within the last year," it says, "prices to large consumers have been advanced from about $40 a ton to more than $80 and $70 a ton, and in some cases even to $90 a ton. Also, by concerted action the terms of contracts have been changed so as to shift a considerable financial burden from the manufacturers to the publishers. To some of the larger newspapers of the country this price increase means in some instances an increase in cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars. This means in many instances not only the loss of profits for the year, but a serious financial embarrassment of the publication itself.

"Smaller publishers have been forced to pay prices as high as $150 and $180 a ton. In addition to the increases in price among publishers of minor dailies and weeklies, it is complained that they found great difficulty in getting paper at any price, and to a large number of such publishers in the country the increase in price means a difference between a living margin and the complete ruin of their business and the suspension of their publications.

"The financial strength of the great daily publications may enable them to survive. It is the smaller papers that will suffer most if present conditions continue. The small daily and weekly publications of the country particularly serve a great and useful purpose in disseminating facts and in the creation of an intelligent public opinion, and such disaster as impends by reason of this increase in the price of newsprint paper makes the question one of great public concern.

"The existing situation is due partly to conditions of supply and demand. * * * While these conditions obtained and naturally would have some influence on prices, it is the opinion of the commission that the prices actually were made in the industry without the operation of free competition influences in their determination. By means of a trade association, organized ostensibly for a lawful purpose, conditions in the market were influenced in a very substantial degree and in a manner which sustained a price which would not be possible under conditions of free competition. Concert of action was made possible through this association in the matter of discouraging the new production of newsprint, in the division of customers, in the promotion of fear that the supply would not be equal to the demand, in disseminating propaganda justifying higher prices because of alleged higher costs, and in other ways. The increases in the prices charged are not justified by the increased cost of production.

"Contemporaneously with its economic investigation the commission also conducted an inquiry into unfair trade practices or violations of the Federal anti-trust laws. The full powers of the commission were invoked, and the books, papers, and private correspondence pertaining to the industry of the Manufacturers' Association were examined. The facts so gathered were transmitted to the Department of Justice."

EXPRESS DERAILED ON A DRAWBRIDGE

Pine Guard Rail Saves New Haven Train with 300 Passengers at Stamford.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., March 4.—A yellow pine guard rail nine inches by six inches prevented a catastrophe on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad at the 1,200-foot drawbridge over the Mianus River here this afternoon.

Two cars in the Boston express which pulled out of Grand Central Station at 1:03 this afternoon were derailed and they plunged along the ties of the drawbridge 250 feet before the train was stopped. The express was on track four, the extreme outside track, and only the stout guard rail and the safety chains connecting the cars prevented the derailed cars, if not the entire train, from plunging into the river, forty feet below.

The train was made up of a baggage car, a smoker, three coaches, a dining car and six parlor cars, and there were more than 300 passengers aboard. In the two cars that were derailed some of the women became hysterical and others fainted. No one was injured seriously, according to W. H. Foster, Superintendent of the New York division.

Mr. Foster said that the rear truck of the coach following the smoker was derailed and that the trucks of the car following were derailed. An investigation is to take place tomorrow in the Superintendent's office in New York to determine the cause of the accident.

SALVADOR UPHELD AGAIN.

Central American Court Decides for Her in Fonseca Bay Case.

SAN SALVADOR, Republic of Salvador, March 4.—The Central American Court of Justice has rendered another judgment in favor of Salvador in the claim that Salvador's rights had been infringed by Nicaragua's treaty with the United States for the establishment of a naval base in Fonseca Bay.

The Central American Court of Justice had previously rendered a decision favorable to Salvador's contention, but Nicaragua announced that it would not accept the decision of the court. The Nicaraguan Government was then allowed sixty days in which to reply to the claim of the Republic of Salvador.

Before the court's award to Salvador the Costa Rican Republic had won a similar appeal.

COST OF VOTES ALSO RISING

Expense Per Capita of Voting Population Nearly Doubles in 15 Years.

The Spring primaries cost $1.69 a head for the 136,313 electors who took part in them, or a total of $230,000, according to the 1916 report of the Board of Elections, which was made public yesterday. The Fall primaries cost $215,325.

The voting population of New York City in 1916 was 742,751, or about 41 per cent. of the entire State vote and more than six times the voting strength of the next largest jurisdiction, which is Erie County, including Buffalo.

There were 4,014 soldier votes canvassed by 1,419 election inspectors at a cost of about $33,000, or $8.21 per vote. E. J. Boyle, President of the board, pointed out in a comment on the report that the cost of voting had risen from 1901, when it was $1.17 per capita of voting population, to $1.90 in 1915, and to $2.20 in 1916, including the primaries and general election.

TAMMANY WANTS AID OF WILSON'S FRIENDS

Seeks Administration's Support in Mayoralty Fight and Would Meet President's Views.

CONSIDER GERARD'S NAME

Ex-Ambassador or Some One Equally Acceptable to the Administration Likely to be Proposed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 4.—Tammany is reaching out for support from the Wilson Administration in the coming Mayoralty fight in New York City. It is thought here that the visit of the Tammany delegation to Washington for the inaugural ceremonies will be the occasion of conferences with spokesmen for the President with that end in view.

Spokesmen of Tammany Hall at the Capitol believe that the showing which Tammany will make in the inaugural parade will go a long way toward convincing the friends of President Wilson of Tammany's absolute loyalty to his Administration. According to Tammany men with whom THE TIMES correspondent has talked in the last few days, friends of the President have already absolved Tammany Hall from the charges made in some quarters immediately after election, when the Wilson vote in Tammany's territory had been tabulated, that the organization had not done its best for the Democratic candidate for President.

With the view of enlisting the active support of President Wilson's friends in the coming contest, Tammany is willing to go far out of its way and select as its candidate for Mayor a man whom the President consistently can support. The talk prevalent only a few weeks ago—that an out-and-out Tammany man would be selected as its standard bearer in the municipal campaign—is heard no longer. Even though there is every reason to believe, according to Tammany men, that District Attorney Edward Swann will be exonerated from the charges lodged against him with Governor Whitman by the City Club, there is little talk now of seeking vindication for him by making him Tammany's candidate for Mayor in a year when Tammany has some hope of winning.

Since the breach in diplomatic relations between this country and Germany and the prospective return of Ambassador James W. Gerard have given some degree of assurance that he might become available as a candidate for Mayor, the talk in Tammany circles has centred more or less on him. There is good reason to believe that at the forthcoming conferences in Washington the nomination of Mr. Gerard or some one equally acceptable to the friends of President Wilson will be proposed as the basis of an agreement.

Tammany would like to make Mr. Gerard the nominee unless it should be found that his nomination would alienate the German vote. One reason why Tammany of late has carried on a flirtation with William R. Hearst is his strength with the pro-German element among the voters.

In the Mayoralty election four years ago Mayor Mitchel had the active support of every friend of President Wilson. In Tammany circles there is a belief that Mr. Mitchel may not become a candidate again. But even if he does, according to men who should know, he will not have anything like the support he received in 1913 from the so-called "Federal crowd" in the Democratic organization of this State.

While the Mayor has many friends at Washington, the men who are closest to the President and able to exert an influence in the Democratic councils in this State are not as friendly toward the Mayor as they were. One reason for the cooling off of these political friendships, a prominent Democrat here told THE TIMES correspondent, was the lukewarmness shown by Mayor Mitchel in the last campaign. Not only did the Mayor refrain almost entirely from active campaigning for the President, but he actually permitted members of his Cabinet to take an active interest in the Hughes and Whitman campaigns. Commissioner of Plant and Structures F. J. H. Kracke, for instance, was manager of Governor Whitman's primary and general campaign. Other members of Mayor Mitchel's official household were making speeches for Hughes and Whitman and in other ways helping the opposition.

Sing Sing Doctor Gets License.

OSSINING, March 4.—Word reached Sing Sing today that Dr. Thomas Barry, whose presence at the prison as assistant physician was objected to by State Senator George Slater on the ground that he had no license to practice in this State, had passed the State examination and obtained a license. Heretofore Dr. Barry, who was brought to the prison post by ex-Warden T. M. Osborne, had only a Tennessee license which, Attorney General Woodbury ruled, gave him no rights in New York State. Slater's charge, when published, led to the temporary appointment of Dr. Charles Sweet as prison physician.

SAVINGS BANKS HAD A YEAR OF GAINS

Deposits in State Institutions Reach Almost Two Billions, Increasing 7.3 Per Cent.

WITHDRAWALS WERE FEWER

Resources Increase 46 Per Cent. in Ten Years—Dividends Last Year Nearly $69,000,000.

ALBANY, March 4.—The savings banks of New York State experienced during 1916 one of the most prosperous years of their existence, according to a statement made public today by Superintendent of Banks Eugene Lamb Richards, based upon reports submitted to him by these institutions, setting forth their condition as of Jan. 1 last.

The resources of the savings banks of the State at the end of 1916 totaled $2,139,299,037.51, an increase of $165,252,661.89, or 8.3 per cent., over 1915. That these institutions have experienced a rapid growth is indicated by the fact that on Jan. 1, 1897, 128 savings banks reported resources of $812,173,632.37, which, when compared with the resources of savings banks on Jan. 1, 1917, show an increase in twenty years of $1,327,125,405.14, or 163.4 per cent. The gain in resources since Jan. 1, 1907, or in ten years, is $674,348,204.11, or 46 per cent.

The deposits on Jan. 1, 1917, totaled $1,953,663,728.55, a gain for the year of $134,456,790.64, or 7.3 per cent. Dividends credited to depositors during 1916 amounted to $68,782,450.75. These figures indicate an average deposit of $571.70, as compared with $560.90 for the previous year.

On Jan. 1, 1867, the eighty-six savings banks of New York State had total deposits of $131,769,074, due to 488,501 depositors, while on Jan. 1, 1917, two savings banks in the State had 320,799 depositors, who had $268,031,816.64 on deposit with those institutions. The average for each depositor in 1867, or fifty years ago, was $270.10, while the average deposit in the two savings banks referred to was $835.50.

The withdrawals during the year aggregated $422,988,549.24, which is $6,919,558.84 less than the amount withdrawn during 1915. The amount deposited during the year, not including dividends credited, totaled $488,678,661.47, an increase of $76,176,298.15 over the amount deposited in 1915.

The savings banks reported 173,950 new depositors during the last year, making a total on Jan. 1 last of 3,417,312 depositors. During 1915 the increase in depositors was 72,057.

The surplus of savings banks shows an increase of $30,801,624.01, making the total surplus on Jan. 1, 1917, $184,925,791.52, as compared with $154,124,167.51 on Jan. 1, 1916. The ratio of surplus, based on market value of securities, to deposit liabilities on Jan. 1, 1917, was 9.046 per cent., a gain of 1 per cent. for the year.

LOANS TO POOR FALL OFF.

Prosperity Reflected in Advances Made by the Provident Society.

Notwithstanding the general prosperity and the higher wages which prevailed in this city last year, the Provident Loan Society of New York found almost as great a demand for its funds as in 1915. Its loans outstanding at the end of 1916 amounted to $9,362,468, showing a decrease of only $452,705, from the total on Dec. 31, 1915.

The annual report, which has just been issued, shows a large falling off in the number of borrowers seeking help, but a very considerable increase in the average borrowings of those who took out loans, from which it is reasoned that finances of the poorer people benefited by the increased demand for labor, while those of the middle class were strained, either by the higher cost of living or by opportunities to engage in new enterprises.

The society had total earnings in 1916 of $1,319,291. Operating expenses consumed $371,539 of this, and interest on bonds another $90,068. After paying interest on certificates of contribution there remained a surplus for the year of $425,602. James Speyer, President of the society, says that those who furnished capital by purchasing these certificates may feel that they have a safe investment of 6 per cent.

The remarkable growth of the Provident Loan idea is described by Mr. Speyer, who says:

"We are nearing our twenty-third birthday. In 1894 we started with a capital of $100,000; today the society has a working capital of $11,374,603. On May 21 the first small office opened its doors in one room in the United Charities Building tendered free of rent by the Charity Organization Society, with a staff of four men. The society now owns free and clear eleven office buildings exclusively occupied by its own work, which represent with their equipment an investment of about $1,450,600. We maintain an executive office and twelve loaning offices which require a staff of 160 men and women, with an annual payroll of about $225,000. During this period the society has loaned altogether $185,000,000, the average loan being about $33."

When a Feller Needs a Friend

It's when prices are higher—and he didn't buy when prices were low.

Right now we've come to his aid—with a splendid stock of Spring and Summer Suits carried over from last Summer.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Spring Suits at $19.50

Suits that sold last Summer for $20 to $40—the smartest models and the finest fabrics—some imported. Many silk lined. And every one worth more than its original price.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
3d Ave., Cor. 122d St. } Open
246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Near corner of 41st St. and Madison Av., Thursday night, March 1, tan leather portfolio containing papers Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. Reward will be paid for return to Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., 165 Broadway, New York City.

LOST ON EAST SIDE OF FIFTH AVENUE, BETWEEN 59TH AND 74TH STREETS, A BUTTON-SHAPED SCREW PEARL EARRING. RETURN TO CARTIER, 712 FIFTH AV.; LIBERAL REWARD.

LOST—Saturday evening, March 3, New Amsterdam Theatre, Biltmore Hotel, or taxicab, link diamond earring. Reward if returned to B. S. M. Seymour, 149 East 40th St.

LOST—Diamond barpin, Saturday, most likely Biltmore Hotel. Finder will please return to H. Oswald, 701 Washington St., or telephone Chelsea 216, and receive reward.

LOST.—Black beaded bag, steel trimmed, partly finished; liberal reward for return. Mrs. Edward Reher, 40 Columbia Terrace, Weehawken, N. J.

LOST—Platinum bar pin, about three inches long, three pearls, two sapphires; reward. Telephone Harrison, Hanover 280.

LOST—Platinum diamond bar, probably at Ritz-Carlton, evening of March 3; reward. Sire, 305 West 46th St.

LOST—Diamond pin, square shaped, large pearl centre; liberal reward. Cashier, Vanderbilt Hotel.

LOST—Yellow wire wheel and tire complete; reward. William Thester, 362 Riverside Drive.

REWARD.—Gold-filled wrist watch, monogrammed H. M. Z., Friday, 7th Av. and Broadway to 58th. Central Park Riding Academy.

REWARD.—Taxicab, Feb. 27, 9:30 P. M., gold vanity case, hand chased; Belnord Apartments to 106 East 85th. Lenox 7888.

$100 REWARD.

Lost—A diamond heart and hanging pearl pendant, probably at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on Sunday. Finder return to Mrs. Lyman Short, 1,185 Park Av. No questions asked.

$100 REWARD.—Return pearl scarfpin, pearl weighing about 16 grains; lost Feb. 24. Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 45th St.

Anna Case
Metropolitan Opera Star

What Can Be More Convincing Than This Test?

Mr. Edison makes no claims for Music's Re-Creation. It is characteristic of him that he should *prove* the superiority of his new art. He has allowed the public to hear the living tone and its Re-Creation side by side. Is any other testimony as good—as convincing? Yet who but Mr. Edison has dared to offer it?

Thomas A. Edison

The
NEW EDISON

No Needles to Change *Can Play Any Record*

This unique test has astounded over 300,000 people in all parts of the country. 200 newspaper critics have publicly declared that the ear cannot distinguish Mr. Edison's Re-Creations from the original tone. What better proof than this can you ask?

Judge for Yourself at
Tomorrow's Concert

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Why it will pay you to buy now and put the clothes in the cedar chest till Fall, or you can get enough wear before Spring is here to get your money's worth.

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P. S. *The easiest way to overcome the evil effects of a misunderstanding is to get to it quickly. Don't let the thought pyramid. To let it grow is disastrous.* Arnheim Axioms

Keeping Up With Uncle Sam

The commerce of the United States is growing at a phenomenal rate.

Tonnage on the New York Central Lines has increased 76% in the past ten years.

About $50,000,000 worth of new equipment was added last year to take care of the increased freight and passenger traffic.

$600,000,000 has been expended since 1901 for permanent improvements on the

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We must look ahead, plan ahead and build accordingly, to be able to meet the demands of commerce for increased service and facilities.

This the railroad cannot do from earnings alone. New capital is required which will come only as the public sees to it that rates, legislation, taxation and wage demands are fair, insuring a reasonable and permanent return on the investment.

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